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By Hon. J. Chandler

March 6 1867

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LETTER  
OF  
THE SECRETARY OF STATE,  
TRANSMITTING A REPORT ON THE  
COMMERCIAL RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES  
WITH  
FOREIGN NATIONS,  
FOR  
THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

---

WASHINGTON:  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.  
1866.

ACTS OF CONGRESS creating the Statistical Office of the State Department.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to lay before Congress, annually, at the commencement of its session, in a compendious form, all such changes and modifications in the commercial systems of other nations, whether by treaties, duties on imports and exports, or other regulations, as shall have come to the knowledge of the department.

Approved August 16, 1842.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That, in addition to the changes and modifications in the commercial systems of other nations, now required by said act, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to lay before Congress, annually, within sixty days after the commencement of each ordinary session, as a part of said report, all other commercial information communicated to the State Department by consular and diplomatic agents of this government abroad, or contained in the official publications of other governments, which he shall deem sufficiently important.

Approved August 18, 1856.

ANNUAL REPORT  
ON  
FOREIGN COMMERCE  
FOR THE  
YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

---

FEBRUARY 13, 1866.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

---

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
*Washington, February 10, 1866.*

SIR: In compliance with the acts of Congress of August 16, 1842, and August 18, 1856, I have the honor to transmit herewith a Report on the Commercial Relations of the United States with foreign nations for the year ended September 30, 1865.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,

*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*



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**PART I.**

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**ABSTRACTS**

**OF**

**CONSULAR RETURNS**

**AND**

**OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.**

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**1865.**

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# ABSTRACTS

OF

## CONSULAR RETURNS

AND

### OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

#### BRITISH DOMINIONS.

*Statement of the imports from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland, of the principal articles of United States produce and their values, in the ten months ended October 31, 1865, compared with the corresponding period of the year 1864.*

Articles.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.
Cotton—raw.....pounds.	13, 185, 312	30, 152, 080	\$7, 781, 233	\$12, 294, 710
Corn—wheat..... bushels.	14, 145, 040	1, 903, 886	17, 278, 068	2, 183, 018
flour.....cwt.	1, 709, 898	226, 964	4, 918, 457	674, 896
Tobacco—stemmed.....pounds.	5, 435, 674	8, 537, 676	1, 565, 890	2, 377, 222
unstemmed.....do...	27, 106, 227	31, 537, 883	5, 798, 490	5, 427, 330
manf'd and snuff...do...	5, 438, 162	1, 195, 968	3, 091, 288	2, 107, 562

*Statement of the exports to the United States of the principal articles of British and Irish produce in the eleven months ended November 30, 1865, compared with the corresponding period of 1864.*

Articles.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.
Alkali—soda.....	817, 835	969, 727	\$286, 939	\$2, 033, 600
Beer and ale.....	9, 182	9, 879	195, 913	229, 259
Cotton manufactures—piece goods of all kinds, plain, printed, or colored.....	62, 294, 709	99, 341, 089	7, 902, 195	11, 708, 870
Coals.....	197, 997	179, 758	613, 949	509, 123
Earthenware and porcelain.....	63, 233	66, 239	1, 841, 198	1, 945, 233
Linen manufactures—piece goods of all kinds.....	71, 155, 003	96, 965, 584	11, 174, 819	15, 023, 136
thread.....	1, 686, 260	1, 328, 737	855, 038	646, 694
Metals—iron, pig, and puddled.....	66, 828	54, 733	1, 015, 998	813, 927
iron, wrought, all sorts.....	12, 082	7, 240	1, 184, 894	696, 784
steel, unwrought.....	14, 171	9, 418	2, 240, 663	1, 498, 586
iron, bar, angle, bolt, and rod.....	72, 401	21, 085	3, 405, 428	571, 678
railroad, all sorts.....	105, 090	51, 196	3, 872, 324	1, 881, 188
castings.....	633	902	68, 113	23, 333
hoops, sheets, and boiler plates.....	18, 809	7, 709	1, 055, 942	455, 798
lead, pig, rolled, sheet, piping, tubing, and shot.....	10, 914	7, 028	1, 119, 404	683, 636
tin plates.....	508, 499	753, 264	3, 037, 671	4, 199, 891
Oil—seed.....	333, 373	373, 195	227, 838	261, 099
Salt.....	81, 531	118, 080	167, 009	290, 165
Silk manufactures—broad piece goods, fancy silks and satins, velvet, &c.....	412, 633	341, 399	355, 009	325, 022
handkerchiefs, scarfs, and shawls.....	15, 937	2, 803	83, 586	14, 098
ribbons of silk only.....	23, 262	29, 306	136, 405	179, 168
Spirits, (British).....	86, 630	118, 218	53, 622	71, 726
Woolen and worsted manufact's, mixed or unmixed with other materials, cloths, kerseymeres.....	5, 173, 594	2, 868, 416	3, 885, 715	2, 350, 397
carpets and druggets.....	1, 557, 627	1, 830, 949	1, 348, 428	1, 598, 545
carpets and rugs.....	1, 196, 356	98, 109	296, 735	144, 195
stuffs.....	45, 880, 006	75, 443, 941	9, 713, 734	15, 623, 014

*Comparative statement showing the quantities of raw cotton imported to and exported from Great Britain and Ireland for eleven months of the years 1864 and 1865.*

## IMPORTED INTO.

Countries whence exported.	• 1864. (eleven months.)	1865. (eleven months.)
From United States.....pounds..	13, 346, 704	48, 582, 576
Brazil.....pounds..	32, 298, 560	43, 769, 376
Egypt.....pounds..	119, 376, 768	148, 746, 304
British East Indies.....pounds..	423, 870, 944	383, 356, 960
Other countries.....pounds..	32, 520, 880	43, 504, 272
Total.....	621, 413, 856	667, 959, 488

## EXPORTED FROM.

Countries to which exported.	1864. (eleven months.)	1865. (eleven months.)
To Russia, northern ports.....pounds..	24, 902, 752	30, 913, 456
Prussia.....pounds..	5, 562, 256	4, 936, 288
Hanover.....pounds..	51, 965, 792	1, 645, 056
Hanse Towns.....pounds..	53, 690, 032	67, 614, 736
Holland.....pounds..	45, 003, 952	42, 835, 968
Other countries.....pounds..	97, 786, 352	120, 693, 104
Total.....	228, 911, 136	268, 638, 608
Retained for consumption.....	392, 502, 720	399, 320, 880
Total imported, (as above).....	621, 413, 856	667, 959, 488

*Comparative statement showing the quantities of raw cotton imported into the United Kingdom, and the countries whence imported, from January 1 to December 31, during twenty years, and also during eleven months ended November 30, 1865.*

Years.	United States.	Brazil.	Mediterranean.	British possessions in the East Indies.	China.	British West Indies and British Guiana.	Other countries.	Total.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
1845.....	626,650,412	20,167,633	14,614,699	58,437,426	.....	1,394,447	725,336	721,979,953
1846.....	401,049,393	14,746,321	14,278,447	34,540,143	.....	1,901,857	1,140,113	487,856,274
1847.....	364,539,291	19,966,922	4,814,268	83,934,614	.....	793,933	596,567	474,707,615
1848.....	600,247,498	19,971,378	7,231,861	84,101,961	.....	640,437	827,036	713,020,161
1849.....	634,504,050	20,738,133	17,369,843	70,838,615	.....	944,307	1,074,164	755,469,012
1850.....	493,153,112	30,299,982	18,931,414	118,872,742	.....	238,913	2,090,698	683,576,861
1851.....	596,638,962	19,339,104	16,950,525	122,636,976	.....	703,696	3,960,992	929,782,448
1852.....	765,630,544	26,506,144	48,058,640	84,922,432	.....	446,529	1,377,653	757,379,749
1853.....	658,451,706	24,190,628	28,353,575	181,848,160	.....	350,428	2,084,162	895,978,749
1854.....	722,151,346	19,703,600	23,503,003	119,836,002	.....	409,110	1,730,081	887,333,149
1855.....	681,629,494	24,577,952	32,904,153	145,179,216	.....	468,452	6,992,755	991,751,952
1856.....	790,040,016	21,830,704	34,616,848	180,496,624	.....	462,784	6,439,328	1,023,886,304
1857.....	654,758,048	29,910,832	24,992,144	250,338,144	.....	443,568	7,986,160	989,318,898
1858.....	833,237,776	18,617,872	38,246,112	132,722,576	.....	367,808	11,146,032	1,034,342,176
1859.....	961,707,264	22,478,960	38,106,096	192,330,880	.....	592,256	10,773,616	1,236,989,072
1860.....	1,115,890,608	17,296,864	44,036,608	204,141,168	.....	8,532,720	8,532,720	1,390,938,752
1861.....	819,500,528	17,290,336	40,892,096	369,040,448	.....	1,050,784	10,261,328	1,256,984,736
1862.....	6,778,128	19,145,392	49,342,048	315,629,216	.....	.....	28,612,192	419,506,976
1863.....	5,174,512	20,493,424	78,606,864	331,999,136	.....	.....	92,461,600	538,735,536
1864.....	14,143,064	38,017,504	144,447,856	506,527,392	86,157,008	.....	36,350,608	825,648,432
1865, (eleven months) .....	48,582,576	43,769,376	169,642,480	363,356,960	35,373,632	.....	43,504,272	794,289,216



Comparative statement showing the quantities of wool (sheep, lamb, and alpaca) imported into the United Kingdom from various countries during a period of twenty years ended December 31, 1864, and also during eleven months of the year 1865.

Year.	Spain.	Germany, viz: Mecklenburg, Hanover, and Oldenburg.	Other countries of Europe.	British possessions in South Africa.	British possessions in the East Indies.	British settlements in Australia.	South America.	Other countries.	Total.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
1845.....	1,074,540	18,484,736	17,606,515	3,512,924	3,975,866	24,177,317	6,468,338	1,513,619	76,813,855
1846.....	1,020,476	15,888,705	11,733,601	2,968,457	4,570,581	21,798,346	4,880,273	2,404,023	65,255,462
1847.....	424,408	12,673,814	7,935,697	3,477,392	3,063,142	26,056,815	7,295,550	1,665,780	62,592,588
1848.....	106,638	14,428,161	7,024,086	3,497,250	6,937,435	30,030,567	8,851,211	1,984,487	70,864,847
1849.....	127,559	12,750,011	11,432,354	5,377,495	4,182,853	35,879,171	6,914,525	1,004,679	76,768,647
1850.....	440,751	9,166,731	8,703,253	5,709,529	3,473,252	39,018,221	5,296,648	2,518,394	74,328,778
1851.....	383,150	8,219,236	14,263,156	5,816,591	4,549,520	41,810,117	4,850,048	3,420,157	83,311,975
1852.....	233,413	12,765,253	13,352,140	6,368,796	7,880,754	43,197,301	6,252,689	3,661,082	98,761,458
1853.....	154,146	11,584,800	26,861,166	7,921,449	12,400,869	47,076,010	9,740,032	4,357,978	119,396,449
1854.....	424,300	11,442,518	14,481,453	8,223,598	14,965,191	47,489,650	6,134,334	2,954,921	106,121,935
1855.....	68,750	6,128,686	6,119,408	11,075,965	14,283,536	49,142,308	7,106,708	3,373,148	99,300,446
1856.....	55,090	8,687,781	14,490,869	14,305,168	15,366,578	52,052,139	8,076,317	3,167,430	118,211,393
1857.....	397,298	6,098,092	23,802,520	14,287,228	19,370,741	49,293,655	9,306,896	7,287,028	129,749,898
1858.....	110,510	10,595,186	17,926,859	16,597,504	17,333,507	51,104,560	10,046,381	3,094,216	126,738,723
1859.....	153,874	12,036,125	27,145,518	14,269,343	14,363,403	53,700,542	9,759,779	1,856,050	133,284,634
1860.....	1,000,237	9,292,943	28,570,342	16,574,345	20,214,173	59,166,618	8,980,629	4,627,303	148,396,577
1861.....	.....	.....	24,417,967	18,676,286	19,161,004	68,313,903	.....	16,421,342	146,990,522
1862.....	.....	.....	32,771,183	15,266,809	14,867,136	69,144,929	.....	15,788,943	147,839,100
1863.....	.....	.....	25,390,648	16,641,812	16,474,377	74,110,734	.....	19,438,036	159,050,007
1864.....	.....	.....	44,642,767	19,890,905	20,426,355	99,037,459	.....	22,426,659	206,473,045
1865, (eleven months).....	.....	.....	29,160,465	25,288,169	14,904,102	106,147,729	.....	14,732,636	189,533,101

## COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

The following were transmitted to the department by George J. Abbot, esq., consul of the district of Sheffield and Bradford :

*Comparative statement showing description, quantities, and declared value of the exports of some principal British and Irish produce and manufactures to the United States for the year ended December 31, 1865, compared with the year 1864.*

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared value.	
	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.
Sewing thread.....lbs..	898,251	863,250	214,050	202,354
Copper: wrought or partly wrought, sheets and nails, bars, rods, plates, bottoms, pans, and mixed or yellow metal for sheathing.....cwt.	3,512	10,020	16,426	42,404
Wool, (sheep and lamb).....lbs..	203,554	352,232	16,300	31,410
Harberdashery and millinery.....			761,778	937,709
Hardware and cutlery: cutlery, knives, forks, scissors, shears, and surgical or anatomical instruments.....			116,247	167,011
Manufactures of steel, or of steel and iron combined: anvils, vices, saws, files, edge tools, cranks, slidebars, &c., and implements of industry other than agricultural not wholly composed of iron or steel.....			90,806	96,806
Manufactures of German silver, of pewter and Britannia metal, of papier-maché; lamps, chandeliers, candelabra, and hardware not specifically described.....			265,879	374,312
Silk manufactures, other articles of silk only.....			75,831	130,311
Silk mixed with other materials.....			39,093	46,539

*Comparative statement showing the real value of the imports into Great Britain from the United States, and exports to the United States of gold and silver bullion and specie registered in the years ended December 31, 1864 and 1865.*

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.
Gold.....	£7,479,790	£4,304,495	£185,100	£61,087
Silver.....	155,150	230,065	4,631	4,831
Total.....	7,634,940	4,534,560	189,731	65,918

*Comparative statement showing the exports of wool from Great Britain to the United States during the years ended December 31, 1864 and 1865.*

	1864.	1865.
Wool, sheep and lambs', lbs .....	4,210,956	7,344,265

## ENGLAND.

LEEDS—W. L. RAYMOND, *Consul*.

APRIL 13, 1865.

I transmit herewith the returns of invoices certified at the consular offices of this district during the quarter ended March 31, 1865, as follows:

At Leeds.....	\$169, 895 39
At Hull.....	2, 935 88
Total amount.....	<u>172, 831 27</u>

I beg leave to call the attention of the State Department to the great difference between the returns from Leeds for the first quarter of the year 1864 and that of the present year. At the close of the first quarter of 1864, the returns of goods invoiced at Leeds alone amounted to \$1,216,655 78; and of this amount, \$512,734 07 represented 202 invoices of one of the principal staples of the Leeds trade, viz: woollen and Union cloths. The total amount of goods invoiced at Leeds during the first quarter of 1865 is as stated above, \$172,831 27; of which ten invoices, amounting to \$10,909 36, represent the whole amount of woollen and Union cloths. In conversing with the principal merchants and manufacturers heretofore engaged in the American trade, I find it to be the universally expressed opinion that, although the fluctuation in the price of gold has been one of the causes, the high duty on woollen goods is the chief cause of the decrease of exports to the United States of that species of goods. The almost total cessation of the American trade during the past six months has obliged the manufacturers engaged in that trade to sell their goods at home, thus coming into competition, ruinous to all parties, with manufacturers engaged in the home and continental trades. Nor has the loss affected only the manufacturers. By the competition between the manufacturers the merchants, or middlemen, have lost their customers, the manufacturers offering their goods directly to the small trader and consumer. Numerous failures have been the result of this state of affairs, both among manufacturers and merchants. I am also informed that woollen goods to the value of many thousands of pounds sterling, which comprised a portion of the goods sent to the United States in the spring of 1864 and not taken out of bond, have been returned to this country in preference to selling them at a great loss.

Statement showing the description, place of production, and value of exports from Leeds to the United States during the several quarters of the year ended September 30, 1865, (compiled from official documents.)

Description.	Place of production.	Quarter ended—								Total for the year.	
		Dec. 30, 1864.		Mar. 31, 1865.		June 30, 1865.		Sept. 30, 1865.			
Blankets.....	Leeds.....	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Do.....	Dewsbury.....	14,421	6 0	7,906	9 11	7,149	11 7	1,993	0 9	31,439	8 3
Do.....	Hickmondwick and Gimersal.....			1,536	5 2	2,637	17 10	4,191	18 11	8,365	11 11
Woolens and unions.....	Leeds.....			743	3 3	829	3 3	2,544	7 9½	4,116	14 3½
Do.....	Do.....	2,852	14 1	2,826	1 9			20,010	7 1	25,688	2 11
Wool and cotton, union and cotton.	Leeds.....					6,898	14 7	7,491	4 1	4,389	18 8
Worsted stuffs and Angola whitenings.....	Leeds and Seadon.....					1,775	6 5	983	15 7	2,759	2 0
Woolen waste.....	Leeds and Churchwell.....										
Woad, shoddy, duck, canvas, and de grass.....	Leeds and Barnsley.....	898	9 11	2,060	5 11	215	0 8	1,239	4 3	1,454	4 11
Mats and matting.....	Pontefract and Wakefield.....					1,725	7 3	4,931	0 7	9,615	3 7
Rugs.....	Leeds, Hickmondwick, and Batley.....			621	2 6	473	2 3			1,094	4 9
Carpets.....	Leeds and Dewsbury.....	141	17 10	368	9 11	368	8 3	1,592	0 8	2,470	16 8
Yarn.....	Leeds.....	54	19 8	826	7 9			1,150	14 0	2,032	1 5
Twine, jute, tow, and hemp yarn.	Leeds.....	2,404	0 4	375	18 5	103	6 9	295	6 4	3,178	11 10
Imperial and linen drills.....	Leeds.....	6,081	18 4	1,129	17 5	151	18 0	*967	14 0	8,331	7 9
Refined indigo, plants and seeds.	Leeds and Barnsley.....	1,163	14 1	2,479	6 9	2,901	18 8	5,432	12 1	11,977	11 7
Velvets and silk goods.....	Leeds.....	804	19 0	3,287	17 8	608	7 8	1,188	4 10	5,889	9 2
Flocks.....	Leeds.....	169	3 0					97	6 4	266	9 4
Threads.....	Leeds, Batley, Furnly, and Dewsbury.....	200	7 10	767	2 6	1,077	18 6	938	2 11	1,138	10 9
Sundries.....	Leeds.....	609	6 4	1,799	0 8	2,005	17 0	1,906	9 1	4,360	16 5
Iron bars and steel tires.....	Leeds and Calverley.....	1,694	1 1	720	5 2			4,810	11 2	10,309	17 11
Hides, salted.....	Leeds.....	864	10 3	3,564	4 1	2,188	18 1			1,584	15 5
Leather.....	Grantham.....	609	0 4	3,599	9 0	2,847	19 3	476	14 7	7,118	10 5
Machinery, flax.....	Leeds.....	987	3 6	293	8 11	1,717	0 2	2,162	10 6	9,018	19 1
Machinery, worsted, coal cutting, and mowing.....	Leeds.....	2,499	7 10	359	13 1	5,415	13 6	4,335	17 11	7,333	10 6
	do.....	110	18 0			142	7 10	2,321	15 8	10,596	10 1
Total.....		37,466	11 1	35,254	9 6	41,033	17 6	71,029	19 1½	174,784	15 5

\* 811.

HULL—HENRY J. ATKINSON, *Consular Agent.*

*Statement showing the description, port of destination, and value of exports to the United States from Hull during the several quarters of the year ended September 30, 1865, (compiled from consular returns.)*

Description.	Destination.	Value in quarter ended Dec. 31, 1864.	Value in quarter ended March 31, 1865.	Value in quarter ended June 30, 1865.	Value in quarter ended Sept. 30, 1865.	Total value in the whole year.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Colon.....	New York.....	151 18 8	.....	455 4 6	656 4 3	1,263 7 5
Do.....	San Francisco.....	66 19 8	.....	.....	.....	66 19 8
Do.....	New York and San Francisco.....	.....	210 2 11	.....	.....	210 2 11
Do.....	Boston.....	.....	.....	.....	38 6 5	38 6 5
Colors and paints.....	New York.....	.....	56 8 5	.....	1,259 0 6	1,315 8 11
Paris white and paints.....	do.....	.....	102 5 2	.....	.....	102 5 2
Do.....	do.....	5 13 5	19 3 8	.....	32 3 5	57 0 6
Paris white and whiting.....	do.....	.....	14 14 8	.....	.....	14 14 8
Paris white and colors.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	161 12 0	161 12 0
Paints.....	do.....	83 17 8	91 7 5	290 13 3	.....	365 10 4
Paints and oils.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	163 5 4	163 5 4
Whiting.....	do.....	.....	.....	306 7 10	.....	306 7 10
Cliff stone.....	do.....	.....	.....	67 10 0	.....	67 10 0
Varnish.....	do.....	.....	72 11 0	.....	.....	72 11 0
Vermilion.....	do.....	.....	39 18 6	.....	.....	39 18 6
Total.....	.....	308 9 5	606 11 9	1,109 15 7	2,310 11 11	4,335 8 8

SHEFFIELD AND BRADFORD—GEORGE J. ABBOT, *Consul,*

JANUARY 9, 1865.

I have the honor to report the value of goods exported to the United States, the invoices of which have been verified within this consular district, for the quarter and year ended December 30, 1864, compared with that of goods exported during the corresponding quarter and year of 1863.

Where verified.	Value of invoices for the last quarter of 1863.	Value of invoices for the last quarter of 1864.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sheffield.....	204,073 1 4	97,972 0 0
Bradford.....	435,613 11 2	97,784 17 2
Huddersfield.....	93,760 12 7	34,326 12 2
Nottingham.....	103,944 14 10	15,428 14 0
Total.....	897,391 19 11	245,512 3 4

*Comparative statement showing the value of invoices of goods exported to the United States from the consular district of Sheffield and Bradford for the years 1863 and 1864.*

Where verified.	Value of invoices for the year 1863.	Value of invoices for the year 1864.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sheffield .....	804,302 1 0	782,226 11 7
Bradford .....	1,210,611 11 2	1,614,455 7 8
Huddersfield .....	231,232 3 8	423,212 4 6
Nottingham .....	450,755 19 10	320,618 3 10
Total .....	2,696,902 15 8	3,140,512 7 7

It will be seen by reference to former reports from this consular district that while the first six months of 1864 exhibit a large increase of exports to the United States from this consulate, those of the last six months of the same year exhibit a very remarkable decrease, arising, as I have had occasion heretofore to remark, from the large increase of duties under the tariff which went into effect on the first day of July last, the high rate of exchange, the fluctuations in the currency, and the high rates of interest which ruled in England during the middle and latter part of the year.

APRIL 7, 1865.

I have the honor to inform you that the value of the invoices certified in this consular district during the quarter ended the 31st March, amounts to \$2,592,676 60, and for the corresponding quarter of 1864 to \$6,163,420 14, showing a decrease of \$3,570,743 54.

The goods exported consisted chiefly of steel and cutlery from Sheffield, of worsted stuff from Bradford, of woollens from Huddersfield, and of laces and hosiery from Nottingham.

The decrease in exports from the several divisions of this district is as follows:

In steel and cutlery from Sheffield ..	\$601,249 02
In worsted goods from Bradford .....	1,984,601 29
In woollens from Huddersfield .....	585,936 47
In laces and hosiery from Nottingham .....	398,956 76
	<u>3,570,743 54</u>

These figures indicate that the decrease is not due entirely to the existing tariff, as the British manufacturers would have us believe, but, in a measure, to the economy which every loyal American has found it necessary to practice who had relatives in the army.

Our mechanics and manufacturers could not dispense with the steel of Sheffield, but they have been quite willing to use their old suits and dispense with the worsted goods of Bradford; and American women have preferred to send gifts to the hospitals and the sanitary and Christian commissions, rather than purchase dress goods, laces, hosiery, and fine cutlery.

MAY 29, 1865.

In a former despatch I stated the value of the goods exported from this consulate to the United States during the quarter ended March 31, 1865, and also for the corresponding quarter of 1864. I now transmit several printed articles, compiled from official reports, exhibiting the declared value of the principal articles of British products and manufacture exported from the whole

kingdom to the United States during the same period of 1865, showing the decrease to be £3,241,723, as compared with corresponding quarter of 1864.

#### EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES

In the declared values of the principal articles of British produce and manufactures exported from this country to the United States during the first three months of the present year there is a startling decrease as compared with the "returns" for the corresponding period of 1864, the total valuation for the quarter ended March 31 last having been £2,662,916 against £5,904,639 for the same months in 1864, thus exhibiting the enormous deficiency of £3,241,723; and these figures, it should be observed, refer to the principal articles only. The restrictive duties lately imposed by Congress on the importation of manufactured goods into the United States will, to a very great extent, account for this extraordinary falling off. On cotton manufactures the amount of deficiency was of the value of £408,585; on haberdashery, £248,164; on linen manufactures, £319,192; on iron and steel, £804,091; on lead, £99,756; on silk manufactures, £74,098; on hardware and cutlery, £82,679; and on woollen manufactures as much as £934,520.

Of other descriptions of British exports shipped to the United States in the present year particulars are not furnished in the official accounts oftener than annually, so that the aggregate deficiency for the past quarter cannot be supplied. In the table below is an account of the values of the most important items shipped hence to the United States in the first quarter of the years 1864 and 1865:

#### *Three months ended 31st March.*

Articles.	1864.	1865.	Decrease.
Alkali, soda .....	£112,861	£101,860	£11,001
Beer and ale .....	16,211	6,405	9,806
Coals .....	28,056	15,989	12,067
Cottons .....	809,530	400,945	408,585
Cotton thread .....	91,121	29,013	62,108
Earthenware .....	123,912	88,975	34,937
Haberdashery, &c. ....	465,527	217,363	248,164
Hardware and cutlery .....	167,474	84,795	82,679
Linen manufactures .....	914,917	595,725	319,192
Linen thread .....	62,819	38,322	24,497
Iron and steel .....	1,016,460	212,369	804,091
Copper, wrought .....	11,502	6,164	5,338
Lead .....	104,833	5,077	99,756
Tin plates .....	198,454	152,351	46,103
Oil seed .....	34,377	39	34,338
Salt .....	6,716	6,142	574
Silk manufactures .....	129,092	54,994	74,098
Spirits, British .....	5,172	180	4,992
Wool, sheep's .....	24,877	.....	24,877
Woollen manufactures .....	1,580,728	646,208	934,520
Total .....	5,904,639	2,662,916	3,241,723
	2,662,916	.....	.....
Decrease in 1863 .....	3,241,723	.....	.....

#### BRITISH REVENUE.

The financial year of the British government closes with the month of March, and the revenue for the year ending on the 31st of that month in 1865 was £70,313,436, or a little less than one million dollars a day for the year. Of this revenue the customs have yielded £22,572,000 against

£23,232,000 in 1864, which is £660,000 less, owing to a reduction of duties amounting to £1,300,000, which shows that the customs have fallen off only half the amount of the reduction.

The revenue derived from excise has gone up from £18,207,000 in 1864, to £19,558,000, an increase of £1,351,000.

The returns of the post office show an increase on the year of £300,000, the revenue being £4,100,000, as against £3,800,000 for the preceding year.

The total result of the year exhibits a decrease of £600,000 on the customs, caused by the diminution of the sugar duties. There is also a decrease of £1,126,000 from lowering the property tax.

During the year the imports into the United Kingdom from the colonies amounted to £93,726,766, and from foreign countries £181,137,158, making a total of £274,863,924.

*Comparative statement showing the description, place of production, and value of exports from Bradford (consular district of Sheffield and Bradford) to the United States for the last two quarters of the year ended September 30, 1865.*

Description.	Where produced.	Quarter ended June 30, 1865.			Quarter ended September 30, 1865.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Yarn .....	Bradford .....	366	4	0	864	13	0
Do. ....	Halifax .....	460	14	0	156	15	6
Do. ....	Bingley .....	133	17	0	176	3	0
Do. ....	Keighley .....				47	16	0
Woollens .....	Bradford .....	998	12	1	1,150	15	10
Do. ....	Halifax .....				1,687	1	1
Do. ....	Hickmondwick .....				340	3	0
Mats .....	Halifax .....	563	18	0	2,597	2	0
Carpets .....	do .....	46,518	5	8	91,913	12	3
Looms .....	Bradford .....	74	2	0	46	4	0
Machinery .....	do .....	2,609	16	8	7,345	4	8
Do. ....	Keighley .....	511	2	5	286	11	1
Do. ....	Halifax .....				242	4	6
Iron .....	Lowmoor .....	7,322	4	0	4,905	14	6
Hemp .....	Halifax .....				358	14	0
Paper .....	Keighley .....				242	12	7
Hollands .....	Halifax .....				397	19	0
Stuffs .....	Bradford .....	312,955	1	1	867,871	19	8
Total .....		372,513	16	11	980,642	5	8

The amount of goods exported to the United States, the invoices of which have been verified at this office during the year, has been above the average, although with great fluctuations, as will be seen by the following table:

*Summary statement showing the value of invoices certified at Bradford during the several quarters of the years, ended respectively September 30, 1863, 1864, and 1865.*

	1862-'63.	1863-'64.	1864-'65.
Quarter ended December 31 .....		\$2,108,369 63	\$472,278 82
Quarter ended March 31 .....	\$1,014,071 51	3,325,458 65	1,350,857 31
Quarter ended July 30 .....	899,432 53	2,546,062 44	1,802,967 03
Quarter ended September 30 .....	1,837,486 03	1,459,144 32	4,746,308 64
Total .....	3,750,980 07	9,439,055 04	8,372,055 80



The above statement indicates a very considerable increase of the export trade between Bradford and the United States. The trade in iron, from the great furnaces of Lowmore and Bowling, both situated in the suburbs of this town, has not been of late near as large as in former years. The production of iron in the United States is now, probably, great and remunerative enough to defy foreign competition. There is also a falling off in the quantity of worsted spinning and weaving machinery shipped. The probability is, I think, that it will be impossible to establish the manufacture of worsted "Bradford goods" in America, on a firm basis, until a wholesale emigration of weavers takes place, which would be very greatly encouraged should our government provide cheap yarn for them, by allowing that article to come in under a nominal duty.

The great increase of the year's trade has been in worsted piece goods, the staple manufacture of this place, and to some extent in carpets, shipped from Halifax. The close of the war found the whole country at home, and especially the south, in great want of this class of manufactures, to supply which want a really immense trade has recently sprung up. Nothing like it has ever been seen in Bradford; according to the common talk "the Americans are wild." Every piece adapted to the American trade is eagerly taken up months before it is manufactured with very little regard to color, width, quality, or price. This has been the case for two months past, and although a lull, perhaps, indeed a disastrous reaction, must necessarily come soon, there is as yet very little abatement of the demand.

And yet, in spite of the great pressure upon the market for manufactured goods, it is a fact that many looms here are now lying idle. This extraordinary circumstance is not owing to any difference between employers and their operatives. Bradford has grown marvellously fast within twenty years past—indeed, it is in this respect, as in a great many others, such as liberality in politics, public spirit, and universal activity, extremely like many of our newer American cities—yet the demand for labor has far outstripped the accommodation provided for the laborers. There is absolutely no room in the town for the numbers of work people who would otherwise be attracted from all parts by the prospect of high wages and certain employment. Not a house is to be found vacant, even of the meanest description, and the mill-owners, who have enlarged their premises without providing houses for the operatives and their families, are compelled, in many cases, to work short-handed in consequence. This singular state of things must, however, right itself before long.

I do not see much likelihood for some time to come of any extensive individual emigration of operatives from this district to the United States. They are really too well off where they are, according to their notions, to make them anxious to run the risk of what they suppose to be backwoods life in America. And as for those who are better informed about the New World by reading, or from the reports of emigrant friends, they are just the men who are certain to get on well by staying here.

The condition of the operatives in this neighborhood is, I believe, better than that of any other similar class in the kingdom. They are generally temperate, frugal, and saving; they live in a very decent sanitary condition; mostly belong to benevolent societies, trades unions, and mechanics' institutes; have a fair rudimentary education, and get good wages. They are commonly paid by the piece, so that some earn more than others. The men usually earn from thirty to forty shillings per week, and the women (factory girls) from fifteen to twenty shillings without overwork. A half holiday on Saturday is universal.

The "model mill," erected some twelve years since by Mr. Salt, at Saltaire, three miles out of Bradford, and the model village which he has built for the residence of his operatives, have, I believe, tended in many ways towards the well-being of the working classes in the neighborhood.

As there is, I believe, no other such establishment in the world, I trust that a description of it will not be found out of place in this report.

The mill occupies six acres of ground, having on the one side the Midland railway, and on the other side the canal which connects the Atlantic ocean with the North sea. There are in its different stories  $11\frac{1}{2}$  acres of flooring. It is built of a light, handsome stone, in the Italian style of architecture. The front on the railway is 545 feet long and 72 feet high, and is of six stories. The lower floors are divided in the middle by the engine-rooms, but the top story runs the whole length of the building, and forms one of the very largest rooms in the world. The floors are built in the most perfect fire-proof manner; the roof is of iron, and the windows are formed of immense squares of plate glass. From the centre of the main building the warehouses run back to the canal, a distance in all of 330 feet, and rising to a height above the canal of some 90 feet. On each side of the warehouses the remaining space is occupied with sheds containing rooms for preparing wool. Below these are immense cisterns, with filters, holding 500,000 gallons of rain-water, used for manufacturing purposes. On the top is a tank, holding 70,000 gallons of water, pumped from the river, for the supply of the town and for use in case of fire. On one side facing the high road are offices, storerooms, &c. The engines are 1,250 horse power, with eight boilers, which are supplied by pipes from the river. 2,400 tons of stone were used in making the engine beds. The chimney is at the corner of the works, separated, 18 feet square at the base, and 250 feet high. The gas-works are very large, yielding 100,000 feet per day for 5,000 lights in the establishment and for the supply of the town. The gasometer is 60 feet in diameter and 18 feet deep. Mr. Salt employs 4,500 hands, who work 1,200 looms, and produce some 18 miles of cloth each day.

DECEMBER 16, 1865.

I have the honor to transmit herewith a report from Mr. McClintock, vice-consul at Bradford, embodying some interesting facts in relation to the manufacture, at this place, of the "China grass," so called.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

*Bradford, December 15, 1865.*

The Chinese have for centuries made, by hand labor, various descriptions of "grass cloth" well known in America and Europe, and often of great strength and beauty, from the fibre of the *Boehmeria cordata*, or *Urtica nivea*, known in commerce as Chinese grass.

Large quantities of the grass have at various times been brought over to England, and probably also to the United States, in the hope of finding a market among the dry goods manufacturers who are always on the lookout for new materials; but it has hitherto been, and it is even now, found impossible to produce a true "grass cloth" by machinery. The fibre is rather brittle, though very strong, and it is found that the China grass cloth of commerce is only to be woven by hand labor, in which, of course, the Chinese themselves are beyond the reach of competition. Large quantities of the grass have, therefore, been in store in London and elsewhere for years. Some enterprising manufacturer would occasionally purchase a few tons with which to make experiments, but the only result for a long time was, that he who experimented the most lost the most. Thousands and even tens of thousands of pounds were sunk by one and another, who each fancied for a time that he had discovered the true method of working up this intractable substance. Whether it was tried in the United States or not I do not know, but the concurrent testimony of my American friends in the trade is, that no one is now successfully working it at home. Within two or three years past, however, several firms in this neighborhood have succeeded, by chemical means, in bringing the fibre into a state most

closely resembling the best mohair or other bright worsted, and have worked up great quantities of the refined material as a substitute for worsted in many kinds of stuff goods, always, however, in combination with cotton, (the warp being of cotton and the weft of the China grass,) as they have not yet been able to work it properly alone.

The manufacture of worsted goods—that is, of goods made of long-staple wool, as distinguished from short-staple or ordinary wool—has become an immense trade, of which Bradford has at present almost a monopoly, although the manufacture has lately been extending in many parts of New England. Four-fifths of these goods are of mixed material—that is, are made with cotton warps. And for many articles of the kind, especially for those requiring a stiff, strong, and cool texture, combined with a glossy, silky appearance, it is found that the prepared China grass makes the very best material.

Of course, the grass manufacture is yet in very few hands, but its development already, even within the last few months, has been signally rapid. The market value of the raw material has for some years past maintained itself at the very high rate of about eighty pounds per ton, which price it is supposed cannot be much lessened for many years to come. Two things are certain in this respect: one, that there is now and will be here a practically limitless market for all the raw “grass” that can be imported at from seventy to eighty pounds per ton; the other, that under any fluctuations of the market the material is intrinsically so valuable that it will always in the future command a price as high as that of cotton, and nearly or quite as high as that of worsted itself, if not even higher.

Here, then, is a great and rapidly increasing market for a certain vegetable production at a very high price. In America we have, on the other hand, vast tracts of country which, being in the same latitude and with very much the same climate as those districts of China of which the grass is native, should be able to grow this production to great advantage. Why not, then, introduce its culture?

It seems certain that the manufacture of the grass fibre will be established in our country at no distant day; but in the mean time there is a market in England for all that we can conveniently grow. It is, for our planters, simply a question of experiment with the seed, having in view the market price of the raw product. Successful experiments have been made very recently in Java and in India proving that the grass will grow in any climate warm enough for the culture of cotton and sugar, provided the ground chosen be sufficiently moist.

I venture to suggest that further information, as well as quantities of the seed, &c., can doubtless be furnished by our consular officers in China, especially, perhaps, by the consul at Hankow, that place being the chief market for the grass, which is brought thither from the interior, and often from a great distance.

GEORGE J. ABBOTT, Esq.,

*United States Consul Sheffield and Bradford.*

HUDDERSFIELD—THOMAS STEPHENSON, *Consular Agent,*

SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

The population of Huddersfield proper is about 32,000 souls; including the suburban villages, closely related, and lying within a radius of a few miles, it is 60,000.

The number of legal voters for the borough is 2,037.

The wages per week in the several trades is as follows: Dyers receive 18s.

to £1; day laborers, 18s. to £1; carpenters, 28s. to 30s.; bookbinders, 24s.; blacksmiths, 27s.; bookkeepers, £60 to £300 per year; tinsmiths, 24s. per week; tailors, 24s. to 27s.; shoemakers, 18s. to 28s.; printers, 26s.; warehousemen, 24s.; plumbers, 25s. to 28s.; plasterers, 24s.; painters, 24s.; white-smiths, or locksmiths, 25s. to 28s.; bricklayers, 28s. to 30s.; masons, 28s. to 30s., for 52½ hours to the week; policemen receive 18s. per week; domestic servants, 4s., exclusive of board; jamspinners, 25s. per week; cloth-finishers, men 20s., boys 8s. to 10s.; weavers are chiefly women and girls, who receive 11s. to 12s. per week; men weavers have 18s. to 20s. The provisions of the factory act limit the labor in the mills, of children under 13 years to 8 hours a day, of youths between the years of 13 and 18 to 10 hours a day, while adults are allowed to work without restriction.

Hand-loom weavers of this vicinity have, for many months, had but limited employment in consequence of the decline of trade with the United States, but, now that commerce is revived, they find remunerative employment.

The current price of provisions is as under:

Beef is from 8d. to 1s. per pound for prime cuts; mutton, 9d. to 11d. per pound; hams, 1s. to 14d.; bacon, 10d.; lard, 10d. to 11d. Nearly all the staple articles of food, as beef, mutton, milk, &c., are advancing in price.

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NOTTINGHAM—FRANCIS GEORGE RAWSON, *Consular Agent*.

OCTOBER 14, 1865.

\* \* The town and county of Nottingham, according to the last parliamentary return in 1861, contained 74,693 inhabitants, and an area of 2,610 acres. From dull trade, emigration, and other causes, it is not probable that the population has increased since.

\* \* I am glad to be able to report that during the last quarter there has been a visible improvement in the two staple articles of trade of the town, viz: lace and hosiery. This appears to be the case in both the home and various foreign markets. The monthly and quarterly reports will give the best information as to the state of trade in this district with the United States compared with the last three years, from which it appears that a re-action has set in, and it is confidently hoped that the crisis of stagnation has been finally passed, although, from the recent rise in the price of cotton, a slight suspension in business in the lace trade has been observable. The hosierers are reported to have on their hands orders which will take considerable time to execute.

All classes of workmen are now in receipt of good wages, and there appears to exist between master and workmen greater unanimity and good feeling than have prevailed for some time past; the amount of wages obtained being from 12s. to 40s. per week, according to the nature of the work performed, laborers making from 12s. to 15s. inclusive, and lace hands from £1 to £2.

At the time of the latest parliamentary returns the number of houses in this borough was stated at 17,177. The ratable value (being about two-thirds of the rental) of the parishes just completed amounts to £256,544. The rent paid by the working classes is from 2s. to 3s. 6d. per week; by clerks, warehousemen, from £19 to £30 per annum; the better class houses producing a rental of £60 to £120 per annum.

BRISTOL—ZENAS EASTMAN, *Consul.*

*Statement showing the description, place of production, and value of exports from Bristol to the United States during the last three quarters of the year ended September 30, 1865, (compiled from official documents.)*

Description.	Place of production.	During quarter ended March 31, 1865.	During quarter ended June 30, 1865.	During quarter ended Sept. 30, 1865.	Total for nine months.
		<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Bath bricks.....	Bridgewater.....	102 14 4	203 17 7	167 14 6	474 6 5
Flour cloth.....	Bristol.....	114 7 7	73 8 4	335 7 7	523 3 6
Clay pipes and clay.....	do.....		115 0 0	165 13 6	280 13 6
Books.....	do.....		105 1 9		105 1 9
Wearing apparel.....	do.....			28 14 6	28 14 6
Paints and painters' materials.....	do.....			101 3 11	101 3 11
Twine, linae, thread, yarn, nett and netting.	Bridgeport.....	4, 629 3 3	636 16 11	816 0 1	6, 082 0 3
Hair seating.....	Castle Carey.....			116 14 0	116 14 0
Linen boot webs.....	Crewkerne.....			56 18 7	56 18 7
Jet goods and pipes.....	Bridgewater.....			6 16 10½	6 16 10½
Rugs.....	Street.....		53 12 10		53 12 10
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>4, 846 5 2</b>	<b>1, 187 17 5</b>	<b>1, 795 3 6½</b>	<b>7, 829 6 1</b>

DECEMBER 29, 1865.

\* \* The position of Bristol is admirably situated for the leading commercial port of the kingdom. It is at the head of the deep navigation of the Bristol channel, and was a port before any other harbor of the channel was improved. It is situated in the southwestern portion of England, the channel opening up with a broad expanding outlet, and extending back to the interior almost inland, so as to give the port the advantage of a sea front and midland centre. The anchorage at King road, which is in part the harbor of Bristol, and situated at the mouth of the river on which Bristol is built, may be said to be at the head of the navigation of the channel, though the channel itself, for small vessels, extends considerably further inland to Gloucester, which is quite an extensive shipping port in this consular district, though receiving but little American shipping. A circle drawn from Bristol as an inland centre point, from the headlands of South Wales and Falmouth, on the point of land toward Landsend, the coast-line which borders the Bristol channel, would embrace nearly two-thirds of the whole area of England, very nearly reaching Liverpool, and taking London within its compass. Rarely, indeed, anywhere in the world, is there a shipping port so centrally situated for inland trade. The dockage of Bristol is at the city, which is situated up the river Avon, a river on the southeastern side, about six or seven miles from the channel. The river is deep and winding, with high bluffs upon either shore, the tide rising at the docks from twenty-eight to thirty-five feet. The docks are formed by locks across the river at the lower end of the city, and the slack-water of the river Avon and a small branch, called the Frome, make the harbor or float, forming the resting-place of all the shipping of the port. The business portions of the city are built around the branches of this float.

The Bristol channel, which is the inlet or extension of the ocean between the coast of South Wales and Landsend, is of easy access, having no dangerous places to obstruct navigation; is open to all the favorable winds from the Atlantic; is broad enough for beating up against adverse winds until near anchorage ground; and with winds from the northwest to southeast a ship may sail up

to and cast anchor at the anchorage at the mouth of the river Avon, the entrance to the Bristol port, which is called King road. At this place the water is deep enough at low tide to float a first-class ocean steamer, such as ply between Liverpool and New York. All around this channel are the richest of mines. On the northwest side, all along the Welsh coast, and on the northeast and on the southeast, above and below Bristol, are rich deposits of coal and iron. These are worked where accessible to shipping on the channel, but the coal mines of Bristol are used for local purposes only, and the iron almost neglected within two miles of the ships in the Bristol float, from the want of local convenience of getting the iron on ship-board. These coal and iron works on the Welsh side furnish the great exports of the channel; they are carried to all parts of the world, and the amount is immense. Coal and iron are shipped from the ports of Cardiff and Newport; occasionally they are sent in transports to be shipped at Bristol. From Gloucester salt is extensively shipped, which is manufactured in Worcestershire up the river Severn. Midland, in the region about Birmingham and Wolverhampton, there are extensive iron manufactories, furnishing a vast amount of freight to Liverpool, but which is about equally distant to Bristol, and this port at least has equal claims upon the shipment of exports from this Midland district. Probably in no part of the world, on a sea-coast, is there so much material for heavy shipping for all parts of the world as is furnished from the Bristol channel, now mainly shipped from Cardiff and Newport, but which might be largely extended from the port of Bristol. Two-fifths of all the export shipping of the British islands are from the Bristol channel, but on the channel there are only two import places or ports of discharge of cargoes, viz: Gloucester and Bristol. Ships which come to these ports to discharge freight, as well as other ports of England and France, go in ballast across the channel to Newport and Cardiff, there to take in return cargoes of coal and iron. These two latter ports are not ports of discharge, and are as deficient in receiving cargoes inward as Bristol and Gloucester are for supplying cargoes outward. A port which could combine both export and import trade equal to the capacity of the Bristol channel for business, would become one of the greatest of British ports. This is what has been the claim of Bristol and the desire of her merchants for many years past.

But notwithstanding the favorable situation of this city for business and trade of all south and central England for importation of sugar, grain, and timber which it now receives, and for the exportation of iron, coal, and heavy manufactures of Midland, England, and notwithstanding its lying in the path of traffic between the United States and London, yet no successful arrangements have been made for securing this trade. It has not yet, up to this date, one railway line that has a connexion with the shipping. There are no water fronts for receiving coal from the mines that lie about Bristol and its suburbs, some of which are extensive and famous, as at Kingswood. None of these railways, viz: the Midland to Birmingham, the Great Western, which connects Bristol with London, and the Southwestern to Exeter and Plymouth, and the new line to South Wales, have any means of discharging freight for shipping, or receiving inland freight from the shipping, without carriage by trucks through the midst of the city to their goods stations, from the distance of one or two miles. For these and other reasons the trade of Bristol has been left as it was in times before railways, and when its prosperity was derived from its trade in the products of the slave plantations of the West Indies. Other reasons are assigned for the lack of the growth of the port from the fact that until a few years ago the dock privileges were monopolized by a company who exacted enormous dues, and that the accommodations have not been made to keep pace with the demands of the times.

One hundred years ago Bristol stood in commercial importance where she was entitled to stand by her natural advantages—second only to London in the

extent of her foreign trade. If London took the lead at that time it was because of her metropolitan character, for her advantages as a seaport are inferior to Bristol. Bristol then had command of the trade with America and the West Indies and the coast of Africa. At that time the slave trade was a part of the commerce of the world. She then had her society of merchant venturers, which continues to this day, and her trading companies little inferior to those of London. Then it was expected that the Bristol channel, and Bristol as its principal port, would command the trade of England, for all her expectations were in the direction toward which the channel opened and invited commerce. The cotton trade with America, and its manufacture in the part of England adjacent to Liverpool, and the application of steam to ocean navigation which was wisely improved by that city, have tended to change these expectations very materially. In the beginning of this century the improvement of harbors by the construction of docks was little known. There were then no docks in London, and only one inferior one in Liverpool among all the ports of England. At that time the practice was to discharge cargoes alongside of quays, the vessels rising and falling with the tide, or lying in the mud with cargoes in while the tide was low. And thus at Bristol, vessels came up the narrow and crooked channel of the Avon to the quays at the city; larger vessels, which their owners could not permit to come up the dangerous passage to lie upon the mud at low water, were anchored at King road and their cargoes discharged by lighters. Near the mouth of the Avon were the berths of a medium class of vessels, where they hung secured to the perpendicular rocks on the left side of the channel by large iron rings, which still remain, and the place is known by the name of Hung Roads. Such arrangements might well serve the wants of the shipping at that early period, but the march of time has demanded other and superior accommodations. Therefore, when docks began to be used, the Bristolians were not behind their neighbors in securing legislative powers to enable them to construct them. In 1803 they secured an act of Parliament for the first docks, which was entitled "An act for improving and rendering more commodious the port and harbor of Bristol;" and its preamble well sets forth the state of the accommodations at that time as follows: "That vessels were left dry at the quays, which prevents many foreign vessels and others of large construction from frequenting the port; and there is not sufficient depth of water at neap tides to take vessels down the river Avon to sea, or bring them up on their return voyages, whereby favorable tides are frequently lost, and great expenses, delays, damages, and losses are sustained to the hindrance of commerce, and the manifest injury of the port and city of Bristol." Under this act was the present system of the docks of Bristol instituted—that is, they "dockized" the river, or constructed of the whole channel of the river Avon, and its kindred branch, the Frome, a floating dock, by forming a lock across the channel just above where it forms a narrow passage at the rocks of St. Vincent, near Hatwell's, which is, in fact, the lower end of the city. This plan furnished very extensive, economical, and amply sufficient dock privileges for the times, placing Bristol well in the race with her rival cities. This act of Parliament vested the management of the docks in twenty-seven directors, to be elected in equal portions by the corporation of the city, the society of merchant venturers, and the shareholders of the docks, taxing the property of the city for dock expenses, and fixing the rate of charges, which were not to be changed. This operated in the end to the great injury of the port, as the charges proved to be higher than the interests of commerce demanded, and tended to drive shipping to other ports. And it was nearly half a century before the directors obtained power to change the rates. The dock accommodations proved inadequate to the demands of large ships which steam and ocean navigation required, as valuable ships and cargoes would not be trusted to make the passage up the narrow and crooked channel of the river to reach the docks, subject as they would be to the action

of rapid currents and suddenly falling tides. And when it became apparent that a new system must be adopted, there was an equally divided interest and opinion as to the best plan for effecting the improvements. Some were for straightening the Avon and enlarging the docks; others were for docking the whole river Avon by one great lock at its mouth; others were for making docks at the mouth of the river for the accommodation of the large shipping. This latter plan was strenuously opposed, with the idea that it would injure the property of Bristol, draw off its trade, or divide and carry down the business part of the city five or six miles to the shores of the channel at the river's mouth. Thus, with these conflicting interests, and the failure of the prominent railway lines to make connexion with the shipping of the port, while nothing was done to make the port adequate to their business wants, the place has steadily declined from the second position in the rank of trade to that of the ninth or twelfth in the kingdom in the amount of tonnage entered and cleared, and in imports. And yet this decline has not been without many evidences of a spirit of enterprise and appreciation of the position she occupies, as well as effort to improve her opportunities.

\* \* To the enterprising spirit of Bristol should be justly accredited the honor of suggesting and solving the practicability of navigating the ocean by steam.

\* \* The commercial history of Bristol is unfortunate. She was too early in providing her dock improvements to make them adequate to the greater wants of a growing trade upon which the kingdom was about to enter. Circumstances compelled her to remain in bondage to this cramped and restricted policy until other ports secured the shipping which might have been retained here more profitably. The business of import and export, which should be confined in one port of the Bristol channel, is divided with others. Bristol has failed to obtain the export cargoes which she might have obtained with proper docking privileges and connexion with railways. Thus to obtain her return cargoes her sailing ships have to change ports in ballast, re-enter at another port a few miles distant, where cargoes are obtained not only for her own shipping, but very extensively for the shipping of other ports of the kingdom and adjoining countries. The fact that she, in that respect, has the advantage of every other port out of the channel, is much in her favor even if she does not put cargoes in the ships that come to her harbor from her own quays. The extent to which the shipping of the kingdom is taxed to obtain the export cargoes, which alone can be obtained from the channel, may be seen by reference to the returns of American shipping for the year 1863, as contained in the United States consular commercial relations. For the year 1863 twenty-one ships left the port of Bristol in ballast to take cargoes at Cardiff, eight from Gloucester, thirty-nine from London, eight from Liverpool, and thirteen from Havre, in France. For the same time for Newport, four ships left Bristol, eleven left London, four Liverpool, and two from Havre, all in ballast. These reports only apply to American ships for a single year, and at a time when American shipping, in consequence of our war, was at the very lowest stage. The same state of facts exists more emphatically in application to the British shipping and the shipping of all other foreign countries. It would be unjust to leave this summary of the past history of the port of Bristol as the type of the real condition at the present time, and the embodiment of her hopes and expectations. The reverse is, in fact, her future. The tide has already turned. She has conquered her difficulties. From her past unfortunate experience she has gained useful lessons for her future course. The repeal of the ancient dock charter was effected in 1853, and dock dues reduced to a fair rate, so that the port of Bristol is not now more expensive to enter than the average of the ports of the kingdom. Yet this did not much increase her foreign trade, for the reasons before stated, that her locks were not large enough to admit the largest class of steamships, and from the dangers



of ingress and egress from the narrow and crooked course of the river which links her harbor with the channel. Therefore attempts were made and divers plans suggested to remove these disadvantages, which were for a time frustrated for the want of unanimity in the public sentiment as to the proper and most profitable way of effecting the improvements. The diversity of views has resulted in the projection of several different plans, which will soon be completed, so that the port of Bristol will have more extensive accommodations for her shipping than her friends have ever hoped. Already a line of railway has been finished, and the trains have been running for the past year from the city of Bristol to the mouth of the river, which is called the Port and Pier railway. This railway is to have connexion through the city with the termini of the several railway lines on the opposite side, which will enable them all to send goods in carriages without transshipment from every part of England to the piers, from which they can immediately be transferred to ships lying in dock. In connexion with this Port and Pier railway is a plan of constructing extensive docks, already commenced, at the mouth of the river and at the head of King road, sufficiently commodious to receive the largest class of steamers sailing upon the ocean.

Sufficient parliamentary powers have been conferred upon companies already organized to carry these plans to a successful completion. Another railway, and regarded as in some sense the rival of the one previously mentioned, is already in the process of construction from the railway stations on the south and southwest side of the floating harbor and river Avon. The line has its terminus at a little well-sheltered cove at the lower end of King road, called Portishead, at which place piers of sufficient capacity will be constructed to allow the largest class of steamers and vessels to lie alongside and receive and discharge cargoes. The water at this point is deep, the anchorage well protected by the southeast shore, and a high hill, behind which the ships are sheltered, the whole with ample anchorage ground, making a secure harbor. Some believe that this latter place, which is less expensive, will be equally serviceable with others. Each has its advocates, and is sustained by the pecuniary interests of the capitalists, and all are, in some sense, rivals; but the rivalry is not of that type which threatens to defeat each other's projects, but rather to stimulate to greater exertions to extend to the public the largest accommodations, by which they expect to deserve patronage. It is hoped that the business of Bristol will in time be so much enlarged as to merge the several plans in a common unity of success. The Bristol and South Wales railway line, completed within two years, is another acquisition, and will have the effect to bring freight from the Welsh coast for shipment from the port of Bristol. This line crosses the channel a few miles above Bristol by piers and ferry-boat. It is now proposed to improve this important connexion by tunnelling the channel for the distance of about four miles at the place of the present crossing, as a substitute for the ferry. This will be an achievement unequalled in civil engineering by any enterprise in the country. In addition to the above projects of improvement, there is another a little more remote, but relating to the business of the channel; this is a harbor at Brean Down, to be constructed in a bay about sixteen miles from Bristol on the southeast shore of the channel, below Weston Super Mare. Here there is almost a natural harbor, in which there is depth of water sufficient to float the largest of ships at the lowest tide, where a pier and breakwater will give sufficient protection. Very little expense, comparatively, is required to make this place a commodious harbor. If finished, it will be less a Bristol harbor than a grand port of safety for all ships entering the Bristol channel, where ships might lie to discharge freight into lighters and hulks, or upon floating landing stages. The Bristol and Exeter railway line runs within a short distance of the beach of the bay, and would furnish ready means of inland communication. It is all well enough as a harbor, and only lacks local influence of

town and capital and business centre, to make it one of importance. The works now progressing there promise to make it a safe harbor for the protection of ships, even before the docks and piers at the mouth of the Avon are completed.

BIRMINGHAM—E. BURRITT, *Consular Agent.*

*Statement showing the description and value of exports from Birmingham to the United States during the several quarters of the year ended September 30, 1865, (compiled from official documents.)*

Description.	During the quarter ended Dec 30, 1864.			During the quarter ended March 31, 1865.			During the quarter ended June 30, 1865.			During the quarter ended Sept 30, 1865.			Total value of exports during the year.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Twine, netting, fish-hooks and tackle.	1,615	1	5	990	13	6	847	9	4	654	16	2	4,108	0	5
Hardware, cutlery, steel and iron	35,580	14	11	39,607	3	5	36,118	14	5	61,870	4	9	173,176	17	6
Pearl and other buttons.	180	12	9	2,008	19	6	3,575	18	8	12,703	5	2	18,467	16	7
Precious stones.										645	15	0	645	15	0
Watches and watch materials.	323	9	7	702	13	11	951	9	1	1,519	16	0	3,497	8	7
Chemicals.	2,664	16	10	2,929	10	4	2,342	1	3	4,611	10	2	12,547	18	7
Cotton goods, tape, braid and frilling.	153	19	0				291	12	6	542	18	8	988	10	2
Cotton boot-webs and webbing	709	15	5	1,211	1	11	1,812	15	11	910	18	3	4,644	11	6
Carpeting and rugs.	145	3	1				555	16	2	9,237	16	6	9,938	15	9
Silk goods.	589	3	5	2,313	7	3	3,130	0	11	11,258	0	0	17,290	11	7
Glassware and glass.	2,595	2	7	2,870	12	11	1,751	3	7	3,419	6	0	10,636	5	1
Chamois skins.										170	6	2	170	6	2
Music wire and violin strings.							789	13	7	587	7	0	1,377	0	7
Metallic pens and penholders.							3,106	3	5	4,242	1	1	7,348	4	6
Silverware and plated goods.							1,015	11	3	659	15	4	1,675	6	7
Jewelry and fancy goods.	48	12	10	143	3	3	1,803	5	6	8,731	7	3	10,726	8	10
Jet ditto and japanned ware.				330	17	6	226	6	6	163	9	7	720	13	7
Papier-maché.										313	0	3	313	0	3
Gun materials and guns.							1,059	3	5	5,684	12	1	6,743	15	6
Saddlery.							590	0	0	2,051	4	0	2,641	4	0
Needles.							5,333	5	1	11,508	13	4	16,841	18	5
Thimbles, hooks and eyes.							1,095	4	6	51	18	6	1,147	3	0
Spectacles and optical goods.	112	9	2	199	4	8	269	17	7	1,600	5	10	2,201	17	3
Pins and hair pins.										577	5	1	577	5	1
Tin plates.										1,957	14	4	1,957	14	4
Chandeliers.										241	19	0	241	19	0
Ackle and nickle goods.				135	13	9	153	3	0	1,022	8	0	1,311	4	9
Bead goods.				87	12	8	138	15	9	477	16	3	704	4	8
R. R. fly signals.	153	6	3	146	3	11	155	19	9				455	9	11
Books, clothing, &c.							1,164	2	8	3,399	3	3	4,563	5	11
Red lead.	281	11	11				399	18	9				681	10	8
Sundries.	4,806	13	3	4,724	10	7	6,736	11	6	5,768	15	1	22,036	10	5
Total.	49,960	12	5	58,401	9	1	75,435	4	1	156,582	8	1	340,379	13	8

WORCESTER—T. SOUTHALL, *Consular Agent.*

*Statement showing the description, place of production and value of exports from Worcester to the United States during the last three quarters of the year ended September 30, 1865, (compiled from official documents.)*

Description.	Where produced.	During the quarter ended March 31, 1865.	During the quarter ended June 30, 1865.	During the quarter ended Sept 30, 1865.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Worcester sauce .....	Worcester .....	361 10 0	693 10 0	1,604 3 0	2,659 3 0
Vinegar .....	do .....	32 8 0	33 18 0		66 6 0
Porcelain goods .....	do .....			36 3 0	36 3 0
Parian marble goods .....	do .....		69 4 11	243 2 7	312 7 6
Stuttgart duck .....	Ashtwood Bank .....	754 6 4	878 0 8	1,700 9 4	3,332 16 4
Do .....	Rdditch .....	1,016 3 1	917 6 2	177 8 7	2,110 17 10
Carpets and rugs .....	Kidderminster .....	879 0 9	1,110 19 8	8,411 13 3	10,401 13 8
Boxes tin plate .....	do .....			15 10 0	15 10 0
Sheet iron .....	do .....		213 6 4	714 4 10	927 11 2
Bath brick .....	Bridgewater .....			212 0 0	212 0 0
Cobalt .....	do .....			74 9 2	74 9 2
<b>Total .....</b>		<b>3,043 8 2</b>	<b>3,916 5 9</b>	<b>13,189 3 9</b>	<b>20,148 17 8</b>

PLYMOUTH—THOMAS W. FOX, *Consul.*

JANUARY 9, 1865.

\* \* Commerce in this district continues very quiet, whilst there is almost an entire absence of speculation. The sale of all articles is confined to buyers' present requirements, without much variation in price since my last report, with the exception of wheat, which, from a superabundance of supply from our own farmers, has continued to decline in value; fine white is worth 38s. @ 40s.; red, 37s. @ 39s. per quarter of 480 pounds. Barley, from 27s. to 28s. per quarter. Oats, 18s. to 19s. Manufactured copper, £98 to £100. For yellow metals, 9d per pound. Bog iron, from £6 15s. to £7 per ton. Wales pig, 51s. to 57s. per ton.

## SCOTLAND.

LEITH—NEIL McLACHLEN, *Consul.*

OCTOBER 14, 1865.

The value of goods shipped from this district during the quarter ended the 30th September, 1865, is £75,155 7s. 5½d., which, when compared with the corresponding quarter in 1864, shows an increase of £31,532 17s. 6½d. \* \* \*

There has nothing transpired worthy of calling your attention to. There has been no direct trade between this port and the United States. All the goods manufactured in this district for the United States markets are shipped to Liverpool or Glasgow, and exported from there to the United States.

There have been six arrivals of American vessels in this port during the year ended as above, all of which came from Callao with cargoes of guano. Total amount and value of cargoes, at about £12 per ton, 8,470 tons, £101,640.

The linen manufacturers in my district are all fully employed, the demand from the United States being very good.

The harvest in this country is over; even in the late districts all is gathered in, and there is a good average crop, the yield being large and the quality good.

The cattle plague in Edinburgh, Leith, and the district has been very bad for the last month, and I beg leave to send to your department the official report of Dr. Smart, submitted to the magistrates of Edinburgh, which I have cut from a late newspaper, showing the symptoms of the disease and its treatment, which, I think, may be beneficial should ever the disease reach our country. \* \* \*

*Comparative statement showing the imports of grain, flour, &c., into Leith during the year ended December 31, 1865.*

From—	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Beans.		Pease.	
	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.
Scotland .....	1,350	2,117	3,665	6,180	21,928	39,597	1,137	1,097	2	2
England .....	9,925	10,254	13	605	18	18	1,275	41	2,561	5,600
Denmark .....	161,385	113,572	70,911	42,346	1,365	19,487	2,150	2,667	4,457	3,322
Prussia .....	210,247	240,765	80,542	106,950	145	.....	1,049	224	17,801	20,870
Russia .....	42,232	125,409	.....	3,033	6,009	.....	.....	.....	81	.....
Mecklenburg .....	82,719	64,643	143	.....	.....	.....	18	560	.....	559
Hanse Towns .....	16,160	36,521	17,325	7,793	.....	.....	6,927	9,414	210	1,669
Holland .....	.....	107	777	864	31	361	80	498	163	444
Hanover .....	.....	683	.....	.....	.....	1,309	2,534	5,867	.....	4
Belgium .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	457	.....	.....
Oldenburg .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	351	.....	.....	.....
Sweden .....	6,158	2,780	507	1,310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France .....	539	.....	6,631	5,397	.....	132	973	.....	.....	.....
Spain and Portugal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey .....	.....	.....	3,247	6,493	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian States .....	.....	4,280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States .....	3,068	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British N. America .....	2,160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	535,943	901,131	183,761	180,974	29,478	60,904	16,556	20,283	25,835	32,470

From—	Tares.		Rye.		Malt.		Indian corn.		Total.		Flour.	
	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.
Scotland .....	15	261	9	37	2,139	582	.....	.....	30,245	49,873	211	245
England .....	50	727	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	13,824	17,273	7,133	6,493
Denmark .....	1,273	27	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	241,551	181,421	7,982	11,191
Prussia .....	2,115	3,879	6,317	517	.....	.....	.....	.....	318,216	373,205	3,050	7,406
Russia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,643	.....	50,965	128,445	3,170	9
Mecklenburg .....	8	212	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83,430	65,432	1,248	1,186
Hanse Towns .....	524	1,955	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,192	57,352	104,943	66,113
Holland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,051	2,274	797	1
Hanover .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,531	7,863	.....	.....
Belgium .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	457	.....	100
Oldenburg .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	351	.....	.....	.....
Sweden .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,665	4,090	.....	.....
Norway .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,143	5,529	12,501	63,478
Spain and Portugal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey .....	.....	.....	4,698	.....	.....	.....	11,604	6,869	14,851	18,060	.....	.....
Italian States .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,280	.....	.....
Africa .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,068	.....	10	.....
Brit. N. America .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,160	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	3,985	7,061	6,382	5,252	2,139	610	14,247	6,869	818,396	915,554	141,045	156,220

## IRELAND.

BELFAST—JOHN YOUNG, *Consul*.

DECEMBER 31, 1864.

The total value of invoices certified at Belfast during the quarter ended December 31, 1864, is £142,458 16s. 3d.

MARCH 31, 1865.

The number of invoices certified by me for the quarter ended this day is 562, and their value amounts to £274,340 5s. 6d.

## POSSESSIONS AND DEPENDENCIES.

## CANADA.

MONTREAL—J. F. POTTER, *Consul General*.

*Comparative statement showing the value of the imports into Montreal during the several quarters of the year ended December 31, 1864, (compiled from official documents.)*

	Quarter ended March 31, 1864.	Quarter ended June 30, 1864.	Quarter ended September 30, 1864.	Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	Total.
Value of goods removed, exported, or lost	\$82,394	\$118,100	\$103,826	\$90,714	\$395,034
Value free, ex-ship	828,720	1,742,876	2,706,318	1,303,650	6,581,564
Value free, ex-warehouse	2,838	2,011	2,370	5,958	13,177
Warehoused	1,006,705	2,620,151	2,449,869	1,096,612	7,173,337
Value of goods ex-shipped	2,977,341	2,841,508	4,537,032	1,540,946	11,896,827
Value of goods ex-warehoused	1,166,152	1,250,872	1,988,139	1,545,217	5,950,380
Value of goods paying specific duties	8,022	6,214	10,570	8,616	33,422
Specific duties	116,025 96	167,969 48	190,975 79	238,164 69	713,135 92
Ad valorem duties	784,102 90	733,438 90	1,213,015 70	520,299 05	3,250,856 55
Total duties	900,128 86	901,408 38	1,403,991 49	758,463 74	3,963,992 47

*Summary statement showing the value of goods imported and consumed at the port of Montreal during the year 1864, (compiled from official documents.)*

	Value.
Half year ended June 30, 1864	\$12,017,311
Quarter ended September 30, 1864	9,693,219
Quarter ended December 31, 1864	3,941,208
Total	25,651,738

*Summary statement showing the value of goods consumed at the port of Montreal during the year 1864, with the names of the countries whence derived, (compiled from official documents.)*

Quarters.	Great Britain.	British N. Amer. colonies.	United States.	Foreign.	Total.
Half year ended June 30, 1864.....	\$6, 706, 645	\$218, 744	\$2, 952, 735	\$929, 355	\$10, 807, 479
Quarter ended September 30, 1864.....	6, 126, 826	132, 291	2, 324, 508	647, 864	9, 231, 489
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.....	2, 032, 616	135, 350	1, 365, 953	858, 030	4, 391, 949
Total.....	14, 866, 087	486, 385	6, 643, 196	2, 435, 249	24, 430, 917

*Statement showing the nationality, number, and tonnage of vessels arrived at the port of Montreal by sea during the year 1864, (compiled from official documents.)*

Nationality.	No. vessels.	No. tons.
British steam vessels .....	43	55, 471
British sailing vessels .....	235	83, 054
Foreign sailing vessels .....	12	3, 521
United States vessels .....		
Total.....	290	142, 046

*Statement showing the number of vessels employed in inland navigation entered at the port of Montreal during the year 1864, (compiled from official documents.)*

Nationality.	Number.
British steam vessels.....	1, 670
Foreign steam vessels.....	7
British sailing vessels.....	1, 644
Foreign sailing vessels.....	192
Total .....	3, 513

*Summary comparative statement showing the import trade of Montreal for the years 1863 and 1864.*

	1863.	1864.	1864.	
			Increase.	Per cent.
Value of dutiable goods imported during the year....	\$13, 047, 884	\$19, 070, 164	\$6, 022, 280	46 1-6
Value of free goods imported during the year.....	5, 794, 001	6, 581, 574	787, 573	13 3-5
Total value of goods imported during the year...	18, 841, 885	25, 651, 738	6, 809, 853	36 1-7
Value of goods paid duty ex-ship during the year....	8, 204, 527	11, 896, 827	3, 692, 300	45
Value of goods paid duty ex-warehouse during the year	4, 599, 266	5, 950, 380	1, 351, 114	29½
Total value of goods paid duty during the year..	12, 803, 793	17, 847, 207	5, 043, 414	39 7-12
Amount of duty on goods ex-ship during the year....	1, 576, 074	2, 280, 897	704, 823	44½
Amount of duty on goods ex-warehouse during the year	1, 412, 546	1, 683, 094	270, 548	19 1-7
Total amount of duties for the year.....	2, 988, 620	3, 963, 991	975, 371	32½
Value of goods placed in warehouse.....	4, 843, 357	7, 173, 337	2, 329, 980	48 1-10
Value of goods remaining in warehouse.....	980, 689	1, 795, 435	814, 746	83 1-12
Amount of duty on goods in warehouse.....	283, 661	513, 353	229, 692	81

NOVEMBER 2, 1865.

In 1864 the aggregate amount of free goods was \$395,261. For the three quarters of 1865 they reached the sum of \$2,712,477. The amount of dutiable goods for the year 1864 was \$627,814, and for the three quarters of 1865 reaches the large amount of \$2,120,770. When it is recollected that the commercial consular district of this consulate general does not to any considerable extent extend beyond the limits of the city of Montreal, this amount may be regarded with some surprise; the aggregate of both free and dutiable goods for 1864 being \$1,023,025, and the amount for three quarters of 1865 \$4,833,247, which will be increased by this quarter to upwards of \$6,000 000. The largest items, it will be observed, are tea, which amounts for the three quarters of 1865 to \$1,213,584, and flour, which is nearly \$1,000,000 more. I particularly desire to call the attention of the department to these items, as they indicate one of the principal results of the treaty of reciprocity, so called, and demonstrate beyond a doubt the effect which the continuation of that treaty would have upon the commercial interests of the United States. Under that treaty Canadian vessels have free access to the ports on Lake Michigan, and land their cargoes at the ports of Chicago and Milwaukee under the same restrictions only as apply to American vessels. These vessels bring back wheat, beef, pork, lard, and other merchandise which will bear shipment to England. With the wheat many of the mills in Canada are stocked, and although flour manufactured from American wheat cannot, under the regulations of the Treasury Department, go into the markets of the United States free, much of the flour finds its way there under Canadian brands without the payment of duty, and the balance enters into consumption here, while the flour from Canadian wheat is, almost without exception, sent to the United States free under the reciprocity treaty. The beef, pork, lard, hams, &c., are here reshipped in British vessels to Liverpool, and these vessels bring back for their return cargoes tea and other East India goods; and from this point they are distributed to the west in Canadian vessels, to Boston via the Grand Trunk road, to Portland, and thence to Boston, and to New York via Lake Champlain, in Canadian vessels; to Whitehall, thus giving them a monopoly of the carrying trade both ways, except from Portland to Boston and from Whitehall to New York. The discrimination against American vessels passing through the Cana-

dian canals has the effect, and was probably intended, to secure the carrying trade to British vessels, while its profits would, with the treaty in force, secure it to them permanently, and for all British goods, or goods of the East India Company, Montreal would become, as it is now rapidly becoming, the port of entry for the west, and even for New York and Boston. For when it is considered that in the month of September alone tea to the amount of nearly one million of dollars was exported from this city to the States, and the larger proportion of it to New York and Boston, and this, too, with gold at an average premium of forty-five per cent., we can easily anticipate the proportions it would assume with gold at par under the present tariff rates in the United States.

The amount of flour exported to the United States from Canada is very large, and has greatly increased since the adoption of the internal revenue system by the United States government, which gives an advantage to the Canadian over the American miller of at least twenty per cent., as has been frequently admitted to me by merchants engaged in the flour and commission business in this province, there being no direct tax of any kind imposed in these provinces. The result is that the Canadians are fast becoming the manufacturers of our flour, and thus depriving the government of a large amount of revenue now received from taxes on mill machinery, income, &c. The same remark will apply to lumber, which is the staple article of export from Lower Canada, under the reciprocity treaty. It is utterly impossible for us to compete with the manufacturer in Canada, who, without being subjected to the same taxation, has the double advantage of cheaper labor. In anticipation of the abrogation of the treaty very large shipments of lumber have been made from this province to the States during the past four months, and large quantities are still going forward. But three American vessels have reported to this consulate general during the year, and but one of them was bound out.

I also respectfully ask your attention to the fact that, under the guise of free goods, large amounts of dutiable goods are exported into the United States from this province. This is particularly the case with raw furs and pickled salmon from the Hudson Bay territories, large quantities of which are sold in this market. The oath that the goods are the product of Canada is made in the usual form, and it is not possible, in many cases, to prove the contrary. In addition to this a large contraband trade is carried on by concealing dutiable goods in flour, oats, barley, butter, eggs, and other free goods, many of which escape detection, notwithstanding the vigilance of revenue officers. Smuggling is largely carried on along the whole line of the frontier, and a much larger revenue force than that now employed is required to prevent it.



*Comparative statement showing the description and value of exports to the United States from Montreal during the year 1864, and also during the first three quarters of the year 1865, with aggregate of free and dutiable goods.*

ARTICLES FREE, 1864.		ARTICLES DUTIABLE, 1864.	
Description.	Value.	Description.	Value.
Pot and pearl ashes.....	\$16, 042	Liquors.....	\$23, 126
Wool.....	12, 936	Iron.....	202, 264
Furs.....	108, 726	Sugar.....	18, 646
Sundries.....	257, 507	Tea.....	101, 305
		Sundries.....	282, 473
Total free.....	395, 211	Total dutiable.....	627, 814

## NINE MONTHS OF 1865.

Oats.....	\$263, 653	Liquors.....	\$14, 981
Barley.....	198, 572	Iron.....	166, 100
Peas.....	26, 334	Spices.....	12, 491
Flax seed.....	23, 933	Tea.....	1, 218, 584
Flour, oat meal, &c.....	905, 890	Sundries.....	698, 614
Pot and pearl ashes.....	405, 148		
Butter.....	188, 595	Total dutiable.....	2, 110, 770
Wool.....	79, 691		
Furs.....	145, 421		
Sundries.....	473, 240		
Total free.....	2, 712, 477		

TORONTO—D. THORTON, *Consul*.

FEBRUARY 7, 1866.

I have the honor to report that \* \* \* the condition of my consular district has been, for the most part, one of unexampled prosperity. The failure of the crops for several successive years in the western province had impoverished and dispirited the whole farming and mercantile interest, the effect of which was to stimulate emigration to the United States of many of the best citizens of Canada.

Up to March, 1865, there was a complete stagnation of all kinds of business, and failures were frequent. But on the opening of navigation and the termination of the rebellion, business revived; and later, the prospects of a good crop inspired hope and confidence, and the return current of prosperity set in. Large quantities of dry goods, leather, drugs, groceries, in fact every description of merchandise, found ready purchasers at largely remunerative prices; and the result of the harvest was so bounteous that more grain, flour, and lumber was exported during the season of 1865 than in any like period for many previous years. \* \* \* The revival of business, however, does not seem to have diminished emigration from my district.

The "homestead law" has attracted some attention and inquiry, and I am satisfied that if it was published and circulated in the rural sections of this province it would induce many to avail themselves of its benefits.

The amount of imports into and exports from Toronto during the year 1865, as furnished to me by the collector of customs, is as follows:

Imports for the half year ended June 30, 1865.....	\$1, 305, 217
Imports for the half year ended December 31, 1865.....	3, 291, 643
	<hr/> 4, 596, 860 <hr/>
Exports for the half year ended June 30, 1865.....	\$4, 780, 065
Exports for the half year ended December 31, 1865.....	2, 129, 019
	<hr/> 6, 809, 084 <hr/>

The exports covered by certificates issued from this consulate amount to nearly three millions of dollars, the greater portion of which has been shipped to the United States. During the autumn the receipts of grain and flour were very large, and almost the whole quantity of barley brought into this and the neighboring markets was purchased by Americans and shipped to the United States from this and the adjacent ports. More than the ordinary quantity of lumber was exported from Toronto during the year. Usually, the amount exported has been from twenty-five to thirty millions of feet to all countries, but this year the quantity shipped reaches sixty millions, including square timber, nearly thirty-five millions of which were sent to the United States.

The lumber on the shores of Lake Erie being nearly exhausted, new sources of supply became necessary to portions of New York and Pennsylvania, the demands for certain kinds of lumber having increased in the oil region of the latter State.

This year, also, the pork and beef packing business has greatly increased in my district. Large quantities of pork and beef have been packed in Toronto and Hamilton and exported to the English market, while dealers are purchasing considerable quantities for the American markets.

The wool trade has been extensive, mostly on account of American manufacturers.

This year the demand for butter has been enormous, absorbing all that either province has produced, and at prices varying from twenty to twenty-seven cents per pound. Every other description of produce has commanded ready sale at almost fabulous prices. The farmers of Canada have thus been enabled to pay off large portions of their indebtedness, the merchants to purchase on more favorable terms, and the whole community have been inspired with new life and enterprise.

The failure of the negotiation for the renewal of the reciprocity treaty has caused no apparent curtailment of preparations for the next year's business. The lumbermen, inspired by the presence of purchasers already appearing in the lumber region, are laying in large stocks of logs, and those who are manufacturing on their own account for the eastern markets have increased their stocks. Pine already rules in advance of the prices at this season last year, and the demand is considerably greater. Every merchant is shipping to the United States every article he can before the expiration of the treaty, and every available means is resorted to to "get over" all the flour, grain, beef, pork, wool, and other products before the 17th day of March next.

There are many parties who talk of the increase of trade between Canada and England as likely to yield the same if not larger returns than have been realized by the exportation of the same articles to the United States. But the difference between expectations and facts is shown by the results from shipments of grain, flour, and other products to England during the past twenty years. So little attention has been paid to this trade by the flour merchants of late that most if not all the extra flour, and a large portion of common brands, manufactured here, is sent to the United States.

ST. JOHN'S—G. T. MOREHOUSE, *Consul*.

*Statement showing the description, country of production, and value of exports from St. John's (Canada) to the United States during the quarter ended September 30, 1865.*

Description.	Country of production.	Value.	Description.	Country of production.	Value.
Fish.....	Canada .....	\$1,087	Eggs.....	Canada .....	\$2,612
Hops.....	do.....	1,107	Eggs, sheep, &c.....	do.....	1,648
Butter.....	do.....	16,869	Furniture.....	do.....	856
Cattle.....	do.....	1,683	Flax.....	do.....	2,000
Sheep.....	do.....	1,096	Grass-seed.....	do.....	350
Sheep and cattle.....	do.....	1,355	Tow.....	do.....	349
Sheep and horses.....	do.....	465	Sole leather.....	do.....	2,500
Cattle and horses.....	do.....	3,830	Railroad ties.....	do.....	1,229
Fowls.....	do.....	900	Shooks.....	do.....	11,027
Oats.....	do.....	99,247	Horses.....	do.....	157,551
Oats and rye.....	do.....	3,125	Timber.....	do.....	6,250
Oats and barley.....	do.....	6,664	Lumber.....	do.....	99
Oats and peas.....	do.....	4,465	Pig iron.....	England.....	713,480
Peas.....	do.....	5,399	Salt.....	do.....	2,081
Rye.....	do.....	12,358	Coal.....	do.....	790
Barley.....	do.....	88,046	Sundries.....	do.....	20,634
Wheat.....	do.....	31,098			
Flour.....	do.....	6,740	Total.....		1,215,971
Wool.....	do.....	5,981			

PRESCOTT—JAMES WELDEN, *Consul*.

SEPTEMBER 3, 1865.

*Statement showing the value of imports from the United States at Prescott for the three quarters ended September 30, 1865.*

Value of imports for quarter ended March 31, 1865.....	\$235,862
Value of imports for quarter ended June 30, 1865.....	289,683
Value of imports for quarter ended September 30, 1865.....	98,207
	<hr/>
	623,752
	<hr/>

*Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of exports from Prescott to the United States for the nine months ended September 30, 1865.*

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Horses.....	2,839	\$174,380	Flax and tow. tons.	1½	\$120
Horned cattle.....	8,197	244,997	Wool..... lbs.	174,414	70,314
Sheep.....	5,725	15,063	Tobacco leaf. cases.	22	428
Hogs.....	2,838	23,654	Stationery.....		237
Butter..... lbs.	213,951	80,786	Liquors..... pkgs.	3	25
Barley..... bush.	139,167	51,304	Manufact'd goods.....		5,858
Oats..... do..	57,944	24,466	Lumber..... feet.	1,445,220	16,853
Corn..... do..	10,000	7,500	Rice..... lbs.	404	20
Wheat..... do..	38,944	39,433	Pork..... bbls.	337	7,108
Hides and skins. .	43,317	32,481	Iron, cast..... lbs.	235,338	13,730
Flour..... bbls.	907	4,059	Eggs..... doz.	2,155	271
Shorts..... lbs.	20,000	200	Flax-seed. .bush.	3,667	5,300
Furs..... skins.	23,155	21,211	Hoops.....	310,000	645
Beef..... lbs.	6,463	225	Staves.....	60,000	241
Seeds, grass. .bush.	584	995	Mica.....	2,375	471
Rags..... bales.	121	1,216	Apples.....	63	132
Sundries.....		18,788			
Peas..... bush.	300	300	Total.....		872,395
Wood..... cords.	220	584			

FORT ERIE—F. N. BLAKE, *Consul*.

JULY 5, 1865.

\* \* \* The great amount of shipping of goods from Canada to the United States is carried forward at this point by the crossing of the Grand Trunk railroad and the ordinary travel over the several ferries, &c.

DECEMBER 31, 1865.

I have the honor to transmit herewith my first annual report of commercial information for this consular district, as required by Congress, for the year ending December 31, 1865. \* \* \*

The entire number of invoices of merchandise authenticated by me during the present year, commencing on the 28th of March, the date of the first certificate issued, is 4,538, amounting in value, in Canada funds, or gold, to the sum of \$2,500,000 in round numbers. \* \* \*

*Comparative statement showing the value of the exports of the domestic produce and manufactures, and the imports entered for consumption, together with the amount of duties collected at each port within the consular district of Fort Erie during the years 1861, 1862, and 1863, and for Fort Erie the years 1864 and 1865, ended September 30.*

Ports.	1861.			1862.		
	Exports.	Imports.	Duties.	Exports.	Imports.	Duties.
Fort Erie.....	\$698, 019	\$138, 809	\$12, 925	\$673, 685	\$132, 680	\$9, 938
Colburn.....	6, 134	24, 427	1, 025	11, 229	19, 769	1, 589
Maitland.....	2, 400	7, 516	45	2, 903	6, 368	48
Dunnville.....	151, 083	29, 973	1, 942	202, 300	31, 967	1, 750
Brantford.....	379, 844	205 577	28, 985	334, 058	155, 766	20, 344
Dover.....	176, 282	37, 025	4, 292	130, 640	49, 106	2, 389
Rowan.....	175, 612	6, 788	811	235, 106	16, 070	984
Barwell.....	128, 223	11, 889	1, 469	133, 314	18, 217	1, 140
Stanley.....	131, 637	65, 038	3, 570	153, 176	77, 200	2, 388
Total.....	1, 849, 234	527, 042	.....	1, 866, 411	507, 145	.....
	1863.			1864.		
	Exports.	Imports.	Duties.	Exports.	Imports.	Duties.
Fort Erie (a).....	\$385, 329	\$124, 356	\$8, 758	\$357, 996	\$183, 239	\$9, 363
Colburn.....	14, 298	13, 171	1, 065	*83, 226	*9, 642	*1, 099
Maitland.....	1, 184	14, 481	256	*46, 816	*14, 278	*362
Dunnville.....	196, 416	32, 011	1, 257	*58, 439	*79, 705	*9, 373
Brantford.....	345, 906	141, 608	19, 062	*45, 230	*13, 125	*3, 689
Dover.....	237, 235	42, 817	6, 086	*74, 192	*9, 024	*514
Rowan.....	179, 461	24, 679	873	*68, 275	*5, 044	*537
Barwell.....	167, 198	11, 818	902	*54, 778	*4, 141	*360
Stanley.....	294, 231	46, 968	1, 134	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1, 821, 258	451, 909	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Fort Erie, for the year ended September 30, 1865, as follows: exports, \$721,264; imports, \$166,119 duties, \$13,856.

\* Six months ended June 30, 1864.

# PICTOR, NOVA SCOTIA—B. H. NORTON, *Consul*.

OCTOBER 25, 1865.

I have the honor herewith of presenting my annual report of commercial operations within the limits of this consular jurisdiction, together with a brief sketch of the numerous discoveries of new beds of coal in various portions of this province. Since my last report a number of rich beds of coal have been discovered, some of which are now being partially worked. The island of Cape Breton in this province is one vast coal-field, and gives employment to a large amount of American capital, which will yield a handsome income on the outlay. The following statistics relating to the different mines will be perused with much interest, giving as they do an idea of the immense trade carried on with the United States in this one article of export :

Lingan mines, C. B., employ 195 men and boys. Shipments for the year ended September 30, 1865, were 57,000 tons, of which 56,000 tons were sent to the United States, valued at \$127,000 in Nova Scotia currency; value of imports from the United States was \$1,700; amount of tonnage employed, 19,800.

Little Glace Bay mine, C. B., employs 300 men and boys. Shipments of

coal to the United States for the year ended September 30, 1865, amounted to 90,000 tons, valued in Nova Scotia currency at \$225,000; value of imports from the United States, \$3,000, employing 13,500 tons.

International Mining Company, C. B., employ 70 men and boys. Thirteen thousand tons of coal, valued in Nova Scotia currency at \$23,000, were shipped to the United States; imports from the latter amounted to \$1,000; amount of tonnage employed, 4,000.

Block House mine, (Cow bay,) C. B., employs 530 laborers. Amount of shipments for the quarter ended 30th of September, 1865, were \$165,000; the imports amounted to \$6,000.

Gowrie mine, (Cow bay,) C. B., employs 320 laborers. Value of exports and imports not returned.

Acadia coal mines, Pictou. These mines are located about eight miles from this port. The company have obtained an act of incorporation from the Nova Scotia legislature with a capital of \$1,000,000. In the report of the able mining engineer it would appear that the probable aggregate quantity of coal in two of the tracts will amount to 36,000,000 tons, which would be equal to the production of about 1,000 tons per day for 150 years. \* \* \* Three thousand six hundred and eight tons of coal were shipped during the quarter ended September 30, 1865. This quantity was mined and brought to the surface without the aid of machinery.

The Albion Mining Company is the oldest in this province. An immense business has been done by it with the United States, most of the coal being shipped to ports in the northern States; 156,557 tons were raised, of which 122,720 tons were shipped to the United States; 131,629 days' labor were performed by men and boys, and 15,300 by horses.

#### NOVA SCOTIA GOLD-FIELDS.

Comparative statement showing the total yield in the various gold districts of Nova Scotia during the several quarters of the year ended September 30, 1865, and the corresponding quarters of 1863-'64:

	oz.	pwt.	grs.
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.....	5,497	9	5
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.....	5,102	11	8
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.....	7,838	19	..
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.....	6,468	6	9
Total.....	24,907	5	22

#### *Corresponding quarters of 1863-'64.*

	oz.	pwt.	grs.
Quarter ended December 31, 1863.....	4,178	14	3
Quarter ended March 31, 1864.....	4,010	17	4
Quarter ended June 30, 1864.....	5,159	8	8
Quarter ended September 30, 1864.....	5,395	2	21
Total.....	18,744	2	12

I am indebted to an American citizen, an accomplished and scientific engineer and constructor of marine railways in this province, for the very interesting statements in relation to them. He remarks:

"In Dartmouth (Halifax harbor) there are three; one of 1,500, one of 600, and one of 200 tons capacity. The whole cost was about \$30,000; the average

number of vessels taken up yearly is about 360 of all classes. In Pictou there are two: one of 1,000 and one of 800 tons capacity, costing about \$45,000. The average number of vessels taken up will be about 175 of all classes.

"At Ship Harbor (Strait of Canso) there is one of 1,000 tons capacity, and one in course of construction of 200 tons. Both will cost about \$45,000. The average number of vessels taken up will be about 250, being mostly American fishermen."

There are also in course of construction at North Sydney, Cape Breton, one of 1,000, and one with double cradle of 250 tons each, the entire cost of which will be about \$50,000.

*Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of the exports to the United States from Pictou in British and foreign vessels during the year ended September 30, 1865.*

Description.	BRITISH VESSELS.		FOREIGN VESSELS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Coal..... tons..	148,720	\$371,796	16,806	\$41,015
Grindstones..... pieces..	775	3,010		
Iron—machinery..... pieces..	697	6,000		
Iron—scrap..... lbs..	1,900	340		
Wool..... lbs..	7,962	1,949		
Junk..... packages..	20	450		
Total.....		383,545		41,015

*Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of the imports at Pictou from the United States during the year ended September 30, 1865.*

Articles imported.	Quantity.	Value.
Ashes, pot..... lbs..	195	\$66
Agricultural implements..... pcs..	3,470	2,923
Bread, fine..... lbs..	1,536	167
Burning fluid..... galls..	174	143
Candles..... lbs..	116	25
Cheese..... do..	1,598	253
Coffee, ground..... do..	1,048	180
Cordage..... do..	415	36
Cotton and linen manufactures..... pckgs..	135	2,103
Carriages and sleighs..... no..	23	883
Clocks..... pckgs..	143	350
Drugs..... do..	85	766
Dyestuffs..... bbls..	278	1,041
Flour, wheat..... do..	3,837	18,217
meal..... do..	67	268
Fruit, green..... do..	319	586
raisins..... lbs..	247	125
Furniture..... pckgs..	1,545	6,451
Glassware..... do..	122	1,703
Hats and caps..... do..	28	1,013

*Statement—Continued.*

Articles imported.	Quantity.	Value.
Hardware.....pckgs..	901	\$8,697
Hides.....no..	1,087	4,438
Iron and ironmongery.....		1,285
India rubber manufactures.....pckgs..	12	603
Leather.....do..	83	4,806
Lime.....bbls..	2,320	1,758
Marble.....pcs..	51	277
Molasses.....galls..	375	129
Nuts.....pckgs..	16	57
Naval stores.....bbls..	188	479
Oil, coal.....galls..	6,229	3,112
linseed.....do..	1,775	2,250
Printed books and papers.....pckgs..	74	1,734
Paints and putty.....do..	53	257
Spirits.....galls..	197	181
Sugar, raw.....lbs..	1,948	156
refined.....do..	2,141	280
Soap.....do..	240	19
Tobacco, leaf.....do..	57,125	2,718
manufactured.....do..	879	337
Tea.....do..	1,939	759
Woollen and silk manufactures.....pckgs..	2	46
Miscellaneous.....		1,385
Total.....		73,062

*Summary statement showing the total value of the imports into and exports from Pictou, during the year ended September 30, 1865, from and to all countries.*

## VALUE OF IMPORTS.

From United Kingdom.....	\$130,721 00
From United States.....	73,062 00
From Canada.....	124,597 00
From Newfoundland.....	6,253 00
From New Brunswick.....	12,056 00
From Prince Edward Island.....	21,805 00
Total.....	368,494 00

## VALUE OF EXPORTS.

To United Kingdom.....	\$6,747 00
To United States.....	424,560 00
To Canada.....	12,282 00
To Newfoundland.....	6,524 00
To New Brunswick.....	5,335 00
To Prince Edward Island.....	29,976 00
To Foreign West Indies.....	4,650 00
Total.....	490,074 00



*Statement showing the number and tonnage of British and foreign vessels, with cargoes and in ballast, arrived at and departed from Pictou during the year ended September 30, 1865.*

## ARRIVALS.

Countries.	WITH CARGOES.				IN BALLAST.			
	British.		Foreign.		British.		Foreign.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Whence:								
United Kingdom .....	3	1,655						
United States .....	123	27,696	1	174	146	27,088	22	3,875
Canada .....	51	5,954			4	138		
New Brunswick .....	65	3,063			6	425		
Newfoundland .....	5	375			8	1,016		
Prince Edward Island .....	91	28,103			232	14,867		
Other countries .....					3	1,022		

## DEPARTURES.

Where to:								
United Kingdom .....	2	832						
United States .....	486	90,034	58	13,499			2	224
Canada .....	34	3,800			28	2,925		
New Brunswick .....	59	4,398			9	783		
Prince Edward Island .....	190	10,605			99	27,917		
Newfoundland .....	1	94						
Foreign West Indies .....	3	1,096						

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.—C. O. LEACH, *Consul*.

*Comparative statement showing the description and quantities of the imports at the port of St. John's, N. F., from January 1 to December 31 of the years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864.*

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Bread .....	41,998	31,766	22,673	24,637	14,986
Flour .....	124,915	144,918	174,396	197,755	150,137
Corn meal .....	3,014	4,210	7,300	4,469	950
Pork .....	20,679	23,745	24,581	24,423	17,014
Beef .....	2,502	1,367	1,384	1,363	1,488
Butter .....	15,578	16,415	10,529	15,732	12,070
Rum .....	1,382	942	663	730	1,177
Molasses .....	7,284	6,939	9,448	6,294	8,430
Molasses sugar .....	11,920	24,458	21,537	9,664	16,293
Coffee .....	7,904	1,755	890	942	1,280
Manufactured tobacco .....	376,691	129,642	229,087	326,786	264,147
Tea .....	375,056	413,257	411,306	353,817	365,216
Soap .....	15,524	14,115	9,690	9,441	10,278
Candles .....	9,799	7,394	5,207	5,673	4,703
Salt .....	40,703	24,641	18,816	21,352	14,365
Coals .....	29,489	30,854	28,878	39,986	28,663
Pitch and tar .....	3,425	2,783	2,585	3,442	2,504
Potatoes .....	41,410	20,856	20,629	34,178	28,103
Oats .....	74,419	46,238	40,038	36,909	42,699
Board and plank .....	4,557	3,741	2,922	2,941	1,528
Oxen and cows .....	3,351	3,165	2,496	2,930	2,426
Sheep .....	3,891	4,454	3,755	4,022	3,360

*Comparative statement showing the description and quantities of the exports from St. John's, N. F., from January 1 to December 31 of the years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864, together with the names of the countries whither shipped.*

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
<b>Quintals of dried codfish—</b>					
Portugal.....	100,933	79,634	114,941	82,484	103,136
Spain.....	188,797	162,274	187,668	244,270	175,154
Italy.....	34,644	17,100	18,840	3,000	18,650
British West Indies.....	90,624	83,462	61,712	57,323	71,896
Brazil.....	187,316	165,359	172,613	143,008	130,890
British America.....	2,135	1,770	2,288		
England.....	14,081	13,066	3,358	1,721	11,363
Scotland.....	15,466	6,914	984	3,344	4,931
Ireland.....	21,256	11,086	9,933	2,616	14,220
United States.....	17,936	4,160	4,799	8,390	4,750
Other parts.....	68,374	62,752	56,457	18,750	42,513
<b>Tuns of seal oil—</b>					
United Kingdom.....	3,179	3,404	2,139	2,814	1,219
United States.....	472	101	29	25	33
<b>Tuns of cod oil—</b>					
United Kingdom.....	1,906	1,780	1,466	1,871	1,340
United States.....	878	262	281	177	117
<b>Seal-skins—</b>					
United Kingdom.....	244,454	263,549	142,623	209,658	90,801
United States.....			1,000		100
Salmon.....tierces	2,355	1,547	2,210	2,906	1,460
Mackerel and herring.....barrels	24,361	21,759	11,195	32,866	9,551
Rum.....puns	174	40			
Molasses.....do.	1,079	700	1,533	189	436
Sugar.....cwts.	2,518	8,639	11,010	3,375	6,825
Bread and flour.....barrels	727	1,110	468	7,707	3,420
Salt.....tons	265		522	80	

ST. JOHN'S, N. B.—JAMES Q. HOWARD, *Consul*.

OCTOBER 12, 1865.

\* \* \* I may remark that the exports to the United States for the year 1865 will greatly exceed those of 1864. This is attributable to the fact that merchants, in anticipation of the termination of the reciprocity treaty in March, 1866, are sending forward to the American market lumber and all descriptions of wooden ware, which, probably, will be liable to duty after the opening of navigation in the spring. \* \* \*

*Statement showing the total value in dollars of the imports and exports of the province of New Brunswick from and to each country in the year ended December 31, 1864.*

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom.	\$3,598,125	\$2,732,733	Italy.....		\$11,737
Jersey.....	18,581		Teneriffe.....		3,854
Gibraltar.....		3,870	United States.....	\$3,316,824	1,266,148
Melbourne.....		5,028	Mexico.....	2,595	6,425
Canada.....	245,020	60,044	Surinam.....		2,580
Nova Scotia.....	1,360,342	556,924	Cuba and Porto Rico.....	178,302	158,424
Prince Edward Island.....	112,728	85,261	Hayti.....	5,302	1,613
Newfoundland.....	11,872	7,467	Saint Thomas.....		2,803
Barbadoes.....	9,779	43,338	Saint Pierre Mi-quelon.....		3,481
Jamaica.....	1,371	8,640	Saint Martin's.....	68	
Saint Kitts.....	150	969	Martinique.....	886	
Bermuda.....	4,497	5,095	Gaudaloupe.....		3,665
Nassau.....	530	42,740	Valparaiso.....		6,999
Turk's Island.....	1,526		Montevideo.....		16,122
Saint Vincent.....	924				
France.....	63,226	7,490	Total.....	8,945,352	5,053,879
Spain.....	598	8,826			
Portugal.....	2,570		Sterling.....	£1,863,615	£1,052,891
Netherlands.....	9,536	1,003			

*Statement showing the value in sterling of the imports and exports of the province of New Brunswick from and to the United States during the last fifteen years, viz., between the years 1850 and 1864, inclusive.*

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1850.....	£262,148	£77,400	1858.....	£564,245	£163,702
1851.....	330,835	83,028	1859.....	675,095	236,014
1852.....	393,210	83,792	1860.....	688,217	248,378
1853.....	574,070	121,858	1861.....	628,070	175,654
1854.....	711,234	97,930	1862.....	616,814	185,295
1855.....	782,762	123,127	1863.....	739,663	259,357
1856.....	714,515	173,485	1864.....	691,005	263,781
1857.....	628,510	158,697			

*A return showing the value in sterling of the imports and exports of the province of New Brunswick from and to all countries during the last fifteen years, viz. between the years 1850 and 1864, inclusive.*

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1850.....	£815,531	£658,018	1858.....	£1,162,771	£810,779
1851.....	980,300	772,024	1859.....	1,416,034	1,073,422
1852.....	1,110,601	796,335	1860.....	1,446,740	916,372
1853.....	1,716,108	1,072,491	1861.....	1,238,133	947,091
1854.....	2,068,773	1,104,215	1862.....	1,291,604	803,445
1855.....	1,431,330	826,381	1863.....	1,595,513	1,029,329
1856.....	1,521,178	1,073,351	1864.....	1,863,615	1,052,891
1857.....	1,418,943	917,775			

*Statement showing the total value in dollars of the imports and exports of the province of New Brunswick, at each of the ports, in the year ended December 31, 1864.*

Ports.	Imports.	Exports.	Ports.	Imports.	Exports.
Saint John.....	\$6,921,939	\$2,970,247	Dorchester.....	\$15,032	\$12,296
Dalhousie.....	75,372	102,967	Moncton.....	94,833	10,873
Bathurst.....	143,446	99,732	Hillsborough....	10,200	180,928
Campbelton.....	16,356	2,876	Harvey.....	3,323	5,771
Caraquet.....	39,228	52,115	Saint George.....	38,414	144,561
Shippegan.....	20,820	45,291	Saint Stephen....	206,960	125,114
Newcastle.....	382,652	164,057	Saint Andrews....	297,970	241,351
Chatham.....	304,845	198,429	West Isles.....	52,568	40,615
Richibucto.....	76,101	168,080	Fredericton.....	84,851	133,715
Buctouche.....	862	53,446	Woodstock.....		108,328
Shediac.....	126,787	174,721			
Bay Verte.....	1,240		Total.....	8,945,352	5,053,879
North Joggins....	221	7,031			
Sackville.....	31,332	11,305	Sterling.....	£1,863,615	£1,052,891

*Abstract statement showing the total number and tonnage of vessels registered in the province of New Brunswick on the 31st of December in each year from 1854 to 1864 inclusive.*

Year.	No.	Tonnage.	Year.	No.	Tonnage
1854.....	878	141,454	1860.....	825	147,083
1855.....	866	138,292	1861.....	813	158,240
1856.....	892	164,226	1862.....	814	157,718
1857.....	857	160,508	1863.....	891	211,680
1858.....	812	139,095	1864.....	958	233,225
1859.....	811	134,055			

*Statement showing the description, quantity, and total value of imports from the United States and all other countries into New Brunswick during the year 1864.*

Description.	Where from.	Quantity.	Total.	Value.
Axes.....tons.	United States.....	1,693		
	Canada.....	3	1,696	\$1,411
Ale and porter.....gals.	United States.....	3,586		
	All other countries.....	49,210	52,796	22,205
Animals—horses.....	United States.....	2		
	British provinces.....	57	59	4,830
Cattle.....	British provinces.....	713		
	United States.....	25	738	27,932
Calves.....	Nova Scotia.....		118	236
Sheep and lambs.....	Great Britain and provinces.....		6,359	12,870
Swine.....	British provinces.....	55		
	United States.....	1	56	186
Ashes—pot and pearl.....bbls.	United States.....	370		
	British provinces.....	12	382	2,330
Saleratus.....pkgs.	United States.....		120	397
Apothecary goods.....pkgs.	United States.....	608		
	Great Britain and possessions.....	364	1,032	7,207

*Statement showing the description, quantity, &c.—Continued.*

Description.	Where from.	Quantity.	Total.	Value.
Apothecary goods.....pkgs.	Great Britain and possessions.	1, 215	3, 490	\$55, 294
	United States.....	2, 175		
Agricultural implements and parts of...pkgs.	United States.....	2, 618	2, 860	14, 096
	Great Britain and possessions.	242		
Butter and cheese.....pkgs.	British possessions.....	499, 380	500, 160	105, 725
	United States.....	780		
Boots and shoes.....pkgs.	United States.....	2, 749	2, 991	80, 475
	Great Britain and possessions.	242		
Bricks for building.....	Great Britain and possessions.	169, 380	212, 580	1, 782
	United States.....	43, 200		
Brushes.....pkgs.	United States.....	144	247	6, 913
	Great Britain and possessions.	103		
Bread.....pkgs.	Great Britain and possessions.	525	1, 374	4, 368
	United States.....	849		
Books—printed.....pkgs.	United States.....	1, 536	1, 738	47, 271
	Great Britain and possessions.	202		
Blank.....pkgs.	Great Britain and possessions.	9	44	1, 215
	United States.....	35		
Beans and peas.....bush.	United States.....	4, 283	4, 861	10, 773
	British possessions.....	601		
Barley—pot and pearl.....bbls.	British possessions.....	730	858	4, 580
	United States.....	128		
Bran and other feed.....tons.	United States.....	705	78	17, 668
Burning fluid.....pkgs.	United States.....	78		
Boot webbing and shoe-thread.....pkgs.	United States.....	10	92	15, 404
	Great Britain and possessions.	81		
	Mexico.....	1		
Candles—except sperm and wax.....lbs.	United States.....	16, 342	28, 507	2, 996
	British possessions.....	12, 165		
Sperm and wax.....lbs.	Great Britain and possessions.	931	1, 471	367
	United States.....	540		
Cotton warp.....pkgs.	United States.....	72	234	48, 863
	Great Britain and possessions.	162		
Cider.....bbls.	Great Britain and possessions.	592	4, 490	2, 464
Cider.....gals.	Great Britain and possessions.	1, 113		
	United States.....	3, 377		
Coffee.....lbs.	United States.....	35, 313	160, 417	22, 764
	Great Britain and countries other than the U. S.	125, 104		
Canvas.....yards.	United States.....	56, 226	611, 724	158, 105
	Great Britain and possessions.	555, 498		
Cordage.....coils.	Great Britain and possessions.	14, 954	16, 086	251, 896
	United States.....	1, 132		
Copper and patent metals in all forms...cwt.	United States.....	811	6, 329	125, 639
	Other countries.....	5, 518		
Chairs and parts of.....pkgs.	Canada.....	19	2, 471	4, 344
	United States.....	2, 452		
Clocks and materials.....pkgs.	United States.....	241	249	3, 232
	Nova Scotia.....	8		
Carriages and other vehicles.....pkgs.	Great Britain and possessions.	11	616	116, 025
	United States.....	605		
Corn, broom.....pkgs.	United States.....	333	36	6, 030
Coal dust.....lbs.	United States.....	36		
Coals.....tons.	United States.....	3, 164	31, 262	102, 974
	Great Britain and possessions.	28, 098		
Charcoal.....pkgs.	Nova Scotia.....	100	1, 740	7, 668
Cotton batting.....pkgs.	Great Britain.....	14		
	United States.....	1, 726		

*Statement showing the description, quantity, &c.—Continued.*

Description.	Where from.	Quantity.	Total.	Value.
Cotton wool ..... bales.	Nova Scotia .....	5		
	United States .....	132		
			137	\$50,713
Cotton waste ..... bales.	United States .....		15	791
Confectionery ..... pkgs.	United States .....	57		
	British possessions .....	302		
			359	3,960
Corks ..... pkgs.	United States .....	57		
	Countries other than the U. S.	314		
			371	3,996
Chalk and whiting ..... pkgs.	Great Britain and possessions.	25		
	United States .....	1		
			26	62
Cranberries ..... bbls.	United States .....		9	91
Cement ..... bbls.	Great Britain & Nova Scotia.	109		
	United States .....	3,199		
			3,308	948
Dulze ..... cwt.	Nova Scotia .....		160	320
Dyestuffs ..... pkgs.	Nova Scotia .....	22		
	Great Britain and possessions.	1,601		
			1,623	10,087
Eggs ..... dozen.	Great Britain and possessions.	125,216		
	United States .....	849		
			126,065	13,832
Earthenware ..... pkgs.	United States .....	446		
	Great Britain and possessions.	1,940		
			2,386	47,748
Fruit dried, (not product of the U. S.) ... lbs.	Great Britain and possessions.	112,023		
	France .....	521		
	United States .....	182,996		
			295,540	20,589
Product of the U. S. and Nova Scotia. lbs.	United States .....	889		
	British possessions .....	157		
			1,046	14,220
Fruit—oranges and lemons ..... boxes.	United States .....	3,354		
	British possessions .....	7		
	Cuba and Porto Rico .....	1		
			3,362	9,810
Apples and pears ..... bbls.	British possessions .....	19,762		
	United States .....	5,026		
			24,788	42,104
Plums ..... boxes.	British possessions .....		414	1,656
Cherries ..... boxes.	Nova Scotia .....		1,140	456
Felt and silk plush for hatters ..... pkgs.	Great Britain and possessions.	207		
	United States .....	1,141		
			1,348	6,386
Flour—wheat ..... bbls.	United States .....	222,402		
	British possessions .....	34,594		
			256,996	1,139,980
Buckwheat ..... bags.	United States .....		234	805
Furniture, (for sale) ..... pkgs.	United States .....	6,893		
	Great Britain and possessions.	144		
			7,037	20,172
Feathers ..... pkgs.	British possessions .....	5		
	United States .....	56		
			61	545
Fire bricks and tiles ..... pkgs.	United States .....	17		
	Great Britain .....	50		
			67	2,088
Fire clay ..... pkgs.	Great Britain .....	21		
	United States .....	3		
			24	57
Fish—salted and dried ..... cwt.	United States .....	921		
	Great Britain and possessions.	13,558		
			14,479	43,992
Wet ..... bbls.	British possessions .....	15,534		
	United States .....	222		
			15,816	48,770
Smoked ..... boxes.	United States .....	452		
	Nova Scotia .....	15,860		
			16,312	6,531
Fish and lobsters, fresh and preserved. boxes.	Nova Scotia .....	397		
	United States .....	46		
			443	651
Fish—sardines ..... pkgs.	France .....		10	167
Grain—wheat ..... bush.	British possessions .....	83		
	United States .....	13		
			96	112
Indian corn ..... bush.	United States .....	36		
	Canada .....	20,562		
			20,598	1,393

## Statement showing the description, quantity, &amp;c.—Continued.

Description.	Where from.	Quantity.	Total.	Value.
Grain—barley.....bush.	British possessions.....	21,497		
	United States.....	385		
			21,882	\$17,464
Oats.....bush.	British possessions.....		79,689	29,869
Glassware.....pkgs.	United States.....	2,713		
	Great Britain and possessions.....	9,437		
			12,150	39,587
Glasses, looking.....pkgs.	Great Britain.....	18		
	United States.....	79		
			97	1,286
Gypsum.....tons.	Nova Scotia.....		312	665
Gunpowder.....pkgs.	Great Britain and possessions.....		1,442	4,975
Guano.....bags.	Great Britain.....	30		
	United States.....	147		
			177	843
Groceries, (not enumerated).....pkgs.	United States.....	3,291		
	Great Britain and possessions.....	7,389		
	Other countries.....	71		
			10,751	74,453
Hides, except product of U. S.....pkgs.	Great Britain.....	15		
	United States.....	19		
			34	5,312
Product of U. S. and British poss'ns.....	United States.....	5,128		
		1,144		
			6,272	37,118
Hats and hat bodies.....pkgs.	Great Britain and possessions.....	117		
	United States.....	701		
			818	39,443
Hemp, flax, tow, and manilla hemp....bales.	United States.....	985		
	Great Britain.....	219		
			1,204	26,068
Product of United States.....bales.	United States.....		323	16,603
Hops.....pkgs.	United States.....		145	4,372
Haberdashery.....pkgs.	United States.....	3,179		
	Mexico.....	3		
	Great Britain and possessions.....	5,994		
			9,176	2,281,097
Hardware.....pkgs.	Great Britain and possessions.....	4,557		
	United States.....	8,275		
			12,832	239,897
Hair and moss.....pkgs.	United States.....	116		
	Great Britain and possessions.....	5		
			121	1,490
Hay.....tons.	United States.....	54		
	British possessions.....	491		
			545	6,534
India-rubber goods, except boots & shoes.pkgs.	Great Britain.....	1		
	Nova Scotia.....	2		
	United States.....	139		
			142	8,677
Iron—anchors, cables and other chains.pkgs.	United States.....	41		
	Great Britain and possessions.....	1,880		
			1,921	169,475
Bolts, bars, plates, sheets, old, and railroad iron.....cwt.	Great Britain and possessions.....	249,081		
	United States.....	722		
	Mexico.....	200		
			250,003	503,498
Nails and spikes.....pkgs.	United States.....	1,732		
	Great Britain and possessions.....	7,569		
			9,301	39,432
Wrought and cast, of all other kinds....cwt.	Great Britain and possessions.....	844		
	United States.....	1,644		
			2,488	13,364
Castings, stoves, grates, ranges, boilers, furnaces, and parts of same.....pkgs.	United States.....	1,430		
	Great Britain and possessions.....	407		
			1,837	11,978
Pig.....tons.	Great Britain and possessions.....		2,985	47,561
Ore.....tons.	Nova Scotia.....	57		
	United States.....	622		
			679	9,541
Jewelry, silver plate, plated ware, and watches.....pkgs.	United States.....	87		
		61		
			148	43,660
Indigo.....pkgs.	United States.....	2		
	Great Britain and possessions.....	37		
			39	5,032
Leather.....lbs.	Great Britain and possessions.....	12,974		
	United States.....	172,463		
			185,437	47,183

*Statement showing the description, quantity, &c.—Continued.*

Description.	Where from.	Quantity.	Total.	Value.
Leather—sheepskins, tanned and dressed .no.	United States.....	1, 883		
	Great Britain and possessions.	4, 226		
			6, 209	\$3, 118
Calfskins, tanned.....no.	Great Britain and possessions.	2, 696		
	United States.....	941		
			3, 637	7, 801
Manufactures.....pkgs.	United States.....	209		
	Great Britain and possessions.	156		
			365	32, 189
Lines and twine.....pkgs.	Great Britain and possessions.	335		
	United States.....	96		
			431	36, 651
Lime.....bbls.	United States.....	355		
	Canada.....	32		
			387	290
Lead.....cwt.	Great Britain and possessions.	1, 009		
	United States.....	29		
			1, 038	5, 722
Lard.....lbs.	Great Britain and possessions.	14, 562		
	United States.....	78, 603		
			93, 165	14, 981
Marble, manufactured.....pkgs.	United States.....	177		
	Great Britain.....	6		
			183	1, 687
Unwrought.....pkgs.	United States.....	1, 599, 845		
Meats, salted, cured, or smoked.....lbs.	United States.....	460, 066		
	Great Britain and possessions.			
			2, 059, 131	157, 183
Fresh, and poultry.....lbs.	British possessions.....	13, 180		
	United States.....	1, 720		
			14, 900	1, 127
Molasses.....gals.	United States.....	197, 182		
	British possessions.....	401, 828		
	Cuba and Porto Rico.....	511, 510		
	Mexico.....	1, 762		
	Martinique.....	4, 326		
			1, 116, 608	269, 465
Melado.....bbls.	United States.....		219	15, 157
Musical instruments, viz: Pianos.....pkgs.	United States.....	132		
	Great Britain and possessions.	5		
			137	17, 438
Of all other kinds.....pkgs.	Nova Scotia.....	4		
	United States.....	118		
			122	5, 817
Meal, corn, and rye flour.....bbls.	British possessions.....	496		
	United States.....	12, 717		
			13, 213	41, 917
Oats and peas.....bbls.	United States.....	1, 007		
	Great Britain and possessions.	1, 749		
			2, 756	13, 806
Machinery.....bbls.	Great Britain and possessions.	15		
	United States.....	897		
			912	25, 088
Nuts and almonds.....pkgs.	Great Britain and possessions.	255		
	France.....	252		
	United States.....	582		
			1, 089	8, 079
Naval stores, includ'g pitch, tar, and rosin. bbls.	United States.....	1, 476		
	Great Britain and possessions.	1, 638		
			3, 114	17, 461
Oakum.....cwt.	Great Britain and possessions.	412		
	United States.....	6, 689		
			7, 101	41, 499
Oil, palm.....lbs.	Great Britain.....	35		
	United States.....	9, 136		
			9, 171	821
Fish.....bbls.	United States.....	290		
	Great Britain and possessions.	485		
			765	18, 040
Of all other kinds, and varnish.....gals.	United States.....	31, 536		
	Great Britain and possessions.	38, 215		
			69, 751	46, 235
Coal and petroleum.....bbls.	British possessions.....	22		
	United States.....	2, 515		
			2, 537	31, 771
Oysters.....bbls.	Prince Edward Island.....	1, 332		
	United States.....	428		
			1, 760	3, 579
Paper, sheathing.....pkgs.	Great Britain and Canada.....	93		
	United States.....	1, 405		
			1, 498	6, 808



## Statement showing the description, quantity, &amp;c.—Continued.

Description.	Where from.	Quantity.	Total.	Value.
Paper—printing ..... pkgs.	United States.....	861	971	\$10,811
	Great Britain & Nova Scotia.....	110		
Manufactures, except printed books. pkgs.	United States.....	1,225	1,730	19,332
	Great Britain and possessions.....	505		
Printing presses, types, and ink..... pkgs.	Nova Scotia.....	2	138	2,606
	United States.....	136		
Pictures, including paintings and plates. pkgs.	Great Britain and possessions.....	10	46	1,789
	United States.....	36		
Paint and putty ..... cwt.	United States.....	299	5,927	36,713
	.....	5,628		
Pipes, tobacco..... pkgs.	Great Britain and possessions.....	1,594	1,623	2,461
	United States.....	29		
Perfumery..... pkgs.	United States.....	28	91	4,081
	Great Britain and possessions.....	63		
Robes and skins..... pkgs.	United States.....	36	46	2,153
	Great Britain and possessions.....	10		
Rice..... pkgs.	United States.....	60	1,908	10,997
	Great Britain and possessions.....	1,848		
Soap..... lbs.	Great Britain and possessions.....	69,551	98,140	5,170
	United States.....	28,589		
Spirits, alcohol..... gals.	United States.....	113,841	125,822	76,449
	Great Britain and possessions.....	11,981		
Brandy..... gals.	Great Britain and possessions.....	29,624	73,606	94,659
	France.....	44,019		
	United States.....	963	193,224	92,801
Gin and whiskey..... gals.	United States.....	24,768		
	Netherlands.....	7,320	586	1,086
	Great Britain and possessions.....	161,136		
Lemon sirup, shrub, saute, and other cordials..... gals.	United States.....	554	586	1,086
	British possessions.....	532		
Old Tom, and all other cordials..... gals.	France.....	31	4,963	3,715
	United States.....	27		
	Great Britain and possessions.....	4,905	234	231
British spirits and tinctures..... gals.	Great Britain.....	72		
	United States.....	152	86,699	42,459
Rum and all other spirits..... gals.	United States.....	20,594		
	Great Britain and possessions.....	66,105	31,522	22,034
Wines..... gals.	United States.....	4,358		
	France.....	6,049	11,262	15,516
	Portugal.....	800		
	Great Britain and possessions.....	20,315	5,257	12,605
Wines..... gals.	Great Britain and possessions.....	9,931		
	France.....	315	5,257	12,605
	United States.....	1,016		
Wines..... gals.	United States.....	11	5,257	12,605
	France.....	152		
	Great Britain and possessions.....	5,104	503,060	42,926
Sugar—refined or white, bastard and candy, not in loaves..... lbs.	Great Britain and possessions.....	352,065		
	United States.....	150,995	3,688,066	223,686
Brown, clayed muscovado, and other kinds, not refined..... lbs.	United States.....	430,815		
	Cuba and Porto Rico.....	1,726,599	1,427	12,260
	St. Martin's.....	1,220		
	British possessions.....	1,529,432	1,427	12,260
Seeds..... pkgs.	United States.....	1,227		
	Great Britain and possessions.....	200		

*Statement showing the description, quantity, &c.—Continued.*

Description.	Where from.	Quantity.	Total.	Value.
Salt of all kinds.....tons.	Great Britain and possessions.	14, 822	16, 930	\$25, 981
	Spain.....	353		
	Portugal.....	230		
	United States.....	1, 535		
Shrubs, trees, and plants.....pkgs.	Great Britain and possessions.	15	174	5, 617
	United States.....	159		
Sails and rigging for new ships.....pkgs.	United States.....	1	1, 852	75, 178
	Great Britain.....	1, 851		
Sails, rigging, and wrecked materials.....pkgs.	Nova Scotia.....	22	71	470
Sand.....tons.	Nova Scotia.....	67		
	United States.....	4	6	48
Straw.....pkgs.	Nova Scotia.....	1		
Stationery.....pkgs.	Mexico.....	413	475	23, 562
	United States.....	61		
	Great Britain and possessions.	61	160	941
Stones, burr, and grindstones.....tons.	Nova Scotia.....	150		
	United States.....	10	159	3, 226
Slates.....tons.	United States.....	15		
	Great Britain.....	144	42	279
Stone and slate manufactures.....pkgs.	United States.....	645		
Skins, undressed.....pkgs.	United States.....	17, 181	17, 826	9, 550
	British possessions.....	645		
Steel, bar and sheet.....cwt.	United States.....	365	3, 354	22, 447
	Great Britain and possessions.	3, 189		
Tobacco, manufactured, except snuff and cigars.....lbs.	Great Britain and possessions.	35, 151	528, 652	138, 700
	United States.....	493, 501		
Unmanufactured.....lbs.	United States.....	80, 755	86, 241	14, 717
	British possessions.....	5, 486		
Snuff.....pkgs.	United States.....	103	119	1, 452
	Great Britain and possessions.	16		
Cigars.....pkgs.	Great Britain and possessions.	32	237	14, 942
	United States.....	205		
Tea.....lbs.	United States.....	568, 014	1, 281, 913	316, 823
	Mexico.....	5, 183		
	Great Britain and possessions.	708, 706	553	358
Green.....lbs.	Great Britain.....	427		
	Canada.....	126	3, 191	24, 366
Tin, block and sheet.....cwt.	Great Britain and possessions.	3, 055		
	United States.....	136	243, 947	24, 334
Tallow and soap grease.....lbs.	United States.....	243, 400		
	British possessions.....	547	2, 365	5, 319
Trunks and valises.....pkgs.	United States.....	63		
Toys.....pkgs.	United States.....	90	153	7, 168
	Great Britain and possessions.	90		
Turpentine.....pkgs.	Great Britain.....	1	3	66
	United States.....	2		
Vinegar.....bbls.	United States.....	695	889	5, 385
	France.....	164		
	Great Britain and possessions.	130	82, 602	39, 258
Vegetables—potatoes.....bush.	United States.....	2, 119		
	British possessions.....	82, 483	6, 131	1, 227
Turnips.....bush.	British possessions.....	79		
Onions.....pkgs.	British possessions.....	1, 673	1, 752	5, 657
	United States.....	1, 673		
Carrots, beets, parsnips, horse radish, and lettuce.....pkgs.	United States.....	3, 483	7, 300	9, 578
	Nova Scotia.....	3, 817		

*Statement showing the description, quantity, &c.—Continued.*

Description.	Where from.	Quantity.	Total.	Value.
Wood—boards and scantling .....	feet.			
	Nova Scotia .....	155,250		
	United States .....	6,629		
			161,879	\$1,394
Hard-wood boards .....	feet.			563
Deals .....	feet.		3,890	18,590
Firewood .....	cords.		2,285,000	3,712
Lash-wood .....	cords.		288	165
Treenails .....			20	
	Nova Scotia .....	7,500		
	United States .....	69,348		
			76,848	5,412
Bark .....	cords.		7	28
Hackmatack knees .....			743	2,657
Shingles .....				
	Nova Scotia .....	21,000		
	United States .....	5,550,000		
			5,571,000	8,756
Last blocks .....	pkgs.			
	United States .....	5		
	Nova Scotia .....	14		
			19	186
Ship-wedges .....	boxes.			39
Ox-bows .....	doz.		5	10
Ash plank .....	feet.		1,150	125
Mahogany .....	pkgs.		765	2,303
Lignumvite .....	tons.			
	United States .....	24		
	Hayti .....	68		
	San Domingo .....	81		
	Nova Scotia .....	13		
			180	2,570
Spars and masts .....			6	843
Staves .....				
	Nova Scotia .....		2,500	75
Cherry .....	feet.		1,575	107
Cork .....	pkgs.		317	600
Ratons .....	pkgs.		190	51
Oak plank .....	feet.		88,000	3,656
Walnut boards .....	feet.			
	United States .....	22,680		
	Nova Scotia .....	340		
			23,000	2,637
Oak timber .....	tons.			
	Canada .....	54		
	United States .....	1,666		
			1,720	34,713
Birch timber .....	tons.			
	United States .....	2		
	British possessions .....	943		
			945	2,846
Pine timber .....	tons.			
	Canada .....	206		
	United States .....	60		
			275	4,388
Tamarac timber .....	tons.			
Elm timber .....	tons.		86	1,313
Ware manufactures, including matches, picture-frames, corn brooms, axe and whip-handles .....	pkgs.		24	327
	United States .....	7,433		
	Portugal .....	80		
	Cuba and Porto Rico .....	175		
	Great Britain and possessions .....	321		
			8,010	24,223
Manufactures, except wooden wares .....	pkgs.			
	Great Britain and possessions .....	28		
	United States .....	978		
			1,006	1,980
Wool .....	bags.			
	United States .....	203		
	British possessions .....	148		
			351	7,781
Zinc .....	cwt.			
	United States .....	108		
	Great Britain and possessions .....	680		
			848	4,799
Articles not otherwise enumerated—plumb- bago, leeches, sand and earth, manure, cane, &c. ....	pkgs.			
	Great Britain and possessions .....	182		
	United States .....	204		
			386	5,391
Miscellaneous articles—pine-apples, cocoa- nuts, &c., paying 3 per cent. ....	pkgs.			
	United States .....	725		
	Great Britain and possessions .....	162		
			887	4,404
Miscellaneous articles paying 4 per cent. ....	pkgs.			
	United States .....	5		
	Great Britain .....	5		
			10	65
Miscellaneous articles paying 15 per cent.— blacking, images, chess-boards, fenders, curbing stones, soap-stones, &c. ....	pkgs.			
	United States .....	211		
	Great Britain and possessions .....	92		
			303	3,106
Miscellaneous articles paying 18 per cent. ....	pkgs.			
	Great Britain and possessions .....	16		
	United States .....	27		
			43	560

*Recapitulation.*

Total value of goods liable to duty imported into New Brunswick in 1864.....	\$5,692,488
Total not liable to duty.....	2,252,864
Total value of imports during 1864.....	<u>8,945,352</u>

Dutiable goods imported amounted to.....	74.82 per cent.
Free goods imported amounted to.....	25.18 per cent.

Duties collected in 1864 on all goods imported into New Brunswick amounted to 10.15 per cent. on their gross value, (including both dutiable and free goods,) and the duties collected amounted to 13.57 per cent. of the value of dutiable goods.

*Table showing the different rates of customs duty chargeable on importation of goods into the colonies of New Brunswick, Canada, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, classified according to the list of articles in the New Brunswick tariff.*

Articles as classified in New Brunswick tariff.	New Brunswick.	Canada.	Nova Scotia.	Newfoundland.	Prince Edward Island.
Acids, except muriatic and sulphuric	15½ per cent	Free	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Acids, muriatic and sulphuric	4 per cent	Free	10 per cent	5½ per cent	10 per cent
Agricultural implements, and parts thereof, except spades, shovels, scythes, and reaping hooks.	17½ per cent	When specially imported for the encouragement of agriculture, free. Otherwise, 20 per cent.	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Alcohol	35 cents and 3 per cent.	15 cents per gallon and 100 per cent.	90 cents per proof gallon	\$1.20 per gallon.	1s. 6d. per gallon proof, inland currency, or 15 cts.
Ale, in bottles or otherwise	10 cents per gallon and 3 per cent.	30 per cent	6 cents per gallon.	In bottles, the dozen of 3 gallons, 24 cents; 6 cts. in casks.	5d. per gallon inland currency, or about 7 cents.
Alkali, marine (except barilla)	15½ per cent.	20 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Almonds	15½ per cent.	20 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	3d. per lb. inland currency, shelled, or about 4 cents.
Aloes	15½ per cent	20 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Alum	4 per cent	Free	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Anchorages	3 per cent	20 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Animals of all kinds, alive, if produce of the British North American colonies or United States.	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free.
Ditto otherwise.	3 per cent	Free	Horses, each \$10; cattle over 3 years, \$7.50; cattle under 3 years, \$4.50; sheep, 75 cts.; hogs alive, over 100 lbs., \$3; ditto under, 50 cents; asses and mules, free.	Free	Free.
Anchors	4 per cent	Free, and if under 6 cwt. 10 per cent.	5 per cent	5½ per cent	1 per cent
Antimony	15½ per cent	Free	10 per cent	5½ per cent	10 per cent
Apparel, wearing.	15½ per cent	25 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	13½ per cent
Apparel, baggage, household effects, working tools, and implements of trade, used and in use of families arriving in this province, if used by them abroad, and not intended for any other person or persons, or for sale.	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free.
Arsonic.	15½ per cent	20 per cent	10 per cent	5½ per cent	10 per cent
Asket, viz: Potash, pearlsh, and saleratus, the produce of the British North American colonies or United States.	Free	Free	Free	Free; also Chamael Island, Great Britain and Ireland.	Free.
Ditto otherwise.	3 per cent	Free	Free	11 per cent	Free.
Ditto frimixed with soda	15½ per cent	Free	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Asphaltum.	15½ per cent	20 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent

Table showing the different rates of customs duty chargeable on importation of goods, &amp;c.—Continued.

Articles as classified in New Brunswick tariff.	New Brunswick.	Canada.	Nova Scotia.	Newfoundland.	Prince Edward Island.
Axes of three pounds weight and upwards.	30 cents and 3 per cent.	30 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Balams.	154 per cent.	Free.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Bardilla.	3 per cent.	Free.	Free.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Bark, produce of British North American colonies or United States.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Ditto otherwise.	3 per cent.	Free.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	Free.
Barytes, sulphate of.	154 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	54 per cent.	10 per cent.
Barley, produce of British North American colonies or United States.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free, including United Kingdom and Channel Islands.	Free.
Ditto otherwise.	3 per cent.	Free.	Free.	54 per cent.	Free.
Baskets of wood.	18 per cent.	30 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	154 per cent.
Ditto of other material.	154 per cent.	30 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	124 per cent.
Beads.	154 per cent.	30 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	124 per cent.
Beer, malt.	10 cents per gallon and 3 per cent.	30 per cent.	6 cents per gallon.	8 cents per gallon in casks; 24 cents per dozen bottles of 3 gallons.	54. per gallon, island currency, or about 7 cents.
Beer, not malted.	154 per cent.	30 per cent.	10 per cent.	Ditto.	do.
Bells and bell metal.	154 per cent.	30 per cent.	10 pr. ct.; for churches free.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Blacking.	154 per cent.	30 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Bones and bone dust for use as manure.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Books, printed, including pamphlets, newspapers, handbills, and printed music.	3 per cent.	Printed books, music, free Newspapers, handbills, 30 per cent.	Free.	Free.	Books, pamphlets, newspapers, free, except reprints, 50 per cent; handbills and printed music, 10 per cent.
Ditto blank.	154 per cent.	30 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	124 per cent, not including parts thereof.
Boots, of whatever material, and parts thereof.	18 per cent.	35 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Boot webbing.	3 per cent.	30 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Borax.	154 per cent.	Free.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Bottles and vials.	154 per cent.	30 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Brandy.	80 cents per gallon and 3 per cent.	15 cents per gallon and 30 per cent.	90 cents per gallon.	130 cents per gallon proof by Sykes's hydrometer.	44.62. per gal. proof, island currency, or 75 cents.
Brass, manufactures of.	154 per cent.	30 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Ditto, or patent metal, in sheets, bars, bolts or scrap.	4 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	9 per cent.
Bread and biscuit.	154 per cent.	30 per cent.	\$1 per 100 pounds; ship or navy bread, free.	6 cents per cwt. and 10 pr. ct. on duty from United States and other foreign places. Free from Channel Islands, United Kingdom, and British North America.	Navy and pilot, free; fine, 10 per cent.
Bricks and tiles of fire clay.	4 per cent.	Free.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.



Table showing the different rates of customs duty chargeable on importation of goods, &amp;c.—Continued.

Articles as classified in New Brunswick tariff.	New Brunswick.	Canada.	Nova Scotia.	Newfoundland.	Prince Edward Island.
Cheese, produce of British North American colonies or United States.	Free	Free	Free	Free; also United Kingdom and Channel Islands.	Free.
Ditto otherwise.	3 per cent.	Free	\$1 per 100 pounds.	11 per cent.	Free.
Chicle, or any other vegetable substance applied to the use of chocolate or coffee; if mixed with coffee to pay duty as coffee.	2½ cents per pound and 3 per cent.	Ground, 3 cts. per pound and 30 per cent.; unground, 3 cts. per pound and 5 per cent.	5 cents per pound.	2 cents per pound and 10 per cent. on duty.	10 per cent.
Ditto not mixed with coffee.	15½ per cent.	30 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
China or porcelain ware, plain or ornamental.	15½ per cent.	30 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Chloride of lime.	4 per cent.	30 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Chocolate.	15½ per cent.	30 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Cigars.	18 per cent.	30 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Values not over \$10 per M.	18 per cent.	30 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Over \$10 and not over \$20.	18 per cent.	30 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Over \$20 and not over \$40.	18 per cent.	30 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Over \$40 per M.	18 per cent.	30 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Cider, produce of British North American colonies.	Free	30 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Ditto otherwise.	5 cts. per gal. and 3 per cent.	30 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Cinnamon.	15½ per cent.	30 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Citron, preserved, dry.	18 per cent.	30 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Clocks, wheels, machinery, and materials of, or for clocks.	15½ per cent.	30 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Clothing, ready-made.	15½ per cent.	30 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Cloths.	15½ per cent.	30 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Gloves.	15½ per cent.	30 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Coals, produce of British North American colonies, or United States.	Free	Free	Free	Free from the U. S.; 34 cts. per ton at the port of St. John's from all other places.	Free.
Ditto otherwise.	3 per cent.	Free	Free	5½ per cent.	Free.
Cobalt, and preparations of.	15½ per cent.	30 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Cochineal.	3 per cent.	Free	Free	5½ per cent.	10 per cent.
Cocoa and cocoa paste.	15½ per cent.	30 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Cocoas.	3 per cent.	30 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Cocoanuts.	3 per cent.	30 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Coffee, ground and unground, whether mixed with chocolate or not.	2½ cts. per pound and 3 per cent.	30 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Colin.	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free.
Colin rope.	4 per cent.	30 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.



Confectionary of all kinds, (except sugar candy.)	15½ per cent.	3 cents per pound and 15 per cent.	80 per cent.	63 30 per cent.	44 per pound, island currency, or about 5 cent.
Copper, produce of British North American colonies.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	2 per cent.
Ditto in sheets, bars, bolts, and soraps.	4 per cent.	10 per cent.	Free.	54 per cent.	9 per cent.
Ditto, manufactures of.	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	9 per cent.
Copperas, green.	4 per cent.	Free.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Coral, rough.	3 per cent.	Free.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Ditto manufactured.	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Cordage.	4 per cent.	20 per cent.; for ship-free 15 cts. p. gal. and 100 p. ct.	5 per cent.	54 per cent.	9 per cent.
Cordials, viz: Lemon sirap, shrub, mint.	20 cts. pr. gal. and 3 p. ct.	15 cts. p. gal. and 100 p. ct.	90 cents per gallon.	72 cents per gallon.	14 per gallon, island currency, about 17 cent.
Ditto all others.	50 cts. pr. gal. and 3 p. ct.	15 cts. p. gal. and 100 p. ct.	90 cents per gallon.	72 cents per gallon.	34 cts. per gallon, island currency, or 38 cents.
Cork tree, bark of, rough.	3 per cent.	Free.	Free.	54 per cent.	10 per cent.
Cork, plain, bark, flour, and manufactures of all kinds, if the produce of the British North American colonies or United States.	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	Free; also United Kingdom and Channel Islands.	10 per cent.
Ditto otherwise.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free; except fine bread, 10 per cent.	Free; except fine bread, 10 per cent.
Corn brooms.	3 per cent.	Free.	Free; wheat flour 25 cts. per barrel.	11 per cent.	Free; except fine bread, 10 per cent.
Corn brooms.	18 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	Free from United States, British North America, United Kingdom, and Channel Isles.	10 per cent.
Corn broom brush, produce of United States.	Free.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	Free.	Free.
Ditto otherwise.	3 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	Free.	Free.
Cotton wool and cotton waste, produce of the United States.	Free.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	Free.	Free.
Ditto batting and wadding.	3 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Ditto warp.	2 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Cotton, other manufactures of.	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Crayons.	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Cream of tartar.	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	54 per cent.	10 per cent.
Cucumber, fresh, the produce of British North American colonies or United States.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Ditto, pickled.	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Daguerrotypo apparatus.	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Dates.	2 cts. p. pound and 30 p. ct.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	3 cents per pound.	14 per pound, island currency, or 14-10 cents.
Drugs of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated.	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	54 per cent.	10 per cent.
Dye stuff, produce of the United States.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free, and British North America, United Kingdom, and Channel Islands.	Free for dyewoods.
Ditto otherwise.	3 per cent.	Free.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	Free for dyewoods.
Earth.	Free.	Free.	10 per cent.; British North American colonies free.	54 per cent.	Free.
Earthenware.	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Ed. grass and sea-weed.	Free.	Free.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	Free.

Table showing the different rates of customs duty chargeable on importation of goods, &amp;c.—Continued.

Articles as classified in New Brunswick tariff.	New Brunswick.	Canada.	Nova Scotia.	Newfoundland.	Prince Edward Island.
Eggs .....	Free .....	Free .....	United States free, others 10 per cent.	Free, United States, British North Am., United Kingdom, and Channel Islands, other places 11 per cent.	Free.
Ditto artificial .....	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Embroidery and needlework .....	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Essences .....	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Extracts not particularly enumerated nor otherwise charged with duty, or exempted from it .....	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Fashions in beds .....	18 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	2 cents per pound and 10 per cent on duty.	10 per cent.
Ditto for beds, in bags or otherwise .....	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	2 cents per pound and 10 per cent on duty.	10 per cent.
Felt in rolls or sheets .....	4 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Figs .....	3 cts. p. pound and 30 p. ct.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	3 cents per pound.	14. per pound, island currency, or 14-10 cents.
Fire-arms, from British dominions .....	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Fish, and products of fish or other creatures living in the waters, viz: Fish oil, train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of the fisheries of the British North American colonies, fish, fish oil, and products of fish and all other creatures living in the waters the produce of the fisheries of the United States, fish and products of fish, and all other creatures living in the waters, otherwise produced .....	Free .....	Free .....	Free .....	Free .....	Free.
Flax and tow, unmanufactured, the produce of the United States .....	Free .....	Free .....	Free .....	Free; also United Kingdom and Channel Islands.	Free.
Ditto otherwise produced .....	3 per cent.	Free .....	Free .....	11 per cent on oil and \$1 32 per cwt. on fish.	Free.
Flour, the produce of the British North American colonies or United States .....	Free .....	Free .....	Free .....	Free .....	Free.
Fruit and products of fruit, otherwise produced .....	3 per cent.	Free .....	20 cents per barrel.	36 cts. and 10 p. ct. on duty.	Free.
Flowers and flower roots, produce of United States .....	Free .....	Free .....	Free .....	Free .....	Free.
Ditto otherwise .....	3 per cent.	Free .....	Free .....	Free .....	Free.
Ditto artificial .....	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Frames for pictures, prints, drawings, and mirrors .....	18 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	15½ per cent.
Fruit, dried or undried, the produce of the Brit. North Amer. colonies or United States .....	Free .....	Free .....	Free .....	Free; also United Kingdom and Channel Islands.	Free.

Fruit, dried, otherwise produced .....	8 cents per pound and 3 per cent.	80 per cent .....	10 per cent, except raisins, which are 8 cts. per lb., and apples and pears, dried, 1 per barrel.	3 cents per pound .....	14, per pound, inland currency, or 14-10 cents.
Ditto, raw or undried, except oranges and lemons, otherwise produced .....	3 per cent .....	Free .....	10 per cent, apples, fresh, 1 per barrel, and pears, fresh, 1 per barrel.	11 per cent .....	10 per cent.
Ditto preserved in sirup .....	15 1/2 per cent .....	15 per ct. and 3 cts. per lb.	20 per cent .....	11 per cent .....	10 per cent.
Furs, skins, and tails of all kinds, unmanufactured, if produce of British North American colonies or United States .....	Free .....	Free .....	Free .....	Free; also from United Kingdom and Channel Islands.	Free.
Ditto otherwise .....	3 per cent .....	Free .....	Free .....	11 per cent .....	Free.
Ditto dressed .....	15 1/2 per cent .....	20 per cent .....	10 per cent .....	11 per cent .....	10 per cent.
Furto .....	3 per cent .....	Free .....	10 per cent .....	11 per cent .....	Free.
Galls .....	3 per cent .....	20 per cent .....	10 per cent .....	11 per cent .....	Free.
Galatine .....	15 1/2 per cent .....	20 per cent .....	10 per cent .....	11 per cent .....	10 per cent.
Geneva or gin .....	60 cents per gallon and 3 per cent .....	15 cents per gallon and 100 per cent .....	70 cents per gallon, proof, by Sykes's hydrometer.	\$1 30 per gallon, proof, by Sykes's hydrometer.	34 1/2 per gallon, proof, or about 58 cents.
Ginger .....	15 1/2 per cent .....	20 per cent ground, and 30 per cent unground.	4 cents per pound ground, 10 per cent unground.	11 per cent .....	10 per cent.
Glass, viz. Looking-glasses .....	18 per cent .....	20 per cent .....	10 per cent .....	11 per cent .....	12 1/2 per cent.
Ditto, looking-glass plates, silvered .....	15 1/2 per cent .....	20 per cent .....	10 per cent .....	11 per cent .....	12 1/2 per cent.
Ditto, carboys .....	4 per cent .....	20 per cent .....	10 per cent .....	11 per cent .....	10 per cent.
Ditto, windows, plates, and ornaments and manufactures of glass not otherwise enumerated .....	15 1/2 per cent .....	20 per cent .....	10 per cent .....	11 per cent .....	10 per cent.
Gloves, kid or leather .....	18 per cent .....	20 per cent .....	10 per cent .....	11 per cent .....	10 per cent.
Ditto of other material .....	15 1/2 per cent .....	20 per cent .....	10 per cent .....	11 per cent .....	10 per cent.
Glue .....	15 1/2 per cent .....	20 per cent .....	10 per cent .....	11 per cent .....	10 per cent.
Gold, leaf, and manufactures of .....	15 1/2 per cent .....	20 per cent .....	10 per cent .....	11 per cent .....	10 per cent.
Grano .....	3 per cent .....	Free .....	Free .....	Free .....	Free.
Groceries of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated .....	15 1/2 per cent .....	20 per cent .....	10 per cent .....	11 per cent .....	10 per cent.
Gums .....	15 1/2 per cent .....	Free .....	10 per cent .....	11 per cent .....	10 per cent.
Gunpowder from British dominions .....	15 1/2 per cent .....	20 per cent .....	10 per cent .....	11 per cent .....	10 per cent.
Guns from British dominions .....	15 1/2 per cent .....	20 per cent .....	10 per cent .....	11 per cent .....	10 per cent.
Gutta-percha and manufactures of .....	15 1/2 per cent .....	20 per cent .....	10 per cent .....	11 per cent .....	10 per cent.
Gypsum or plaster stone, ground or unground, produce of British North American colonies or United States .....	Free .....	Free .....	Free .....	Free .....	Free.
Ditto otherwise produced .....	3 per cent .....	Free .....	10 per cent .....	Free .....	Free.
Ditto calcined in plaster of Paris .....	15 1/2 per cent .....	10 per cent .....	10 per cent .....	Free .....	Free.
Richardshury, not otherwise enumerated .....	15 1/2 per cent .....	20 per cent .....	10 per cent .....	11 per cent .....	10 per cent.
Hair for man's use .....	Free .....	Free .....	10 per cent .....	11 per cent .....	10 per cent.
Hammers and hammers .....	15 1/2 per cent .....	20 per cent .....	10 per cent .....	11 per cent .....	10 per cent.
Hardware of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated .....	15 1/2 per cent .....	20 per cent .....	10 per cent .....	11 per cent .....	10 per cent.
Hats of whatever material made, and hat bodies .....	18 per cent .....	20 per cent .....	10 per cent .....	11 per cent .....	10 per cent.
Hay and straw, produce of British North American colonies .....	Free .....	Free .....	Free .....	11 per cent .....	Free.
Hay, otherwise .....	15 1/2 per cent .....	20 per cent .....	Free .....	11 per cent .....	10 per cent.

Table showing the different rates of customs duty chargeable on importation of goods, &amp;c.—Continued.

Articles as classified in New Brunswick tariff.	New Brunswick.	Canada.	Nova Scotia.	Newfoundland.	Prince Edward Island.
Hemp, manufactured, the produce of the United States.	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free.
Ditto otherwise produced	3 per cent.	Free	Free	Free	Free.
Hides, green, dried, salted and cured, produce of British North American colonies, or United States.	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free.
Ditto otherwise	4 per cent.	Free	Free	Free	Free.
Hones and whetting stones	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Honey	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Horns, produce British North American colonies or United States.	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free.
Ditto otherwise	3 per cent.	Free	Free	Free	Free.
Hoops, wooden.	18 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	12 per cent.
Hops	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	Free	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Household furniture, except the effects of immigrants.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	12 per cent.
Ditto effects of immigrants. (See apparel.)	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	12 per cent.
Implement of trade, except working tools of immigrants, (for which see apparel.)	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	12 per cent.
India-rubber, and manufactures of, except books and shoes.	3 per cent.	Free	Free	Free	10 per cent except coats also.
Ink, printers	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Ditto all other kinds.	Free	Free	Free	Free	10 per cent.
Iron, in pigs and blooms, the produce of British North American colonies.	4 per cent.	10 per cent; pig iron, free.	5 per cent; rails and pig iron, free.	Pig, free; others 5 per cent.	5 per cent.
Ditto in pigs, bolts, bars, and sheets, and railway rails and chairs.	4 per cent.	10 per cent; scrap, 90 per cent.	5 per cent; scrap, free.	11 per cent.	5 per cent.
Ditto wire, scrap, and hoop iron.	18 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Ditto castings, viz.: Cooking, close, box and round stoves, and parts thereof, (except square stoves, called Canada stoves); apparatus for cooking stoves; Franklin stoves, register grates, fire flues and parts thereof; kitchen ranges, boilers, cast-iron furnaces and parts thereof.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Ditto other castings and manufactures of	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Ingalls	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Ivory, manufactured	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Japanese ware, or lacquered	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Jet, wrought or unwrought.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Jewelry	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Junk	3 per cent.	Free	Free	11 per cent.	2 per cent.
Knives	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.

3 per cent; free, United States.	50 per cent; free, United States.	10 per cent; free United States.	11 per cent; free, produce of United States, British North America, United Kingdom, or Channel Islands.	10 per cent.
Lead dye.....				
Teas.....	15 per cent	50 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Lampblack .....	15 per cent	50 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Lamps.....	15 per cent	50 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Lard, produce of British North American colonies or United States.	Free	Free	Free	Free
Ditto otherwise.....	3 per cent	Free	11 per cent	10 per cent
Ditto oil.....	15 per cent	50 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Lead, in pigs, produce of British North American colonies.	Free	Free	11 per cent	10 per cent
Ditto otherwise.....	4 per cent	Free	11 per cent	10 per cent
Ditto, in bars and sheets.	10 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Ditto, white, black, and red.	50 per cent; if dry, 10 pr. ct.	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Ditto, manufactures of.....	50 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Leather, sole, upper, belt and harness, patent and enamelled.	4 cents per pound and 3 per cent.	50 per cent	11 per cent	Sole, 1d. per pound island currency, 1 4-10 cts.; other kinds, 6d. per cent.
Ditto, manufactures of.....	18 per cent	50 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Lemons.....	18 per cent	Free	11 per cent	10 per cent
Lemon sirup.....	50 cents per gallon and 3 per cent.	50 per cent	11 per cent	1s. per gallon island currency; about 17 cents.
Lignumvite.....	3 per cent	Free	11 per cent	Free
Lines, produce of British North American colonies.	Free	Free	11 per cent	Free
Ditto otherwise.....	15 per cent	Free	11 per cent	Free
Ditto, chloride of.....	4 per cent	Free	11 per cent	Free
Lines.....	3 per cent	10 pr. ct.; fishing lines, free.	54 per cent	10 per cent
Ditto clothes lines and bed cords, as cordage.	4 per cent	10 pr. ct.	54 per cent	10 per cent
Linon or linen and cotton manufactures	15 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Liquorice.....	15 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Litharge.....	15 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Locks and latches.....	15 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Logwood.....	3 per cent	Free	11 per cent	Free
Looking-glasses or mirrors.	18 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	13d. per cent
Looking glass plates, silvered.	15 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	13d. per cent
Ditto frames.....	18 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	13d. per cent
Maccaroni and vermicelli	15 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Maces.....	15 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Machinery, except of or for clocks.	15 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Madder and garancine.	15 per cent	5 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Mahogany, rough timber, or sawn.	3 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Malt.....	15 per cent	Free	11 per cent	Free
Malt liquors.....	10 cents per gallon and 3 per cent.	50 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Manganese, oxide of ore.	3 per cent	Free	8 cts. p. gal. in casks, 24 cts. p. doz. bottles of 3 gals.	5d. per gallon, island currency, or about 7 cents.
Ditto, produce British North American colonies and United States.	Free	Free	5d. per cent	Free
Manilla, unmanufactured.....	3 per cent.	Free	Free	Free
		10 per cent.	5d. per cent.	10 per cent

Table showing the different rates of customs duty chargeable on importation of goods, &amp;c.—Continued.

Articles as classified in New Brunswick tariff.	New Brunswick.	Canada.	Nova Scotia.	Newfoundland.	Prince Edward Island.
Manures of all kinds, produce of United States.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Ditto otherwise	3 per cent.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Maps and charts.	15¢ per cent.	15 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Marmalade.	18 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Matches.	15¢ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Mathematical instruments.	15¢ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Mats and matting.	15¢ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Mattresses for household use.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Ditto, reigruas, for sailors' hammocks.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Meats, fresh, smoked, and salted, the produce of British N. American colonies or United States.	3 per cent.	Free.	Beef and pork, salted, per barrel, \$1; ditto, fresh, per 100 lbs., \$1; bacon and hams p. 100 lbs., \$2.	Free; also of the United Kingdom and Channel Islands.	Free.
Ditto otherwise produced.	3 per cent.	Free.	Beef and pork, salted, per barrel, \$1; ditto, fresh, per 100 lbs., \$1; bacon and hams p. 100 lbs., \$2.	\$1 98 p. cwt., except beef, which is 48 cts. pr. bbl. and 10 pr. ct. on duty; and pork 72 cents and 10 per cent.	Free.
Medicines of all kinds.	15¢ per cent.	20 p. ct., pat. med. 30 p. ct.	10 p. ct., pat. ditto 20 p. ct.	5 per cent.	10 pr. ct.; patent 30 pr. ct.
Mercury and mercurial preparations.	15¢ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	5¢ per cent.	10 per cent.
Molasses.	3 per ct., and 2 cents per gallon.	10 per cent, and 5 cents per gallon.	5 cents per gallon.	5 cents per gallon.	4d. per gallon, island currency, or about 5¢ cts.
Moss or lichen for dyers' use.	3 per cent.	Free.	Free from United States.	Free if from British North Amer. colonies, United States, United Kingdom, and Channel Islands; otherwise 11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Ditto all other kinds.	15¢ per cent.	Free.	otherwise 10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Mouldings, veneered and other.	18 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	13¢ per cent.
Musical instruments, except piano-fortes.	15¢ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 p. ct.; for churches, free.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Mustard.	15¢ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Nails.	15¢ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Naphtha and coal oil.	15¢ per cent.	15 cents per gallon.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Newspapers.	3 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	Free.	Free.
Nickel.	15¢ per cent.	Free.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Nitre or saltpetre.	4 per cent.	Free.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Nuts of all kinds, except cocoanuts.	15¢ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Nutmegs.	15¢ per cent.	30 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Oakum.	4 per cent.	Free.	5 per cent.	11 per cent.	2 per cent.
Ochre, produce of British North American colonies.	Free.	Free, if dry.	Free.	11 per cent.	Free.
Ditto otherwise.	15¢ per cent.	Free, if dry.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Oil, the product of fish or other creatures living in the waters, if the produce of the fisheries of the British North American colonies or United States.	Free.	Free, crude.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Ditto otherwise produced.	3 per cent.	Free, crude.	Free.	11 per cent.	Free.

Ditto, all other not elsewhere enumerated	15 per cent	50 per cent	10 p. st, rock, coal oil and benzole, 7 cts. pr. gal.	11 per cent	10 per cent
Oil-seed cake	15 per cent	Free	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Oil-cloth	15 per cent	50 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Olive, pickled or preserved	15 per cent	50 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Oulons, produce of British North American colonies or United States	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
Ditto otherwise	3 per cent	Free	50 cts per 100 pounds	Free	Free
Oranges	18 per cent	Free	Free	11 per cent	10 per cent
Ores of metals of all kinds, produce of British North American colonies or United States	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
Ditto otherwise	3 per cent	Free	Free	11 per cent	10 per cent
Ornaments composed of wood or leather, or both	18 per cent	50 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Ditto of other material	15 per cent	50 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Onaburghs	15 per cent	50 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Painters' colors of all kinds, except ochre, the produce of British North American colonies	15 per cent	50 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Pe'm oil	3 per cent	Free	Free	11 per cent	10 per cent
Palm leaf	3 per cent	50 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Pamphlets	3 per cent	Free	Free	Free	Free
Paper sheathing	4 per cent	50 per cent	Free	Free	10 per cent
Ditto, printing	3 per cent	15 per cent	Free, not less than dandy size.	Free	Free
Ditto, other	15 per cent	50 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Parbment	15 per cent	50 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Pasteboard	15 per cent	50 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Pelts, produce of British North American colonies	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
Ditto otherwise	3 per cent	Free	Free	Free	Free
Pens, pencils, and pencil cases	15 per cent	50 pr. cent, ground 30 pr. cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Pepper	15 per cent	50 pr. cent, ground 30 pr. cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Perfumery of all kinds	15 per cent	50 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Pewter, manufactured	15 per cent	50 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Ditto, in cakes or pigs	4 per cent	Free	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Phosphorus	18 per cent	10 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Piano-fortes	18 per cent	10 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Pickles	15 per cent	10 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Pictures	15 per cent	10 per cent	10 pr. cts; paintings free	11 per cent	10 per cent
Picture frames	18 per cent	10 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Pimento	15 per cent	20 pr. cent, ground 30 pr. cent	10 per cent; ground, 4 cts per pound	11 per cent	10 per cent
Pitch, produce of United States	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
Ditto otherwise	3 per cent	Free	5 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Planes, ironed	15 per cent	50 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Ditto, without iron	18 per cent	50 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	13 1/2 per cent
Plantains	3 per cent	Free	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent
Plants, shrubs, and trees, produce of the United States	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
Ditto otherwise	3 per cent	Free	Free	Free	Free

Table showing the different rates of customs duty chargeable on importation of goods, &amp;c.—Continued.

Articles as classified in New Brunswick tariff	New Brunswick	Canada	Nova Scotia	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island
Plate, gold or silver .....	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 pr. et.; old, at only to be remanufactured & free.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Plated ware .....	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Platinum .....	15½ per cent.	Free	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
Ploughs, and parts of ploughs .....	17½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
Pocketbooks and port-monnaies of leather, or if leather is the article of chief value.	18 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Porter .....	3 per cent. and 10 cents per gallon.	30 per cent.	6 cents per gallon.	8 cts. pr. gallon in casks; 24 cts. pr. doz. in bot. of 9 gallons.	5½ pr. gallon, island currency, or about 7 cts.
Portmanteaus .....	18 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Potash, primate of .....	4 per cent.	Free	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
Pots for cooking stoves .....	18 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Ditto all other .....	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Poultry, produce of British North American colonies or United States.	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
Ditto otherwise .....	3 per cent.	Free	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	Free
Printing presses .....	3 per cent.	Free	Free	Free	Free
Prints and drawings .....	15½ per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Prunes, dried .....	3 per cent. and 2 cents per pound.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	3 cents per pound.	1½ pr. pound, island currency, or 1 4-10 cents.
Putty .....	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Quicksilver, ore of, produce of the British North American colonies or United States.	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
Ditto otherwise .....	3 per cent.	20 per cent.	Free	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Quills .....	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	Free; also from United Kingdom, British North America and Channel Islands.	Free
Rags, imported from the United States.	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
Ditto otherwise .....	3 per cent.	Free	Free	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Railway rails and chairs .....	4 per cent.	10 per cent.	5 per cent.	11 per cent.	Free
Balans .....	3 per cent. and 2 cents per pound.	20 per cent.	2 cents per pound.	54 per cent.	Free
Rakes, and parts thereof .....	17½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	3 cents per pound.	10 per cent.
Red or Guinea wood .....	3 per cent.	Free	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	1½ pr. pound, island currency, or 1 4-10 cents.
Reaping hooks .....	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	13½ per cent.
Rice, ground and unground, produce of the United States.	Free	Free	Free	11 per cent.	Free
Ditto otherwise .....	3 per cent.	Free	10 per cent.	Free	Free
Rigging and sails for new ships .....	4 per cent.	Sails, 10 p. c.; rigging, 20	5 per cent.	11 per cent.	Free
Ditto saved from vessels wrecked .....	3 per cent.	Free within the limits of the province.	Free, if wrecked on the coast of this province; if vessel owned and registered in the province, free from elsewhere.	54 per cent.	2 per cent.
				54 per cent.	10 per cent.





Table showing the different rates of customs duty chargeable on importation of goods, &amp;c.—Continued.

Articles as classified in New Brunswick tariff.	New Brunswick.	Canada.	Nova Scotia.	Newfoundland.	Prince Edward Island.
Soap, perfumed, in cakes and balls, costing 10 cents per pound.	15¢ per cent	30 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Ditto other, in bars, less than 10 cents per pound.	3 per cent and 1 cent per pound.	30 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Books and mitts, (not leather.)	15¢ per cent	20 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Soda, carbonate of.	15¢ per cent	Free	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Soda, washing.	15¢ per cent	Free	Free	Free, produce of United Kingdom, United States, British North American colonies, and the Channel Isles; other,	10 per cent.
Soda, ash.	4 per cent	Free		11 per cent	10 per cent.
Spades	15 per cent	20 per cent	10 per cent	Free	10 per cent.
Specimens of minerals and fossils	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free.
Ditto illustrative of natural history	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free.
Spectacles	15¢ per cent	20 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Spelter, in pigs or sheets.	4 per cent	10 p. a. in sheets; pigs, free	10 per cent	11 per cent	9 per cent.
Spices, not otherwise enumerated	15¢ per cent	30 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Spikes	15¢ per cent	20 per cent	5 per cent	5¢ per cent	10 per cent.
Spirits, not otherwise enumerated.	3 per cent and 30 cts. per gal.	100 per c. and 15 c. per gal.	50 cents per gallon.	\$1.50 per gallon.	10 per cent.
Sponge	3 per cent	20 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Starch	15¢ per cent	30 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Starch, corn, or corn flour, the produce of the United States or British North American colonies.	Free	30 per cent	Free	Free; also United Kingdom and Channel Isles.	10 per cent.
Ditto otherwise	15¢ per cent	30 per cent	10 per cent	36 cents per barrel and 10 per cent on duty.	Free.
Stonemasonry	15¢ per cent	20 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Steel, in bars and sheets	4 per cent	10 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Ditto manufactures of	15¢ per cent	20 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Sticks, walking	18 per cent	20 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	13¢ per cent.
Ditto, umbrella or parasol	18 per cent	20 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Stone, viz: Slate, marble, and other stone in its crude or unwrought state, if produce of United States or British North American colonies.	Free	Free	Free	Free; also from United Kingdom and Channel Islands.	Free.
Ditto otherwise produced.	3 per cent	Free	Free	11 per cent	Free.
Stones of all kinds, manufactured.	15¢ per cent	20 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Stoneware.	15¢ per cent	20 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Stringings for musical instruments.	15¢ per cent	20 per cent	10 per cent	11 per cent	10 per cent.
Sugar, refined, in leaves.	3 per cent and 2¢ cents per pound.	15 per cent and 3 cents per pound.	\$2 per 100 pounds.	\$2 88 per 112 pounds, and 10 per cent on duty.	3¢ per pound, island currency, or about 4 cents.
Ditto all other kinds of refined or white beet sugar, or sugar candy.	3 per cent and 2 cents per pound.	15 per cent and 3 cents per pound.	\$2 per 100 pounds.	\$3 40 per 112 pounds.	3¢ per pound, island currency, or about 4 cents.

Ditto, brown or muscovado, or clayed, or any other kind of sugar not refined.	3 per cent. and 1½ cent per pound.	10 per cent. and 9 cents per pound.	\$1 50 per 100 pounds.....	\$1 06 per 112 pounds.....	7a. per cwt. island currency, or about \$1 17.
Sulphur.....	15½ per cent.	Free.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Sunbath.....	15½ per cent.	Free.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Tables and soap grasses, the produce of British North American colonies or United States.	16 per cent.	Free.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	Free; soap grasses, 10 per cent.
Ditto otherwise.	Free.	Free.	Free.	11 per cent.	Free; do.
Tamarinds, fresh.	3 per cent.	Free.	Free.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Ditto preserved.	3 per cent.	Free.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Taploca.....	15½ per cent.	15 pr. ct. and 3 cts. per lb.	20 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Tar, produce of the United States.	15½ per cent.	Free.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Ditto otherwise.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Tea, black.	3 per cent.	15 per cent. and 4 cents per pound.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	Free.
Ditto, green, viz: Gunpowder, hyson, young hyson, twinkay, and other green teas.	3 per cent. and 8 cents per pound.	15 per cent. and 4 cents per pound.	6 cents per pound.	8½ per lb. for senchong, 6 cents, and below.	4d. per pound island currency, or about ½ cent.
Thread, except shoe thread.	15½ per cent.	10 per cent.	11 cents per pound.	10 cents per pound for all others.	Do.
Tiles.	4 per cent. of fire clay; 15½ per ct. of other material.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Tin, black and plate.	4 per cent.	10 per cent. for plate; black, free.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Ditto, other manufactures of.	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Fluctures.....	3 per cent. and 30 cents per gallon.	20 per cent. (as drugs).	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	2a. per gal. island currency, or about 23 cents.
Tobacco, unmanufactured, produce of the United States.	Free; otherwise 3 per ct.	Free; otherwise, free.	Free.	Free; otherwise 11 pr. ct.	Free; otherwise, free.
Ditto, manufactured, except snuff and cigars.	3 per cent. and 4 cents per pound.	30 per cent. and 10 cents per pound for cavendish.	5 cents per pound.	6 cents per pound, and 10 per cent on the duty.	6d. per pound island currency, or about 8 cents.
Toys of wood or leather.	18 per cent.	30 per cent. and 5 cts. per pound for common cut.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Ditto of other material.	15½ per cent.	30 per cent. and 15 cents per pound for fine cut.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Treads.	15½ per cent. and 2 cents per gallon.	30 per cent. and 2 cents per lb. for Canadian twine.	5 cents per gallon as measures.	5 cents per gallon.	4d. per gallon island currency, or about 5½ cents.
Trunks.	18 per cent.	30 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Turnerite.	3 per cent.	Free.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Turpentine, raw, produce of United States.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Ditto otherwise.	3 per cent.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.
Turpentine, spirit of, or oil of.	15½ per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Twine.	3 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Types.	3 per cent.	20 per cent.	Free.	Free.	10 per cent.
Umbrellas and parasols.	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Valises.	18 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Varieties of all kinds.	15½ per cent.	20 p. ct.; black and bright, for ship-builders, free.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Vegetables, the produce of British North American colonies or United States.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.	Free.

Table showing the different rates of customs duties chargeable on goods, &amp;c.—Continued.

Articles as classified in New Brunswick tariff.	New Brunswick.	Canada.	Nova Scotia.	Newfoundland.	Prince Edward Island.
Vegetables, otherwise.....	3 per cent.	Free.....	10 per cent.	Free.....	Free.
Vehicles of all kinds, and parts thereof.	18 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	12½ per cent.
Verdigris.....	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Vermillion.....	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Vinegar.....	15½ per cent.	20 per cent. and 4 cents per gallon.	10 per cent.	6 cents per gallon, and 10 per cent. on duty.	10 per cent.
Vitriol, except green and blue.	15½ per cent.	Free.....	10 per cent.	5½ per cent.	10 per cent.
Ditto blue.....	3 per cent.	Free.....	10 per cent.	5½ per cent.	10 per cent.
Ditto oil of.....	4 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	5½ per cent.	10 per cent.
Wagon, and parts thereof.	18 per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	12½ per cent.
Watches.....	15½ per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Wax.....	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Whalebone, manufactured.	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Whiskey.....	3 per cent. and 60 cents per gallon.	40 cents per gallon.	50 cents per gallon.	\$1 20 cents per gallon.	3s 6d per gal. proof island currency, or about 58 cts.
Whiting.....	15½ per cent.	20 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Wines, costing \$2 and upwards, per gallon.	15½ per cent. and 90 cents per gallon.	20 per cent.	Hock, constantia, malms, say, clausen, burgundy, hermitage, moselle, and chablis, per dozen of 5 bottles to the gallon, \$2 50 per gallon.	Of all kinds, in bottles, except claret, \$1 44 per gallon.	Claret, and all other light wines, (except port and sherry,) the first cost of which is under \$20 sterling per pipe, 25 per cent.
Ditto, costing \$1 and upwards, per gallon.	15½ per cent. and 80 cents per gallon.	20 per cent.	On all other wines, bottles, per dozen of 5 bottles, the gallon, \$1 50 per gal.	Port, madeira, hock, burgundy, in wood or other vessels, not bottles, \$1 20 per gallon.	Port and sherry, and all other wines costing over \$20 sterling per pipe, 3 per cent. ad valorem and 4s, island currency per gallon, or about 67 cents.
Ditto, costing less than \$1, per gallon.	15½ per cent. and 30 cents per gallon.	20 per cent.	On all other wines, bottles, per dozen of 5 bottles, the gallon, \$1 50 per gal.	Sherry, 12½ per cent. ad valorem and 72 cents per gallon.	
			Port, sherry, and madeira, in wood, 60 cents per gal.	Claret, 12½ per cent. and 60 cents per gallon.	
			On other wines in wood, costing 22½ sterling and upwards per pipe at the port from whence last imported, 60 cts. per gal.	All others, 12½ per cent. and 60 cents per gallon.	
			Other wines in wood, costing less than 22½ sterling per pipe at the port from whence last imported, 35 cents per gallon.		
Wire, except iron	15½ per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
Wood, viz.: Firewood, lumber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewn, or sawn, unmanufactured in whole or in part, produces of British North American colonies or United States.	3 per cent.	Free.....	10 per cent.	11 per cent.	10 per cent.
	Free.	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	Free.

	3 per cent.	Free.	Free.	11 per cent.; free from United Kingdom and Channel Islands.	Free.
Ditto otherwise produced.					
Ditto manufactured, except wooden wares.	15 per cent.	90 per cent.		10 per cent.	19 per cent.
Wooden wares of all kinds.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.		10 per cent.	19 per cent.
Wool, produce of the British North American colonies or United States.	Free.	Free.		Free, also of United Kingdom and Channel Islands.	Free.
Ditto otherwise.	3 per cent.	Free.		10 per cent.	Free.
Woolen manufactures, or woollen and cotton manufactures, not otherwise enumerated.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.		10 per cent.	10 per cent.
Yarn.	15 per cent.	90 pr. ct.; cotton yarn, 10.		10 per cent.	10 per cent.
Yeast powder.	4 per cent.	Free.		10 per cent.	9 per cent.
Zinc or spelter, in pigs or sheets.	15 per cent.	Free; in sheets, 10 per cent.		10 per cent.	10 per cent.
Zinc, manufactured.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.		10 per cent.	10 per cent.
And on all goods, wares, and merchandise, not herein otherwise charged with duty, or declared to be free from it.	15 per cent.	20 per cent.		10 per cent.	10 per cent.

*A return showing the value in sterling of the imports and exports of the province of New Brunswick from and to the United States of America during the last sixteen years, viz: between the years 1849 and 1864, inclusive.*

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1849.	£264,562	£51,562	1855.	£782,762	£123,137	1861.	£638,070	£175,654
1850.	962,148	77,400	1856.	714,515	173,485	1862.	616,814	185,295
1851.	83,028	83,028	1857.	628,510	156,697	1863.	739,663	239,357
1852.	293,210	83,792	1858.	561,245	163,702	1864.	691,005	263,761
1853.	574,070	121,858	1859.	675,095	236,014			
1854.	711,234	97,930	1860.	688,217	246,378			

TRINIDAD—N. S. HUMPHREY, *Consul*.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1865.

I submit herewith my annual report for the year ended June 30, 1865.

*Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of exports from Trinidad for the year ended June 30, 1865.*

Sugar, 27,865 bhd's., 5,155 tierces, 1,735 barrels.....	\$2, 000, 000 00
Molasses, 12,375 puncheons.....	155, 000 00
Rum, 750 puncheons.....	25, 000 00
Cocoa, 6,000,000 pounds.....	660, 000 00
Coffee, 15,000 pounds.....	2, 000 00
Cotton, 150,000 pounds.....	75, 000 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2, 917, 000 00</b>

The exports to the United States, consisting principally of sugar and molasses, are estimated at \$156,000; of which a little less than one-half were shipped in United States vessels.

Owing to the unusually early commencement of the rainy season not more than two-thirds of the growing sugar crop has been secured and manufactured; so that, notwithstanding the increase in some other articles, the total value of exports is but a little more than two-thirds of that of the previous year. It is proper to remark, however, that the crop of 1864 was above an average in quantity and value.

## IMPORTS.

The total value of imports may be stated in round numbers at \$3,975,000; exceeding those of last year by more than half a million, of which there was from Great Britain and its dependencies the usual assortment of merchandise to the value of \$2,465,000; from the United States, \$815,000; and from all other foreign countries, \$695,000.

In enclosing the following statement of imports from the United States, I have to remark that to the articles there enumerated should be added an annual importation of ice of the average value of \$50,000 from Boston, which is retailed by the only American firm doing business on this island.

*Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of imports from the United States into the island of Trinidad for the year ended June 30, 1865.*

Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Bread.....bbls.	4, 847	\$25, 830	Matches.....		\$3, 020
Butter.....lbs.	22, 221	3, 840	Provisions.....lbs.	1, 180, 195	137, 500
Candles.....lbs.	205, 220	30, 940	Oil meal.....		54, 190
Cheese.....lbs.	52, 657	7, 040	Kerosene.....		12, 000
Corn.....bush.	7, 010	6, 340	Peas and beans.....		4, 490
Corn meal.....bbls.	4, 627	18, 880	Tobacco.....lbs.	197, 210	52, 690
Flour.....bbls.	54, 705	292, 440	Sundries.....		22, 920
Furniture.....		1, 930	Ice, (estimated).....		50, 000
Hardware.....		4, 490			
Lard.....lbs.	298, 190	57, 600	<b>Total.....</b>		<b>815, 000</b>
Lumber, shooks, and staves.....		28, 860			

TURK'S ISLAND—J. C. CRISSON, *Consul*.

OCTOBER 28, 1865.

I have the honor to lay before you the annual report on the trade of this consular district, for the year ended September 30, 1865.

The fact that the only production of these islands is salt has been so often reiterated, as to require no repetition here; they are, however, well adapted to the growth of cotton, and the executive of the colony, among other efforts to improve its condition, has striven to open a new field of enterprise by encouraging attempts at the cultivation of this plant; but the comparative ease with which salt is produced by solar evaporation, and the scarcity of labor, must, for a long time at least, preclude the creation of any other staple commodity in these islands. The trade of the colony is therefore at present almost exclusively restricted to the exportation of salt and the importation of the necessaries of life. Of the staple, more than seven-eighths are exported to the United States, and the remainder to the British provinces of North America; of the imports, nearly all the provisions and breadstuffs are drawn from the United States, while dry goods, clothing and fancy articles are mostly from England.

The number of American vessels arrived during the year ended September 30, 1865, is 83; which, as compared with the year 1864, shows a decrease of sixteen. They were divided among the ports of the colony as follows: at Grand Turk 46, at Salt Cay 24, at East Harbor 13; as to class, there were 2 ships, 16 barks, 30 brigs, and 35 schooners, of the aggregate tonnage of 19,659, and with 597 seamen, inward. I will give the quantity and value of exports to the United States for the year ended September 30, 1865, collected from the triplicate invoices filed in this office and the consular agencies; and will furnish a comparative statement of the whole imports and exports of the colony for the year ended December 31, 1864.

First, the number of bushels of salt shipped to the United States from all the ports of the colony during the year ended September 30, 1865, was 1,001,874, of the value of \$123,836 82; of this quantity, 589,429 bushels, of the value of \$72,358 07, were shipped in American vessels, and 412,445 bushels, of the value of \$51,478 75, in foreign. The total value of all exports to the United States for the same period was \$174,719 45. In American bottoms, \$82,646 10; and in foreign, \$92,073 35.

The difference between the total value of all exports to the United States and the value of salt exported thereto, namely, \$50,882 63, is comprised principally of wood, tobacco, and other St. Domingo produce; in which articles, since the blockade of the ports of St. Domingo by Spain, a considerable trade sprung up between that island and these, by means of small craft running the blockade. Since, however, the blockade has been raised, the regular trade to these ports may soon be expected to be re-established, when the one at present existing between that island and these will doubtless to a great extent cease.

Secondly, the total value of all imports into the colony during the year ended December 31, 1864, was \$308,385 04; of exports, \$208,286 80. Showing, as compared with the previous year, an increase in the former of \$142,913 28, and in the latter of \$94,990 66. Of the imports, the value of \$128,280 38 was from the United States, and \$180 104 66 from other places; and of the exports, the value of \$148,574 80 was to the United States, and \$59,712 to other places. Thus, about 42 per cent., or nearly one-half, of the total of imports was from the United States, and about 71 per cent., or nearly two-thirds of the exports, were to that country. The average price of the staple for the year 1865, as collected from the triplicate invoices filed in this consulate, is about eleven cents per bushel, exclusive of the export duty of one cent per bushel, and the other charges; and although this as compared with the previous year shows a decrease

in price, still, the figure named above is regarded as amply remunerative to the manufacturer.

The total revenue of this colony from October 1, 1864, to September 30, 1865, amounted to \$46,046 60, as follows: from imports, \$25,484 90; from exports, \$10,964 78; and from other sources, \$9,597 22; and which, as contrasted with the year 1864, shows a decrease of \$5,962 68, being an increase in imports of \$1,860 60, and a decrease in exports of \$5,168 36, and in other sources of \$2,654 92.

\* \* The export duty on salt is one cent per bushel. The bushel measure for salt is by law made to contain thirty-five imperial quarts. The port charges are, light duty at the rate of eight cents per ton of registered tonnage, and pilotage at the rate of \$3 for fifty tons and under; for above fifty tons and not above one hundred, \$4 50; and for every fifty tons over one hundred, at the rate of fifty cents for every additional fifty tons.

There have been only five vessels wrecked or stranded within the colony during the past year, two of which were American and three British. The value of the property saved from them was as follows: Property being the produce of the United States, \$14,014 52; property being the produce of other countries, \$814 58; total, \$14,829 10. Thus, although only two of the five vessels lost during the year bore the flag of the United States, more than ninety-four per cent. of the freight carried by the whole five was the produce of that country. I regret to say that the line of English steamers which lately touched at these islands on their trips to and from Liverpool and Port au Prince *via* New York have for some time past discontinued their visits to these islands, but I have been favored with the perusal of a correspondence between the colonial secretary and the local agent of this steamship company, from which it appears that negotiations are still pending for the inclusion of these islands once more in their route.

The only public measure of the past year in any way likely to affect American interests has been in reference to the erection of a light-house on Sand cay, near the southern extremity of the Turk's islands passage. This project has long been in contemplation, but now seems nearer a consummation than it ever has been at any previous time. \* \* \* \*

"Turk's islands passage" is formed by the Turk's islands, consisting of Grand Turk, Salt cay, and other small cays and reefs on the east, and the Caicos islands and bank on the west, and runs in a south-southwesterly direction, and is, from the light-house on Grand Turk, its northern extremity, to Sand cay, near its southern end, about twenty-two miles in length. The "Endymion rock" bears from the south end of Sand cay southwest distant six miles, and the "Swimmer shoal" from the "Endymion rock" west by south, distant twelve miles. The entrances from the south to the "Turk's islands passage" lie, therefore, between the "Swimmer shoal" and the "Endymion rock" and "Sand cay."

A committee of the legislative council of this government, in June last, laid before the President and council a report on the proposed light-house on Sand cay, from which it appears that the number of vessels passing through the Turk's islands passage has increased since the erection of the light-house on Grand Turk to an average, within the last three years, of six hundred and fifty-three per annum in the day-time, while nearly as great a number are known to pass at night; further, that if a light was established at Sand cay vessels from Europe and North America bound to Hayti, the south side of Cuba, Jamaica, and the Gulf of Mexico, would take this passage in preference to the Silver cay, or "Caicos passage" where most of the wrecks now occur, and that steamships and other vessels homeward bound would prefer it in coming from the south, it being the safest passage on account of its shortness.



*Return of the number of vessels passed the light-house at Grand Turk, between sunrise and sunset, from the 1st of January, 1865, to the 1st of January, 1866, (officially reported.)*

Steamers.....	20
Ships.....	5
Barks.....	94
Brigs.....	233
Schooners.....	113
Total.....	465

FEBRUARY 3, 1866.

\* \* \* There is a falling off in the import duties of 1865 of £282 2s. 2d. The export duty on salt has reached that of 1864 within the trifling amount of £1 15s. 1d., which amount represents the difference in the quantity of the staple exported during the two years, namely 842, bushels.

The light duty has declined to the extent of £52 4s., but other sources nearly make up for the other deficiencies by an increase of £317 7s. 4d., so that the total falling off in the revenue for 1865, as compared with the year 1864, is only £25 3s. 8d. sterling.

The whole receipts for the year 1865 amount to £9,965 6s. 6d., and the expenditures to £9,141 3s. 11d., giving a surplus of receipts over expenditures of £824 2s. 7d., which added to the balance of 1864 gives an amount of £3,423 13s. 8d. available for 1866.

This is less than the imports from the United States for the preceding year by some \$65,000, and the proportion brought in United States vessels is about the same.

The average rates of freight from the United States for the year have been seventy-five cents per barrel for flour, and in proportion for other goods.

There is no quotable rate of return freights, as all shipments have been made on owners' accounts.

KINGSTON, (J.A.)—AARON GREGG, *Consul*.

*Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of exports from Kingston to the United States during the nine months ended September 30, 1865.*

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Cattle.....	6,765	\$268,714 77
Horses.....	903	
Hogs.....	978	
Sheep.....	4,370	9,811 00
Butter..... pounds..	70,054	14,001 56
Wool..... do.	3,779	1,383 43
Hops..... do.	1,116	167 40
Cheese..... do.	6,084	507 00
Iron..... do.	3,038	-----
Eggs..... dozen.	32,214½	3,798 00
Lumber..... feet..	6,801,732	73,024 87
Shingles.....	462,000	
Laths..... bunches..	16	
Do..... number..	57,750	5,561 45
Skins, calf.....	197	
sheep.....	3,220	
kip.....	12	756 00
Fish..... barrels..	230	
Old lead and brass..... do.	4	61 00
Barley..... bushels..	68,350	44,269 73
Rye..... do.	1,550	
Flax, (tow)..... bales..	51	200 00
Paper and rags..... do.	30	721 12
Dry goods.....	-----	218 99
Books.....	-----	11 60
Boat seine.....	-----	40 00
Printing press.....	1	720 00
Household goods..... packages..	22	4,996 00
Furs.....	-----	2,738 80
Salt..... mureths..	19,325	13,913 28
Do..... bags..	10,692	
Do..... bushels..	10,412	
Do..... tons..	219	
Tea..... chests..	110	6,035 00
Barrels for kerosene.....	836	596 27
Wood..... cords..	210	275 00
Chickens..... pairs..	150	300 00
Seeds..... cases..	7	250 00
Wheat..... bushels..	5,710	5,648 00
Wheat, barley, oats, peas, and buckwheat.....	-----	10,897 47
Jewellers' dust.....	-----	75 00
Horses and buggies.....	-----	415 00
Horses and wagon.....	-----	635 00
Alcohol..... gallons..	150	345 00
Steam walking beam strap.....	-----	200 00
Total.....	-----	466,247 70

*Schedule of import duties imposed by the Jamaica authorities by an act styled the import duties act, in force until March 31, 1867, dated 1864.*

	Duties.		
	£	s.	d.
Ale, per tun.....	5	7	0
Asses, per head.....	0	5	0
Bacon, per cwt.....	0	10	0

	£	s.	d.
Barley, (not pearl,) per bushel.....	0	0	3
Beef, dried, per cwt.....	0	10	0
Beef, salted and cured, per bbl. of 200 lbs.....	0	10	0
Beans, per bushel.....	0	0	3
Beer, per tun.....	5	7	0
Birds, free.....			
Books, printed, including maps, free.....			
Bread and biscuit, per cwt.....	0	6	0
Bricks, per thousand.....	0	4	0
Bullion, free.....			
Butter, per cwt.....	0	9	0
Calavances, per bushel.....	0	0	3
Candles, composition, per box of 56 lbs.....	0	7	0
Candles, tallow, per box of 56 lbs.....	0	2	6
Candles, wax and sperm, per box of 56 lbs.....	0	10	0
Cattle, slaughtered, per head.....	0	10	0
Carriages, carts, and wagons, free.....			
Cheese, per cwt.....	0	10	0
Cider, per tun.....	4	7	0
Clothing, army and navy, free.....			
Coals, free.....			
Cocoa, per cwt.....	0	10	0
Coffee.....	1	0	0
Coke, free.....			
Corn, Indian, per bushel.....	0	0	3
Cotton, free.....			
Diamonds, free.....			
Dogs, free.....			
Dyewood, free.....			
Drawings, free.....			
Engravings, lithographs, &c., free.....			
Fish, dried and salted, per cwt.....	0	2	6
fresh, free.....			
smoked, per cwt.....	0	4	0
alewives, pickled, per bbl.....	0	2	0
herrings, pickled, per bbl.....	0	2	0
Do. smoked, per 25 lbs.....	0	0	6
mackerel, pickled, per bbl.....	0	4	0
Do. pickled and not otherwise enumerated, per bbl....	0	4	0
salmon, smoked, per cwt.....	0	10	0
Do. or salted, per bbl.....	0	10	0
Flax, free.....			
Flour, rye, per bbl.....	0	8	0
Flour, wheat, per bbl.....	0	8	0
Fruit, fresh, free.....			
Goats, free.....			
Guano and other manures, free.....			
Guns, free.....			
Gunpowder, per lb.....	0	0	6
Hams, per cwt.....	0	10	0
Hand machines for preparing fibre, spinning cotton, &c., free....			
Hay and straw, free.....			
Hemp, free.....			
Hides, raw, free.....			

	£	s.	d.
Horses and mules, per head.....	0	8	6
Hogshead shooks, each.....	0	0	6
Hydraulic and printing presses, each.....	2	0	0
Ice, free.....			
Iron, galvanized, per £100 value. ....	4	0	0
Iron for roofing, &c., free.....			
Indigo, per lb.....	0	0	3
Lard, per cwt.....	0	5	0
Leeches, free.....			
Matches, per gross of 12 dozen boxes.....	0	5	0
Malt dust, free.....			
Marble in slabs or blocks, per £100 value.....	4	0	0
Machines, horse-power, per £100 value.....	4	0	0
Meat, fresh, free.....			
Meat, salted or cured, per 200 lbs.....	0	10	0
Meal, not wheat, per bbl.....	0	1	0
Mills of all kinds, per £100 lbs. value.....	4	0	0
Molasses, free.....			
Mules, per head.....	0	8	0
Necessaries for army or navy, certified by military or naval commander as necessary, free.....			
Oats, per bushel.....	0	0	3
Oil cake, free.....			
Oil, per gall.....	0	0	4
Patent fuel, free.....			
Pans for boiling sugar, copper, or iron, per £100 value ..	4	0	0
Peas, not split, per bushel.....	0	0	3
Perry, per tun.....	4	7	0
Pipes for conveying fluids, per £100 value ..	4	0	0
Plants, growing, free.....			
Ploughs and agricultural implements and parts of same, 4 per cent.			
Pork, salted and cured, per bbl. of 200 lbs.....	0	10	0
Porter, per tun.....	5	7	0
Poultry, free.....			
Puncheon shooks, each.....	0	0	6
Pumps for raising water, per £100 value.....	4	0	0
Railroad truck wheels, per £100 value.....	4	0	0
Resins and rosin, free.....			
Rice, per cwt.....	0	2	0
Rice, undressed, per bushel.....	0	1	0
Salt, per cwt.....	0	0	1
Salt, rock, free.....			
Sarsaparilla, free.....			
Sausages, per cwt.....	0	10	0
Sheep, free.....			
Slates, free.....			
Soap, per box of 56 lbs.....	0	3	0
Soda ash and sub soda, free.....			
Specimens illustrating, &c., free.....			
Spirits: brandy, per gall.....	0	7	0
gin, per gall.....	0	6	0
rum imported from British possessions, per gall.....	0	6	0
whiskey, per gall.....	0	5	0
of wine, alcohol, cordials, &c., per gall.....	0	8	0

	£	s.	d.
Still and parts of stills, per £100 value.....	4	0	0
Steam engines and parts of engines, per £100 value.....	4	0	0
Sugar, refined, per lb.....	0	0	2
unrefined, per cwt.....	0	10	2
Swine, free.....			
Tallow, grease, and grease and black, free.....			
Tea, per lb.....	0	1	6
Tierce shoeks.....	0	0	6
Tiles, marble, per £100 value.....	4	0	0
earthen, free.....			
Tobacco, manufactured, per lb.....	0	0	6
unmanufactured, per 100 lbs. weight.....	1	1	0
cigar, per 100 lbs. weight.....	0	2	6
Tongues, dried, per cwt.....	0	10	0
salted or cured, per bbl. 200 lbs.....	0	10	0
Tortoise shell, free.....			
Tow, free.....			
Turtle, free.....			
Uniforms, free.....			
Vegetables, fresh, free.....			
Wax, bees', free.....			
Wheat, per bushel.....	0	0	4
Wines in bulk or bottles.....	15	0	0
Wood: pitch pine lumber by superficial measure, one inch thick, per 1,000 feet.....	0	12	0
white pine by superficial measure, one inch thick, per 1,000 feet.....	0	8	0
shingles, cypress, more than 12 inches in length, per 1,000	0	4	0
Wallaba shingles, per 1,000.....	0	4	0
Boston shingles, and all other shingles not provided for, per 1,000.....	0	2	0
hoops, per 1,000.....	0	2	0
red and white oak and ash staves and headings, per 1,000.	0	4	0
Wire for fencing, iron standards, hurdles and tram rails, per £100 value.....	4	0	0
On all other goods, wares, and merchandise, plantation supplies of every description, not previously enumerated, on £100 value..	12	10	0

*Schedule of duties levied in Jamaica on exports.*

	£	s.	d.
Sugar, per hogshead.....	0	5	9
Rum, per puncheon.....	0	4	6
Coffee, per tierce*.....	0	6	0
Pimento, per 120 lbs. bag.....	0	0	10
Logwood, other dyewoods, lignumvitæ and cocus wood, per ton..	0	1	0
Ginger, per cwt.....	0	1	0
Beeswax, per cwt.....	0	2	0
Arrowroot, per cwt.....	0	1	0
Cocoanuts, per thousand.....	0	1	0
Mahogany, per thousand feet.....	0	5	0
Honey, per cwt.....	0	1	0
Stock of all kinds, per head.....	0	0	6

\* Three tierces are reckoned to two hogheads, and eight barrels to one hoghead.

*Schedule of the tax on shipping at Kingston.*

	£	s.	d.
Customs, tonnage act, per ton.....	0	2	0
Morunt light-house, per ton.....			3
Plum Point light-house,* per ton.....			
On all vessels (except steamers which pay, per ton, 1d. every three months) and hospital fees.....			4

**HEALTH OFFICERS' FEES.**

	£	s.
Ship or bark.....	0	12
Brig or brigantine.....		9
Schooner or sloop.....		6

**KINGSTON HARBOR DUES.**

	£	s.
Ships or barks.....	1	12
Brigs or brigantines.....	1	4
Schooners or sloops.....	0	16

Vessels trading within the tropics, one-half. Vessels arriving in ballast and loading with wood only pay one-half of all charges, except health officers' fees and harbor dues.

*Schedule of the pilots' fees levied in the ports of Jamaica.*

Classification of ports.	Pilotage.	BRITISH TONNAGE.						
		800 tons and upwards.	500 tons and under.	350 tons and under 500.	250 tons and under 350.	200 tons and under 250.	150 tons and under 200.	Under 150 tons.
FIRST CLASS.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Kingston .....	Inward....	6 00 00	5 5 00	4 16 00	4 4 00	3 12 00	3 00 00	2 8 00
Manchioneal .....		Outward ..	4 00 00	3 12 00	3 4 00	2 16 00	2 8 00	2 00 00
St. Ann's bay .....								
Falmouth .....								
SECOND CLASS.								
All ports not enumerated as above, except Port Royal.	Inward....	4 16 00	4 4 00	3 12 00	3 00 00	2 8 00	1 16 00	1 10 00
	Outward ..	3 4 00	2 16 00	2 8 00	2 00 00	1 12 00	1 4 00	1 00 00
THIRD CLASS.								
Port Royal .....	Inward....	4 10 00	3 12 00	3 00 00	2 14 00	2 2 00	1 16 00	1 10 00
	Outward ..	2 16 00	2 8 00	2 00 00	1 16 00	1 8 00	1 4 00	1 00 00

There shall be paid for pilotage into Old Harbor for every ship or bark, £25 8s.; for every brig and brigantine, £23 14s.; and for every schooner or sloop, £1 7s. Same for pilotage out clear of the shoals of all such vessels as aforesaid.

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—JOSEPH COVELL, Consul.**

JANUARY 19, 1866.

\* \* The agricultural and financial departments of this island are in a prosperous condition.

\* Vessels putting in for order and to land passengers do not pay Plum Point light. Vessels in distress pay no tonnage, &c.

† Annual report.

	£	s.	d.
The total value of imports during the year ended December 31, 1864, is.....	337,927	1	9
Imports the previous year.....	293,431	4	10
Showing an increase of.....	44,495	16	11

	£	s.	d.
Import and excise duties on this year's importations were...	33,319	6	7
Value of the same the previous year.....	30,704	17	8
Showing an increase of.....	2,614	8	11

## EXPORTS.

	£	s.	d.
The total value of exports for 1864 is.....	202,668	0	9
The total value of exports for 1863 is.....	209,472	9	6
Showing a decrease of.....	6,804	8	9

The number of vessels built on this island during the year 1864 is 119, of an aggregate tonnage of 33,330 tons, old measurement; which, calculated at £5 per ton, should be added to general exports as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Mercantile exports.....	202,668	0	9
Value of vessels built at this island and sent to foreign markets for sale.....	123,340	0	0
Total exports.....	326,008	0	9

The principal articles exported were oats,\* barley, potatoes, and fish. A great amount of fishing is done in the waters of this island by American fishermen.

The light and anchorage and import duties of this colony remain unchanged.

*Statement showing the value of the import and export trade of the colony of Prince Edward's island, with other countries and colonies, during the year 1864.*

Countries.	Imports.			Exports.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain.....	154,153	10	1	37,092	12	9
Nova Scotia.....	58,033	16	2	48,954	11	10
New Brunswick.....	27,586	14	5	18,691	12	0
Newfoundland.....	3,038	19	7	11,059	6	2
Bermuda and West Indies.....	6,708	17	7	7,700	6	0
St. Pierre.....	154	5	6	1,139	19	8
Canada.....	4,591	7	4	587	3	0
United States.....	83,660	11	1	77,442	9	4
Total.....	337,928	1	9	202,668	0	9

\* The standard weight of oats in this island is 36 pounds per bushel.

DEMERARA—P. FIGYELMESY, *Consul*.

AUGUST 3, 1865.

The name "Guiana" is given to that portion of South America lying between  $8^{\circ} 40'$  north and  $3^{\circ} 30'$  south, and between  $50^{\circ}$  and  $68^{\circ} 30'$  west longitude, with an estimated area of 690,000 square miles. Its coast-line extends from the mouth of the Orinoco to that of the Amazon. This region is divided as follows:

1st. Venezuelan Guiana, lying both sides of the Orinoco, and extending south and southwest to river Negro and the Brazilian settlements. Its northeast boundary is at a point near the mouth of the river Barina, which empties itself at the confluence of the Orinoco.

2d. British Guiana, extending from Venezuelan Guiana to the river Corentyn.

3d. Dutch Guiana, or Surinam, extending from the river Corentyn to the river Marawini, in  $54^{\circ}$  west.

4th. French Guiana, more commonly called Cayenne, from the island on which its capital is situated, extends from the river Marawini to near Cape North.

5th. Brazilian Guiana extends from the southern boundaries of French, Dutch, British, and Venezuelan Guiana to the rivers Amazon and Negro.

The three colonies of Berbice, Demerara, and Essequibo formerly belonged to the Dutch, but were captured in 1803, and finally ceded to Great Britain in 1814, and constitute the present colony of British Guiana, thus first designated in 1831. They are now termed counties, of which Berbice extends from the Corentyn to the Abari creek, or about 95 miles. Essequibo, from the Boerasini to the site of the military posts formerly maintained by the Dutch on the river Boerasini, about 120 miles; thus making a sea-front of 280 miles, by an interior depth of 300 to 450 miles from north to south.

It is difficult to determine with exactitude the area of the colony of British Guiana, since its boundaries, not only on the side of Venezuela, but on that of Brazil, are yet undetermined. Assuming its limits to be those which the geographical features of that territory would indicate, the area would be equal to 76,000 square miles. In its geographical character indications are traceable of the interior of this vast region having been at some former period the bed of a series of lakes, the waters of which, bursting their barriers, found passages to the Atlantic. The interior is diversified by ranges of mountains, extensive savannas, and dense forests. Of the former the highest point yet determined is stated to be the peak of Rovaima, in latitude  $5^{\circ} 9' 30''$  north, longitude  $60^{\circ} 47'$  west, being 7,500 feet above the level of the sea.

The coast lands and cultivated districts of the colony have a soil of blue clay impregnated with marine salt, and is rich in decomposed vegetable matter.

In the forests bordering the settlements, and occasionally in the savannas, extensive tracts of tropical peat occur, sometimes of considerable depth; and the same formation has existed on a great part of the cultivated lands, but from long-continued tillage has become exhausted. About thirty miles up the Essequibo is an extensive bed of granite, with hornblend.

The chief rivers of the colony are the Essequibo, the Demerara, and the Berbice. The Essequibo is not less than 620 miles in length, and its mouth forms an estuary nearly twenty miles wide, with numerous fertile islands, several of which are from twelve to fifteen miles long. In consequence, however, of interruptions by cataracts it is navigable for large vessels not more than fifty miles from its mouth. In the Demerara, the upper course of which is known only to the Indians, vessels of large burden have loaded timber seventy-five miles from its mouth.

Vessels of twelve feet draught can ascend 105 miles on the river Berbice, and those of seven feet draught 175 miles from its mouth.

The boundary river Corentyn is navigable for small vessels for about 150 miles from its mouth.



Notwithstanding the position of this territory so near to the equator, the climate is more equable and temperate than many other countries under similar parallels of latitude. This arises from the uniformly great length of the night, during which the earth has time to cool by radiation, and from proximity to the ocean, and the prevailing winds, being the northeast trades, and from the favorable angle of the coast towards it.

It is usually assumed that the year is divided into two wet and two dry seasons, but latterly the periods of such changes have not been well marked, and the latest information of the Georgetown observatory on the subject is that the annual fall of rain during the last seven years varies from seven to eleven feet. It is, however, to be remarked that although the amount of rain is so great, it seldom rains for twelve hours consecutively, and that a day hardly passes without fair weather and sunshine. The long dry season extends from the end of August to the end of November, and the short one from the middle of February to the middle of April, but even during these seasons there are occasionally refreshing showers.

The population of British Guiana was, in 1861, 148,900, and that of the city of Demerara 35,000. The metropolis and most important commercial place of the colony is Georgetown, formerly called Stabroek, at the mouth of the Demerara river and partially on the sea-coast. The city, with the exception of government structures, is built entirely of wood, and is very much exposed to conflagrations.

The light-ship, immediately beyond the bar of the Demerara river, is about nine miles from the light-house, bearing northeast by southwest, and the positions of both have been fixed as follows: light-house,  $6^{\circ} 9' 54''$  latitude north and  $58^{\circ} 6\frac{1}{4}'$  longitude west; light-ship,  $6^{\circ} 55' 33''$  latitude north and  $58^{\circ} 1\frac{1}{4}'$  longitude west.

The only other town of any importance is New Amsterdam, near the mouth of the river Berbice, which has a population of 4,579 inhabitants.

The staple products of the colony were formerly described as sugar, rum, coffee, and cotton. They may be now quoted as sugar, rum, molasses, and timber, cotton having altogether ceased to be exported, and coffee having dwindled down to a comparatively inconsiderable item.

As will be seen from these statements, this colony depends entirely on importations from other countries for such necessities as flour, bread, meal, beef, pork, peas, corn, ice, lumber, &c., &c., imported from the United States, as are also cattle, horses, mules, and sheep brought here in great quantities since peace is restored. Dry goods, iron and steel goods, coal, &c., &c., are imported from England.

On the immigrants' arrival in this colony they are allotted to the different plantations under a written contract or indenture of labor for a term of five years, which is duly signed by themselves. The indentured immigrants are bound by their contracts to perform five days' labor, or five tasks, in every week; when employed at field-work they labor seven hours daily, between sunrise and sunset; during the sugar-making time their services are in the buildings, *toiling fifteen hours daily*—from about 5 a. m. to 8 p. m.; and they receive payment for each day's work in accordance with the description of the task allotted, from sixteen to thirty-two cents. Out of this very small sum the immigrants are obliged to purchase food and clothing. At the expiration of the contract, if the immigrant is desirous of being re-indentured for a further term of five years, and if he can obtain an employer, a bounty of \$50 is paid to the immigrant, and he then enters into a fresh contract for another five years. But failing in this, the immigrant is ejected from the plantation; a free ticket from further claims by the colony is given to him by the immigrant agent general. From which cause many are to be daily seen in a state of starvation and nudity, begging on the public highways. No inducement is held out to these people to become settlers. No consideration by the colony is given to the immigrant, who after honestly

having completed his term of contract on the plantation, must either return to his native country at the expense of the colony penniless, or endeavor to earn a daily subsistence about the cities. No land is given by the colony on which the immigrant may devote the remainder of his days for the benefit of his family. Less than 500 acres cannot be purchased, and to such a description of people it is no doubt held at a high rate to prevent their becoming freeholders.

In this colony the colored man is looked upon with scorn, from the fact that he will not consent to labor for such paltry wages.

The plantations are principally managed by Scotchmen. The proprietors of plantations, in conjunction with the merchants, import also young men from Scotland and other parts of Great Britain, paying their passage, and on their arrival they enter into contracts under indentures, like other immigrants. A portion of them, the cleverest, are taken for clerks in the offices; the others are sent to the estates as overseers, and receive a salary of \$15 to \$20 per month until the termination of their contract. With few exceptions they are of the lowest description.

The immigrants imported at the expense of the colony, and who are compelled to serve under indentures, are principally brought from the East Indies, and called by the English sepoys, coolies, &c., &c., Chinese, and Africans. Free immigration is also encouraged from Madeira and Barbadoes. (See return No. 2.)

The Portuguese are a hard-working and industrious race of people, many being established as merchants and carry on extensive business, while others conduct grocery establishments.

The Barbadians here are of the very worst class of people. British Guiana is also the resort of convicts from Cayenne. \* \* \* \*

Living in this colony is very expensive, and when coupled with the very small amount of daily wages it is, of course, impossible for the poor immigrants to purchase anything better than the coarsest and most common sort of food called "plants," which are here expressly cultivated for that purpose. The clothing, too, is the poorest possible—a piece of coarse linen tied around the loins.

*Comparative statement showing the total number of coolies and other immigrant laborers introduced into the colony of British Guiana during the years 1863 and 1864.*

## 1863.

Nationality and race.	CLASSIFICATION.					Total.	Whence.
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.		
East Indians.....	1,750	443	48	38	75	2,354	Calcutta.
Chinese .....	286	92	12	4	2	396	Canton.
Africans .....	247	78	37	10	1	373	St. Helena.
West Indians .....	25	19	5	5	15	69	Barbadoes.
Total.....	2,308	632	102	57	93	3,192	

## 1864.

East Indians.....	1,995	460	104	67	83	2,709	Calcutta.
Chinese .....	336	151	14	1	7	509	Canton.
Africans .....	285	43	47	15	0	390	St. Helena.
West Indians .....	2,261	984	296	133	623	4,297	Barbadoes.
Total.....	4,877	1,638	461	216	713	7,905	

Since 1835 the number imported has been 118,917.

## RAILWAYS.

The only railway line in the colony extends twenty-five miles up the sea-coast of Demerara. By this conveyance the mails are forwarded for Berbice ; the balance of the route being by post coach.

## MINES.

A gold mine has been discovered on the banks of the river Cayuni, at a distance of 150 miles from this city. A company has been formed under the style and name of "The Gold Mining Company of British Guiana" for the purpose of working it. One steam machine was imported from England for crushing quartz, and is now erected at the mine and in active operation.

## STEAM COMMUNICATION AND FERRIES.

Of steamers there are five under contract with the colony for the performance of the following service, for which it pays \$50,000 :

For one as a ferry-boat on the Demerara ;

For one as a ferry-boat on the Berbice ;

For steam communication with Essequibo and Berbice, to and from twice weekly ;

For monthly trips to the penal settlement, or convict prison, about ninety-five miles up the river Massaroonny.

Independently of the contract amount paid annually by the colony, the proprietor of the steamer is allowed to charge a certain rate of fare for passengers, cattle, &c., &c., certain government officers being excepted.

It is the opinion of those engaged in the business here that a regular and properly conducted semi-monthly line of steamers between New York and Demerara, touching at Barbadoes and St. Thomas, would meet with success, and be of advantage especially to the commercial interests of the United States.

The governor of this colony assured me of his sympathy and willingness to grant the aid of this colony, and guarantee the aid of Barbadoes for the purpose of accomplishing so desirable an object.

The European steam mail packets, as well as the Dutch mail steamers from Surinam, arrive here semi-monthly. A line has also been formed at Cayenne, of which the first steamer is expected the 20th August. Arrangements could be made so that the United States steamer should be at this port at the same time ; from which arrangement great benefit would be derived, as passengers for Europe could, in that case, go by way of New York, especially if the voyage on that route should be made in less time than by the present one. An American company could certainly make such arrangements that the price of passage would be less to Europe, by way of New York, than by the present route, and at the same time make the United States a resort of convalescents from the West Indies.

## FIRE ENGINES.

Of these most necessary articles we have here fourteen, of which one steam and three hand engines are of American manufacture. These engines are under the management of the inspector general of police, whose corps work them when required.

There are but few citizens of the United States residing in this colony. They are engaged mostly in commercial pursuits, practicing law and medicine, and two or three are proprietors of estates.

*Comparative statement showing the description, quantity, and value of exports from Demerara to the United States during the years 1863 and 1864.*

Description.	1863.	1864.
	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>
Sugar ..... hogsheads..	5,107	3,963
Do ..... tierces..	458	147
Do ..... barrels..	6,601	5,411
Do ..... bags..	268	.....
Molasses ..... puncheons..	1,185	2,910
Do ..... casks..	158	2,343
Rum ..... puncheons..	3	.....
Brandy ..... boxes..	260	.....
Wine ..... casks..	43	.....
Shrub ..... boxes..	2	.....
Coffee ..... pounds..	39,760	.....
Cocoa ..... do..	4,405	1,000
Oranges ..... do..	50,663	.....
Pickles and preserves ..... boxes..	1	.....
Old iron ..... tons..	1,209	3,737
copper ..... pounds..	37,394	77,773
brass ..... do..	9,374	94,290
tin ..... do..	1,988	33,040
lead ..... do..	8,710	4,297
Hides ..... do..	4,465	6,922
Horns ..... do..	642	.....
Ropes ..... do..	4,774	6,474
Bones ..... do..	7,197	.....
Nuts ..... do..	53,000	41,100
Value.....	711,984 98	631,389 77

*Comparative statement showing the exports of sugar and molasses from Demerara to the United States during the years 1863 and 1864, with the names of the ports whither shipped.*

## 1863.

Where shipped.	SUGAR.				MOLASSES.	
	Hogsheads.	Tierces.	Barrels.	Bags.	Puncheons.	Casks.
New York.....	2,488	239	2,105	215	1,126	123
Baltimore .....	2,950	164	2,919	53	503	.....
Philadelphia .....	652	55	1,063	.....	.....	35
Total.....	6,090	458	6,087	268	1,629	158

## 1864.

New York .....	1,002	41	1,452	.....	800	2,221
Baltimore .....	2,497	61	3,563	.....	2,058	.....
Philadelphia .....	227	.....	340	.....	100	122
Boston .....	237	46	56	.....	52	.....
Total.....	3,963	148	5,411	.....	3,010	2,343

*Comparative statement showing the description and quantity of imports into Demerara during the years 1863 and 1864.*

Description.	1863.	1864.
	<b>Quantity.</b>	<b>Quantity.</b>
Beef.....barrels..	4,069	5,146
Pork.....do.....	9,825	13,065½
Bread.....do.....	25,359	20,277
Butter.....pounds..	560,798	633,149
Candles, tallow.....do.....	328,140	556,198
composition.....do.....	183,671	156,302½
Cheese.....do.....	252,340	265,979
Cigars.....	1,299,637	1,204,350
Coals.....hogsheads..	24,583	26,094
Do.....tons.....	19,598	25,400½
Oats.....bushels..	44,355	59,628
Corn.....bags.....	22,777	18,567
Corn and oat meal.....pounds..	33,311,922	2,182,988
Fish, dried.....quintals..	67,474	65,404½
salmon.....barrels..	249	1,763
mackerel.....do.....	5,578	5,182
smoked.....pounds..	18,014	22,070
Flour.....barrels..	80,590	860,632
Hams and bacon.....pounds..	323,284	860,468
Hay.....do.....	667,290	976,181
Hoops.....	1,224,470	1,977,211
Horses.....	98	73
Mules.....	97	200
Lard.....pounds..	500,617	585,513
Lumber.....feet.....	6,323,856	9,685,145
Brandy.....gallons..	61,089	42,207
Gin.....do.....	56,957	27,014
Wine and liquor.....do.....	18,778	32,601½
Oils.....do.....	80,602	92,574
Potatoes.....bushels..	42,951	37,773½
Rice.....bags.....	164,084	138,707
Soaps.....pounds..	542,775	1,097,542
Tobacco, leaf.....do.....	273,234	357,141
manufactured.....do.....	41,833	26,328

*Comparative statement showing the nationality, number, and tonnage of vessels arrived at Demerara during the years 1863 and 1864.*

Nationality.	1863.		1864.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	31	6,648	37	7,936
British.....	580	109,277	524	121,693
French.....	9	198	6	304
Spanish.....			2	56
Venezuelan.....	12	1,151	4	274
Netherlanders.....	98	3,072	81	3,102
Russian.....			1	376
German—Prussia.....	1	500	2	700
Hamburg.....	1	219		
Other German states.....			1	249
Swedish and Norwegian.....	1	446	6	1,536
Portuguese.....	21	2,485	13	2,034
Brazilian.....	2	390		
Total.....	756	124,386	677	138,260

*Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of merchandise exported from Demerara to the United States during the quarter ended March 31, 1865, with the names of the ports whither shipped.*

Description.	Quantity.	Whither shipped.	Value.
Sugar..... hhds..	1,376	Baltimore.....	\$136,286 38
Do..... tierces..	14		
Do..... bbls..	924		
Molasses..... punch..	459	New York.....	95,125 60
Sugar..... hhds..	682		
Do..... bbls..	560		
Do..... tierces..	11		
Do..... hhds..	19		
Do..... bbls..	6	New York.....	4,718 09
Do..... punch..	1,756		
Old copper..... lbs..	2,800		
brass..... lbs..	1,300		
block tin..... lbs..	300		
junk..... lbs..	2,800	Boston.....	8,529 89
iron..... tierces..	103		
Do..... cwt..	12,000		
Do..... quar..	1 1/2	Philadelphia.....	16,442 80
Sugar..... hhds..	11		
Do..... punch..	8		
Do..... bbls..	30	Philadelphia.....	16,442 80
Do..... casks..	186		
Do..... hhds..	161		
Sugar..... tierces..	21		
Do..... bbls..	295		
Total amount.....			261,162 76

*Statement showing the description and value of the exports from Demerara to the United States, together with the names of the countries where produced and whither sent, during the quarter ended June 30, 1865.*

## EXPORTS.

Description.	Where produced.	Whither sent.	Value, including costs and charges.
72 barrels and 4 hogsheads of sugar; 6 casks of molasses; 20 barrels of coffee; 108½ barrels old iron, and 42 tons of the same .....	British Guiana.	Boston .....	\$2, 111 33
112 tons, 15 cwt., and 9 lbs. old iron; 11,042 lbs. old copper; 5,401 lbs. old brass; 942 lbs. old block tin; 3,857 lbs. old yellow metal; 635 lbs. old lead; 925 lbs. of old junk; 5 hogsheads and 80 barrels of sugar; and 123 casks of molasses .....	.....do.....	New York.....	6, 944 25
171 hogsheads and 110 barrels of sugar, and 18 puncheons molasses .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	14, 463 10
125 hogsheads and 12 tierces of sugar, and 4 cases of brandy .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	8, 240 71
184 hogsheads, 1 tierce, and 132 barrels of sugar; 117 puncheons of molasses .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	16, 833 63
125 hogsheads of sugar .....	.....do.....	Baltimore .....	8, 318 72
145 tons, 1 cwt., 3 quarters, 14 pounds old iron; 3,335 pounds of old copper; 1,800 pounds old brass; 1,513 pounds old block tin; 325 pounds old lead; 300 pounds old junk; 12 barrels coffee, and 64 puncheons molasses .....	.....do.....	New York.....	2, 939 87
10 cases muntz metal, consisting of 1,000 sheets .....	.....do.....	Baltimore .....	1, 377 66
210 hogsheads, 15 tierces, and 52 barrels of sugar .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	14, 771 44
144 hogsheads and 212 barrels of sugar .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	12, 994 63
17 tons old iron; 3,000 pounds old copper; 500 pounds old brass, and 2,000 pounds old lead; 73 hogsheads, 24 tierces, 24 barrels, and 146 bags sugar; and 87 cases of molasses .....	.....do.....	New York.....	8, 458 25
8 puncheons of rum .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	484 06
112 hogsheads, 134 barrels of sugar; and 67 puncheons of molasses .....	.....do.....	Baltimore .....	9, 349 96
Total .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	107, 287 62

CALCUTTA—N. P. JACOBS, *Consul General*.

JANUARY 3, 1865.

*Summary statement showing the description, quantity, and value of exports from Calcutta to the United States during the quarter ended December 31, 1864, together with the name of the country where produced and ports whither sent, (compiled from official invoices.)*

Whither sent.	Description.	Where produced.	Value, including costs and charges.		
San Francisco.....	Three hundred bales gunny bags and two parcel samples.....	Hindustan.	R.	A.	P.
Do.....	One thousand bales gunny bags.....	do.....	16,183	7	3
Boston.....	General merchandise.....	do.....	64,748	5	8
San Francisco.....	Two hundred and fifty bales gunny bags and one parcel samples.....	do.....	40,105	4	6
Boston.....	General merchandise.....	do.....	10,653	1	9
Do.....	do.....do.....	do.....	46,250	7	9
Do.....	do.....do.....	do.....	129,752	2	6
Do.....	do.....do.....	do.....	49,585	14	11
Total rupees.....			357,278	12	4

*Statement showing the description and value of the exports from Calcutta to the United States, and the ports whither sent, and the country where produced, during the quarter ended March 31, 1865, (transcript of invoice book.)*

Production.	Whither sent.	Where produced.	Value, including costs and charges.		
			R.	A.	P.
Bamboo poles, hemp twine, and indigo	New York....	East Indies.....	31,032	14	0
Shellac, gunny bags, and buffalo hides	do.....	do.....	19,487	14	3
General goods and merchandise.....	do.....	do.....	230,278	9	8
Do.....do.....do.....	Boston.....	do.....	16,552	1	7
Lac dye, indigo, and gunny bags.....	do.....	do.....	14,501	12	0
Gunny bags, 120 bales.....	San Francisco	do.....	5,978	12	0
Shellac, indigo, and lac dye.....	Boston.....	do.....	30,820	10	3
Jute, gunny bags, and castor oil.....	Pernambuco for orders	do.....	37,575	8	2
Linseed, and shell and button lac.....	Pernambuco for orders	do.....	124,722	9	11
Indigo, buffalo hides, goat skins, linseed, jute, and gunny bags.....	Boston.....	do.....	211,843	5	3
Indigo, 57 chests.....	Boston and New York	do.....	31,840	14	6
Goat skins, 7 bales.....	Boston.....	do.....	397	13	12
Buffalo hides, goat skins, linseed, indigo, &c., &c.....	do.....	do.....	71,571	6	8
Lac dye, jute, linseed, and India-rubber.....	do.....	do.....	50,243	12	10
Seersucker, one box.....	do.....	do.....	517	8	0
Gunny bags, 100 bales and one parcel samples.....	San Francisco	do.....	25,046	5	3
General goods and merchandise.....	Boston.....	do.....	145,177	10	0
Do.....do.....do.....	do.....	do.....	174,347	6	6
Nux vomica, 170 bags.....	do.....	do.....	604	11	0
Aggregate.....			1,222,541	9	10



*Statement showing the description, port of destination, quantity and value of exports from Calcutta to the United States for the quarter ended June 30, 1865.*

Description.	Destination.	Quantity.	Value.	
			R.	A. P.
General merchandise.....	Boston.....		1,370,361	0 10
Do.....	New York.....		64,143	9 6
Saltpetre.....	Boston.....	9,243 bags...	168,018	5 11
Do.....	New York.....	1,886 do...	32,001	5 0
Linseed.....	Boston.....	2,865 do...	28,078	7 5
Do.....	New York.....	9,412 do...	83,795	10 0
India-rubber.....	Boston.....	55 do...	1,359	3 0
India-rubber and goat-skins.....	do.....		9,343	6 3
Gunny bags.....	do.....	250 bales...	11,407	8 0
Do.....	San Francisco..	450 do...	26,722	13 3
Do.....	do.....	770 bales and 11,157 bags rice	79,665	8 6
Indigo.....	New York.....	32 chests...		
Do.....	Boston.....	12 do...	7,367	13 7
Buffalo hides and goat-skins.....	do.....		4,709	4 0
Hemp twine.....	do.....	500 bundles.	6,197	4 3
Coir matting.....	do.....	246 pieces...	4,101	7 3
Madras goat-skins.....	do.....	20 bales...	6,999	8 3
Hides and skins.....	New York.....	77 do...	13,043	1 6
Jute.....	do.....		9,022	6 0
Do.....	Boston.....		3,777	1 0
Shellac, lac dye, and rags.....	do.....		9,183	7 7
Lac dye and goat-skins.....	do.....		25,900	8 5
Linseed, gunny cloth, and goat-skins.....	do.....		24,217	7 6
Saltpetre, hides, skins, and lac dye..	do.....		18,774	15 9
Indigo, 11 chs.; castor oil, 165 cases	New York.....		11,275	9 6
Total rupees.....			2,034,167	3 9

*Statement showing the description and value of exports from Calcutta to the United States for the quarter ended September 30, 1865.*

	R.	A. P.
General merchandise.....	1,273,247	14 2
Gunny cloth.....	120,363	0 1
Shellac.....	43,226	11 9
India-rubber.....	3,248	10 0
Cashmere shawls.....	4,520	4 0
Jute.....	9,345	1 9
Castor oil.....	3,532	12 1
Linseed.....	156,589	0 6
Fishing bamboos.....	272	4 3
Buffalo hides.....	14,473	14 4
Sundries.....	428,089	0 2
	2,056,908	9 1

*Comparative statement showing the exports from Calcutta to the United States during the several quarters of the years 1864 and 1865.*

Description.	1864.				1865.			
	1st qr.	2d qr.	3d qr.	4th qr.	1st qr.	2d qr.	3d qr.	4th qr.
Saltpetre.....bags..	25,946	20,359	11,493	2,542	.....	21,034	12,684	21,722
Linseed.....do.....	86,092	86,943	48,580	3,980	63,479	52,062	86,424	119,605
Do.....pocket.....	23,157	15,170	12,900	3,000	7,500	10,990	18,016	22,267
Indigo..... chests..	396	241	34	33	265	90	8	70
Lac-dye.....cases..	641	283	58	151	341	571	320	701
Twine.....bundles..	425	.....	1,000	.....	64	150	.....	400
Shellac.....cases..	1,039	610	283	275	717	627	1,235	1,288
Goat skins.....pieces	273,000	235,500	218,688	115,890	165,000	314,000	347,355	389,500
Cow hides.....do.....	111,200	74,400	52,900	2,000	267	9,500	1,600	35,400
Buffalo hides.....do..	44,780	31,400	21,030	.....	21,978	26,870	45,950	46,330
Gunny cloth.....do....	4,056	.....	9,024	.....	.....	9,648	37,444	15,084
Gunny bags.....do.....	1149,700	1072,750	485,250	.....	837,512	1814,756	1433,950	2788,250
Castor oil.....cases..	1,300	950	.....	.....	200	565	.....	1,907
Ginger.....pounds..	9,973	132,721	93,397	56,112	.....	87,744	200	1,000
Rodwood.....pieces..	.....	1,806	.....	.....	.....	2,581	.....	.....
Senna.....bales.....	10	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....
Sugar.....bags.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheep skins.....pieces	7,000	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	6,000	8,000
Jute.....bales.....	4,288	7,217	5,304	550	3,340	7,633	6,614	8,165
Cutch.....bags.....	688	663	.....	.....	.....	1,557	1,561	.....
Rice.....pockets.....	14,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....bags.....	8,253	2,796	1,228	.....	.....	10,068	5,460	3,653
Cotton.....bales.....	200	138	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Comparative statement showing the exports from Calcutta to the United States during the nine years ended December 31, 1865.*

Description.	Year ending December 31.								
	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Saltpetre.....bags..	114,861	88,242	97,839	101,265	80,639	111,470	57,227	60,340	55,440
Linseed.....do.....	748,029	503,363	614,597	403,330	111,173	267,389	231,105	225,605	321,570
Do.....pockets.....	277,685	220,397	202,352	201,954	81,163	59,043	66,720	54,227	58,773
Cow hides.....pieces.	434,648	530,727	338,512	268,425	92,466	271,300	103,515	140,500	46,767
Buffalo hides.....do..	298,178	166,194	209,488	202,309	134,438	182,437	162,911	97,210	141,128
Goat skins.....do....	2,072,652	1,225,691	1,727,248	982,045	581,029	697,507	994,186	843,078	1,215,855
Sheep skins.....do....	322,753	127,150	46,445	8,500	3,500	9,100	35,948	11,000	14,000
Gunny cloth.....do....	513,082	620,777	767,559	900,636	283,902	229,870	22,330	13,080	62,176
Gunny bags.....do....	4,840,250	4,620,827	3,925,250	3,250,420	3,158,724	3,401,750	4,020,200	2,807,700	6,872,468
Jute.....bales.....	42,556	25,049	18,592	15,696	17,324	14,635	13,063	17,359	25,972
Hemp.....do.....	3,471	1,713	268	192	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twine.....bundles..	4,866	10,704	2,301	3,727	2,645	859	39	1,425	614
Shell lac.....cases..	5,612	5,267	2,219	3,047	1,350	2,616	3,253	2,227	3,847
Lac dye.....do.....	1,306	1,437	1,231	1,419	351	1,435	890	1,133	1,933
Indigo..... chests..	2,352	865	1,690	1,537	792	468	441	704	433
Ginger.....pounds..	368,036	925,641	492,253	343,214	83,128	178,707	248,072	291,603	88,944
Rodwood.....pieces..	22,616	3,787	6,317	3,958	.....	4,648	.....	1,806	2,581
Cutch.....bags.....	12,949	10,918	10,947	11,077	802	5,640	3,513	1,351	3,118
Sugar.....do.....	49,552	19,538	7,327	14,052	1,916	9,000	.....	.....	.....
Do.....pockets.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,984	.....	.....
Castor oil.....cases..	10,145	6,716	10,256	6,346	2,074	4,125	3,420	2,250	3,222
Rice.....bags.....	28,866	51,663	74,049	2,844	45,986	38,439	41,548	12,277	19,121
Do.....pockets.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,000	.....	.....

\* Of which, 28,827 pockets.

## PORT CHARGES.

*Table of port dues and fees leviable in the Port of Calcutta, under act XXX of 1857.*

1. Sea-going vessels of 20 tons and upwards, 4 annas per ton.
2. No port dues chargeable on vessels compelled by stress of weather to re-enter port.
3. Dhoonies or country vessels employed in the coasting trade, chargeable not oftener than once in sixty days, 2 annas.
4. Vessels entering the port in ballast, 3 annas.
5. Tug-steamers belonging to the port, once every six months, viz., once from January 1 to June 30, and once from July 1 to December 31, annually, 4 annas.

Fees for the following operations will be chargeable as follows :

Hauling to or from chain moorings, each operation, 16 rupees ; hauling to or from swinging moorings, each operation, 10 rupees ; re-moorings, 16 rupees ; hauling in or out of dock, each operation, 30 rupees ; re-moorings from one part of the port to another, 25 rupees ; re-moorings from one mooring to another, at the request of the agent or master, 50 rupees ; hooking, 16 rupees ; measuring, 30 rupees.

All vessels occupying government mooring, fixed or swinging, shall be liable to pay for the same according to the following scale, but no more :

For fixed moorings from November 1 to May 3, being seven months—

	R.	A.
All vessels up to 199 tons.....	1	8 per diem.
All vessels from 200 to 299 tons.....	2	0
All vessels from 300 to 399 tons.....	2	8
All vessels from 400 to 499 tons.....	3	0
All vessels from 500 to 599 tons.....	3	8
All vessels from 600 to 999 tons.....	4	0
All vessels from 1,000 and upwards.....	5	0
Swinging mooring.....	2	0

For fixed moorings from June 1 to October 31, being five months—

	R.
All vessels up to 199 tons.....	3 per diem.
All vessels from 200 to 299 tons.....	4
All vessels from 300 to 399 tons.....	5
All vessels from 400 to 499 tons.....	6
All vessels from 500 to 599 tons.....	7
All vessels from 600 to 999 tons.....	8
All vessels from 1,000 and upwards.....	10
Swinging mooring.....	4

*Inward pilotage.*—Draft of water 13 to 14 feet, 250 rupees ; 14 to 15 feet, 287-8 rupees ; 15 to 16 feet, 337-8 rupees ; 16 to 17 feet, 400 rupees ; 17 to 18 feet, 462-8 rupees ; 18 to 19 feet 525 rupees ; 19 to 20 feet, 600 rupees ; 20 to 21 feet, 675 rupees ; 21 to 22 feet, 737-8 rupees ; 22 to 23 feet, 800 rupees ; 23 to 24 feet, 875 rupees.

*Outward pilotage.*—Draught of water 13 to 14 feet, 262-8 rupees ; 14 to 17 feet, 300 rupees ; 15 to 16 feet, 362-8 rupees ; 16 to 17 feet, 450 rupees ; 17 to 18 feet, 525 rupees ; 18 to 19 feet, 587-8 rupees ; 19 to 20 feet, 675 rupees ; 20 to 21 feet, 750 rupees ; 21 to 22 feet, 812-8 rupees ; 22 to 23 feet, 875 rupees ; 23 to 24 feet, 962-8 rupees.

*Stamps on bills of exchange, &c.*—Foreign bills, payable at any period not exceeding one year after date or sight, drawn in sets of three, each part to be

stamped, viz: bills not exceeding 100 rupees, 1 anna; 100 to 250 rupees, 1 anna; 250 to 500 rupees, 2 annas; 500 to 1,000 rupees, 4 annas; 1,000 to 2,500 rupees, 8 annas; 2,500 to 5,000 rupees, 1 rupee; 5,000 to 10,000 rupees, 2 rupees; 10,000 to 20,000 rupees, 4 rupees; 20,000 to 30,000 rupees, 6 rupees; 30,000 rupees and upwards, 8 rupees. Bills of lading of or for any goods or merchandise to be exported, 4 annas for each part of every set.

*Weights.*—16 chittacks 1 seer; 40 sears 1 maund; 1 factory maund is 74½ pounds; 1 bazaar maund is 82½ pounds.

*Currency.*—12 pie 1 anna, 16 annas 1 rupee.

To change factory to bazaar weight, deduct  $\frac{1}{11}$ ; bazaar to factory, add  $\frac{1}{10}$ ; factory maund to cwt., deduct  $\frac{1}{3}$ ; and cwt. to factory maund, add  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

### ANTIGUA—M. GALODY, *Consular Agent.*

SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

In presenting my annual report, I am most happy to record that the general condition of this island has somewhat revived from the effects of the heavy drought with which it was visited last year, and that the crops promise to yield a fair average.

The cultivation of cotton is rapidly extending; large tracts of land are already planted and in course of preparation for this staple; in some instances sugar estates, under full cultivation, are being converted into cotton fields. Some shipments of the staple have been made, and excellent results obtained.

The cotton plants produced from Anguilla seed are perennial, bearing crops constantly, which can be gathered during the whole year, and require to be cut down but once in five years, whereas "sea-island" and "New Orleans," besides growing but two crops in the year, require renewing much more frequently.

The average yield of cotton is four hundred pounds of clean lint per acre; the labor of producing which, calculating at the average standard of wages here, viz: twenty cents per day, will produce the article at eight cents per pound.

I do not perceive any improvement in commerce. I think it is hardly in a healthy state, and this accounts for the scarcity of American vessels entering this port.

Annexed is a tabular statement of the imports, exports, and shipping up to the close of December, 1864.

*Statement showing the total value of imports and exports of the colony of Antigua from and to each country during the year ended September 30, 1865.*

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
United Kingdom.....	70,064	17 10	63,613	7 4
<b>BRITISH COLONIES.</b>				
British North America.....	11,874	15 2½	640	2 5
Barbadoes.....	30,777	19 5½	2,833	12 4
St. Kitts.....	2,786	13 1	2,094	12 2½
Dominica.....	1,631	13 6½	1,024	9 6½
Trinidad.....	769	12 1	1,451	8 4
Montserrat.....	644	16 5	1,475	17 11½
St. Vincent.....	561	5 2	56	10 0
St. Lucia.....	200	0 0	0	0 0
Anguilla.....	417	2 2	142	9 0
Jamaica.....	15	0 0	0	0 0
Tobago.....	20	0 0	7	4 0
Demerara.....	5	0 0	0	0 0
Nevis.....	6	19 0	1,126	0 0
Bermuda.....	0	0 0	98	10 0
Grenada.....	0	0 0	44	5 0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>49,710</b>	<b>16 1</b>	<b>10,995</b>	<b>0 9½</b>
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES.</b>				
United States.....	49,199	2 11	926	15 6
French colonies.....	2,067	10 8½	1,130	19 6½
Netherland colonies.....	1,191	2 3	362	18 11½
Danish colonies.....	2,615	12 10	2,473	10 1½
Swedish colonies.....	2,626	7 10	16	1 4½
Hamburg.....	1,238	3 2	0	0 0
Madeira.....	58	19 10	0	0 0
Spanish colonies.....	16	13 4	13	10 0
Mexico.....			1	16 0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>59,013</b>	<b>12 10½</b>	<b>4,925</b>	<b>11 5½</b>
<b>Total to and from all countries</b> .....	<b>178,789</b>	<b>6 9½</b>	<b>79,533</b>	<b>19 7½</b>

*Statement showing the number, tonnage, and crews of British and foreign vessels entered at Antigua during the year 1864, with the names of the countries where from.*

Where from.	BRITISH.						FOREIGN.						BRITISH AND FOREIGN.					
	With cargo.			In ballast.			Total.			With cargo.			In ballast.			Total.		
	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.
Great Britain.....	16	3,685	164	.....	.....	.....	16	3,685	164	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	3,685	164
Hamburg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sierra Leone.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madras.....	1	272	10	1	172	8	1	172	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British North America.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British West Indies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	259	6,494	1,114	44	761	167	303	7,255	1,281	12	220	36	7	230	78	21	2,163	114
Netherlands.....	29	3,199	1,168	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	13	232	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Swedish colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	79	13	1,792	79	36	310	7,465
Netherlands colonies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,199	1,688	79	1,792	7						

*Statement showing the number, tonnage, and crews of British and foreign vessels cleared at Antigua during the year 1864, with the names of the countries whither bound.*

	BRITISH.						FOREIGN.						BRITISH AND FOREIGN.									
	With cargo.			In ballast.			Total.			With cargo.			In ballast.			Total.						
	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.				
Great Britain.....	13	3,310	143				13	3,310	143				1	160	10				13	3,310	143	
France.....		731	38		601	26		1,332	64											1	160	10
British North America.....	7	4,945	809	151	3,479	569	11	8,434	1,378	8	485	41	1	31	6	9	516	47	357	8,940	1,425	
British West Indies.....	177	645	35	2	193	11	9	838	47	4	583	23	1	117	6	5	700	29	14	1,538	76	
United States.....	7	67	8	2	38	8	4	102	16	5	81	19	2	64	12	7	145	31	11	1,947	47	
Sweden West Indies.....																						
Netherlands West Indies.....	12	492	57	18	995	91	30	1,487	148	4	98	27	2	137	12	6	235	39	36	1,722	187	
Danish West Indies.....	15	845	74	10	815	55	25	1,680	129	4	261	28	1	55	5	5	316	55	5	1,976	160	
French West Indies.....	21	287	67	6	65	19	27	332	86	11	133	46	5	76	27	16	209	73	43	541	159	
Spanish West Indies.....	1	59	6	4	399	25	5	458	31		103	6	1	165	6	1	6	6	6	623	37	
Mexico.....										1	103	6				1	103	6	1	103	6	
Total.....	255	11,361	1,228	197	6,562	804	432	17,943	2,042	38	1,904	198	13	645	74	51	2,549	272	503	20,492	2,314	

*Statement showing the number, tonnage, and crews of vessels of each nation entered at Antigua during the year 1864.*

Nationality.	WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.
British.....	364	16,964	1,726	59	2,556	267	423	19,520	1,993
United States.....	10	1,534	64	...	...	...	10	1,534	64
French.....	23	467	108	2	191	16	25	658	124
Netherlands.....	3	85	15	...	...	...	3	85	15
Danish.....	4	165	19	1	26	6	5	191	25
Swedish.....	9	202	41	...	...	...	9	202	41
Portuguese.....	2	239	19	...	...	...	2	239	19
German.....	1	103	6	...	...	...	1	103	6
Total.....	416	19,759	1,998	62	2,773	389	478	22,532	2,287

*Statement showing the number, tonnage, and crews of vessels of each nation cleared from Antigua during the year 1864.*

Nationality.	WITH CARGO.			IN BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.
British.....	255	11,361	1,238	197	6,582	804	452	17,943	2,042
United States.....	5	732	30	2	282	13	7	1,014	43
French.....	13	348	62	7	124	39	20	472	101
Netherlands.....	4	126	23	1	55	5	5	181	28
Danish.....	9	414	52	1	120	6	10	534	58
Swedish.....	5	73	18	2	64	11	7	137	29
Portuguese.....	1	108	9	...	...	...	1	108	9
German.....	1	103	6	...	...	...	1	103	6
Total.....	293	13,265	1,438	210	7,227	878	503	20,492	2,316

## MAURITIUS.

PORT LOUIS—W. R. G. MELLEN, *Consul*.

OCTOBER 26, 1865.

I have the honor to submit the following commercial report for the year ended September 30, 1865:

### I.—SHIPPING.

During the last nine months there have entered and cleared from Port Louis vessels of the following nationality, with their number, tonnage, and crews:



## ENTERED.

Nationality.	WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.		
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.
British.....	284	133,460	6,612	47	17,934	663
American.....	6	5,092	112	2	2,241	68
Arabian.....	2	747	60	.....	.....	.....
Austrian.....	1	363	12	.....	.....	.....
Belgian.....	1	943	23	.....	.....	.....
Danish.....	2	891	81	.....	.....	.....
Dutch.....	1	702	21	.....	.....	.....
French.....	163	55,539	3,154	5	2,526	81
German.....	1	201	10	.....	.....	.....
Hanse Towns.....	6	1,775	73	.....	.....	.....
Norwegian.....	1	660	16	.....	.....	.....
Russian.....	.....	.....	.....	1	547	16
Sardinian.....	1	504	13	.....	.....	.....
Swedish.....	1	235	9	1	444	14
Total.....	470	201,112	10,196	56	23,692	842
Totals both with and without cargo...	526	224,804	11,038	.....	.....	.....

## CLEARED.

British.....	255	96,440	5,051	69	48,329	2,112
American.....	2	1,204	32	4	4,176	119
Austrian.....	.....	.....	.....	1	363	11
Arabian.....	1	521	35	.....	.....	.....
Danish.....	2	873	30	.....	.....	.....
French.....	139	48,892	2,794	16	5,184	231
German.....	1	201	9	.....	.....	.....
Hanse Towns.....	5	1,881	60	2	1,172	29
Italian.....	1	504	13	.....	.....	.....
Norwegian.....	.....	.....	.....	1	660	16
Prussian.....	1	996	21	.....	.....	.....
Russian.....	1	547	16	.....	.....	.....
Swedish.....	1	235	9	1	444	14
Total.....	409	154,294	8,070	94	60,328	2,532
Totals both with and without cargo...	503	214,622	10,602	.....	.....	.....

The whole number of vessels entered at this consulate during the year ended September 30, 1865, is fifteen. Of these, six were whalers, one having entered twice, and therefore being twice counted, seeking supplies or medical aid, and having on board oil to the value of \$208,962. Three of the aforesaid fifteen vessels brought cargoes of American merchandise, valued at \$88,209 88. Three also brought cargoes of foreign merchandise, valued at \$136,120. Three of the aforesaid fifteen vessels were in ballast, one of which was a steamer bound to China.

The whole number of vessels cleared from this consulate during the year is twelve. Of these, six were whalers, having on board the same amount of oil with which they entered. Two took away portions of their inward cargoes, which did not here find a market, valued at \$64,972 42. Four were in ballast, one was condemned, and two were left in port.

Besides the fifteen vessels reported above as having entered at this consulate, nearly or quite as many more, owned partly or wholly by American citizens, under different foreign flags, have entered this port. Two of these, both owned

by an American house on this island, brought cargoes of American merchandise, valued at \$33,010 46.

No Mauritius merchandise has been shipped to the United States during the year. One small though valuable cargo from the Philippine islands, belonging to an English schooner condemned here, was despatched to New York; both the schooner and the bark in which the cargo was sent forward being the property of American citizens. It may be mentioned that since the close of the year, one American vessel, the first since the commencement of our unhappy war, has obtained a sugar freight hence.

## II.—EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Total exports of Mauritius for 1864.....	£2,249,740	3s.	5d.
Total imports for same period.....	2,582,979	12	4
Balance against the colony.....	333,239	8	11

## III.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Total revenue for 1864.....	£638,067	11s.	1½d.
Total expenditure for 1864.....	602,279	0	9
Balance in favor of colony treasury.....	35,788	10	4½

## IV.—AGRICULTURE.

As is well known, the chief business of this island is agriculture; manufactures, in the generally received sense of the term, are unknown. The commerce of the place, though very considerable, consists in the exchange of its sugar for such productions as are needed, comprising about everything else but the single article above named. Accordingly no little attention is paid to the subject of agriculture, which, considering the nature of the soil, is very successfully prosecuted.

The island is of volcanic formation, and there are visible what are regarded as the craters of two or three extinct volcanoes. The surface of the island is very diversified, the scenery often picturesque and sometimes sublime. Sharp, cuneiform mountains rise in various districts to the height of from 2,000 to 3,000 feet, while between them are fertile valleys and plains, and sometimes wild and ragged ravines. Beside these mountainous masses of porous volcanic rock, loose stones of the same character almost literally cover the surface of the earth, so that to an inexperienced person it would seem nearly impossible that any considerable crop could be grown; and to subdue the soil and fit it to produce requires no small amount of labor. About the only implements that can be used for this purpose are crowbars and pick-axes. Ploughs, harrows, hoes, and spades are unknown. So thick are the stones on a great majority of the cane-fields that it is necessary to place them in rows, like windrows of hay, between which, in properly prepared holes, the canes are planted. When a crop has thus been grown, and the ground somewhat exhausted, the rows of stones are removed to the spaces where the canes were and the canes planted where the stones lay. But as the greater part of these loose stones are not very large, and as those that are are easily broken, it is not so formidable a task to remove them as might be supposed. But however difficult the preparation of the land for the crop, the soil when subdued is found to be unusually strong and productive. Yet, good as the soil is, the planters find it for their interest to use every means to quicken its fertility and increase their crop. Accordingly, during 1864 there were imported into the island no less than 19,239 tons of guano. Most of this was from Peru, though latterly a different kind

or, more correctly, a mixture of Peruvian and some other sort of guano, having a larger proportion of phosphates, is preferred by some planters, and seems likely to come into general use.

There are now 143,609 acres under cultivation, leaving 251,056 acres uncultivated. Of the latter amount, however, it should be said that the greater part of it, probably 175,000 or 200,000 acres, is so rocky and mountainous as to forbid all attempts at cultivation. Of the 148,609 acres now cultivated, 124,795 acres are in sugar cane. The total amount of sugar shipped from the 1st of August, 1864, to the 31st of July, 1865, on which day the crop year is supposed to end, was 260,333,051 pounds, being 16,901,526 pounds more than the preceding crop, but 55,989,225 pounds less than the crop of 1863, which was considerably the largest ever produced on this island. I subjoin a table showing as accurately as can well be done the state of the sugar market here during the year.

Qualities.	Nos.	Present price per per 100 lbs.	Price during the year.
Finest white vacuum pan .....	20	\$6 90 to \$7 00	\$6 90 to \$7 00
Middling .....	16	6 50 to 6 75	6 25 to 6 75
Fine yellow .....		5 75 to 6 00	5 25 to 5 75
Middling .....		5 25 to 5 75	5 00 to 5 75
Fine gray .....	14 to 14½	5 60 to 5 70	5 00 to 5 70
Good .....	12	5 50	4 75 to 4 80
	13 to 14	5 35 to 5 60	4 90 to 5 60
	10 to 11	5 15 to 5 35	4 60 to 5 35
Sirups .....	9 to 10	4 25 to 4 50	3 25 to 4 00
	8 to 9	4 00 to 4 25	2 50 to 3 25

At the present time the market exhibits a decidedly rising tendency, and holders are firmer. There are reasons for believing that the incoming crop, though, perhaps, less than that of 1863, will sell for more money than any previous one made. It may be remarked also that the canes for the next year now promise remarkably well. Should there be no destructive hurricanes during the next few months, the crop of '66 and '67 must be very large.

#### V. LABOR.

As stated in my last year's report, the laboring population of Mauritius consists almost exclusively of Indian coolies. The act authorizing the importation of these coolies was passed in 1842, since which time they have continued to arrive with greater or less rapidity. On the 31st of December, 1864, there were in the island of this class of persons: males, 157,993; females, 72,798; total, 230,791. During the first nine months of 1865 there have arrived 13,038, of which a larger proportion than usual have been women. Naturally, therefore, the ratio of births to deaths is greater than heretofore; so that, allowing 3,000 for returned emigrants, it cannot be wide of the truth to say that there are now in the island somewhat above 240,000 Indian coolies. Of the whole number, however, only about 80,000 are engaged on the plantations; of the remaining 160,000 some find employment as domestics, some as cartmen and porters in the town, some as gardeners, while many maintain a precarious existence but one remove from vagabondage. The scale of wages, as arranged by the colonial government, which, however, is not obligatory upon the planters, though they have never attempted to deviate from it, is per month, for the first year, ten shillings, for the second year eleven shillings, and so on, increasing a shilling per month each year during the engagement. To these wages must be added the rations of the laborers, which cost the planters upon the average about

eight shillings per month. The planter also has to bear the expense of introducing the laborers into the colony, which introduction is wholly under governmental control, and seems, on the whole, to be very well managed. During the last three years the expense *per capita* has averaged, in 1862, £8 6s. 4½d.; 1863, £9 7s. 6½d.; 1864, £9 1s. 03½d. The expense of returning to India is borne by the laborer, though that, being also under governmental control, is comparatively inexpensive and healthy.

It will be seen by the foregoing remarks that labor here is exceedingly abundant and cheap; that in few countries is it more so. Were this not the case, it would be impossible successfully to cultivate this rugged soil. Should the supply of cheap labor ever fail, of which it must be confessed there are no present indications, the prosperity of Mauritius would at once decline.

As having a more or less intimate relation with the same subject, it may be stated that there are consumed in Mauritius, almost wholly by the laboring population, no less than 75,812 bags—equal to 12,433,186 pounds—of rice per month, or 909,746 bags—equal to 149,298,344 pounds—of rice per annum. That the amount of tonnage required for the transportation of this grain is by no means trifling will be recognized at once.

#### VI. AMERICANS IN MAURITIUS.

The census of this island for 1861—the last taken—reports eighty-six Americans here. There are but two American firms, one mercantile and one shipwright, engaged in business.

#### VII. PUBLIC HEALTH.

The climate of Mauritius may be regarded as more than ordinarily healthy. Previous to the introduction of so many coolies into the island, it is believed that few places, insular or continental, could show more favorable rates of mortality. These coolies, however, taking no care of themselves, and living in the most filthy manner, have brought with them and engendered a vast amount of disease, raising the rate of mortality to a very high figure. During 1864, when no epidemic or highly contagious disease prevailed, the rate was no less than 44.8 per thousand souls.

#### VIII. OUR MERCANTILE MARINE.

Though, perhaps, not wholly germane to this report, I cannot forbear, in considering it, to offer a few remarks on the above-named topic. It often happens that the relations between master and men are far from harmonious. Complaints of and from both the former and the latter frequently reach the consul's ears, and require his official interposition. Masters complain of men as incompetent and untrustworthy; and men complain of officers as tyrannical and cruel. It is highly probable that there are some grounds for both complaints, and quite as probable that both are often exaggerated.

It has seemed to me that something might be done for the remedy of admitted evils in this direction by the appointment of governmental shipping masters, the certificate of one of whom should be necessary to the clearance of the vessel. Such officers might do much to protect the sailor from those who fatten on his foibles, and the owner or master from shipping an inefficient and incompetent crew. I would also suggest that every sea-going vessel should be required to take a certain number of apprentices, according to the ship's tonnage. Thereby employment might be found for many of the homeless boys which various charitable institutions are now trying to aid, and in the course of a few years a better instructed and more competent body of seamen might be raised up for our mercantile marine. But if able and skilful men are required before the mast, so intelligent and competent officers are demanded after it. It is sometimes said of masters as of seamen, that they have deteriorated of late years.

It is not said or insinuated that all masters are such. It is my privilege to know those who are gentlemen on shipboard, as well as gentlemen on shore; who are thoroughly acquainted with their profession; who realize their responsibility; and who, while calmly maintaining their dignity, do firmly, kindly, and faithfully discharge their duty to both employers and employed.

From such there is seldom heard any complaints of the disobedience and untractableness of men; and of such do men quite as seldom complain of harshness and abuse. They enter and leave port with nearly, often with exactly, the same crew. It has appeared to me that something might be done by the enactment of a statute similar to the English law, requiring masters to pass an examination, and obtain the certificate of a board of highly competent officers, before taking charge of a ship. What should be the precise composition of this board I do not venture to suggest. This will not be found difficult to determine if Congress shall sooner or later see fit to take action in the matter. It may, perhaps, be assumed that there should be on the board one naval commander, one commercial master, one merchant, and one insurance actuary, all of established professional reputation and high personal character. And as the certificate of this board should be necessary for the assumption of command, so its recall or cancellation for any flagrant professional misconduct should be within the power of the board. To co-operate with such a board, and enforce the law, I am confident that all our insurance offices, the better class of merchants and ship-owners, as well as our best shipmasters and officers, who are aspiring to become masters, might be relied on. And from such a law, wisely administered, it is believed that no inconsiderable good would result. Certainly it has worked well in the British service, and no reason can be discerned why it should not do so in ours. It can hardly be doubted that it would secure a higher and more competent class of men for officers; and, with such in the cabin, the forecabin would cease to be what it too often is, a floating pandemonium.

BARBADOES—FRANCIS CULPEPPER, *Acting Consul*.

JANUARY 9, 1865.

*Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of exports from Barbadoes for the quarter ended December 31, 1864.*

Description.	Value.
Arrow-root .....	13
Do ..... barrels	6
Do ..... half barrels	50
Do ..... tierces	3,588
Brass ..... pounds	10,818
Copper ..... do	351
Hides.....	68
Iron ..... tons	19,978
Lead ..... pounds	2,532
Molasses ..... puncheons	77,819
Old metals..... pounds	2,576
Rags ..... do	97
Old ropes ..... do	1,093
Skins.....	2
Sugar ..... hogsheads	5
Do ..... tierces	1
Do ..... half tierces	89
Do ..... barrels	
Total value.....	\$79,286

*Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of imports into Barbadoes for the quarter ended December 31, 1864.*

Description.	Value.
Apples.....barrels.....	10.
Beef.....do.....	276
Do.....half barrels.....	905
Bread.....barrels.....	290
Do.....bags.....	2,402
Beans.....barrels.....	50
Butter.....kegs.....	267
Buckets.....dozen.....	75
Crackers.....barrels.....	3,195
Corn.....casks.....	42
Do.....bags.....	2,325
Cheese.....boxes.....	685
Candles.....do.....	4,425
Carriages.....	6
Flour.....barrels.....	17,378
Fish.....do.....	90
Guano.....tons.....	1,600
Hoops.....	8,650
Hams.....tierces.....	19
Do.....barrels.....	2
Do.....cases.....	5
Lard.....tierces.....	2,104
Do.....kegs.....	139
Lumber.....feet.....	229,000
Meal.....barrels.....	8,853
Matches.....cases.....	421
Merchandise.....packages.....	11
Oil, meal.....puncheons.....	175
cake.....barrels.....	50
kerosene.....do.....	240
whale.....do.....	216
Onions.....do.....	50
Pork.....do.....	1,423
Peas.....do.....	494
Do.....bags.....	2,676
Potatoes.....barrels.....	1,740
Shooks.....bundles.....	13,574
Shingles.....M.....	28,000
Snuff.....cases.....	200
Tobacco.....hogsheads.....	10
Do.....kegs.....	181
Do.....cases.....	16
Vinegar.....barrels.....	5
Total value.....	\$511,099

PORT STANLEY—(*Falkland Island*)—GEORGE W. DEAN, *Vice Consul*.

DECEMBER 31, 1865.

Report of imports and exports during the year ended this date, viz :

£25,000 imports, from England chiefly, including flour and grain from Chili.

Our exports as regards seal skins are less than last year, as will be perceived.

#### EXPORTS.

3,000 hair seal-skins; 200 fur seal skins; 4,600 cattle hides; 300 bales of wool; 50 tuns whale and seal oil; 200 tuns penguin oil.

During this year there have been only thirty-eight vessels in port, principally English in distress.

ST. HELENA—G. GERARD, *Consul*.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

I have the honor herewith to enclose and forward to the department, in conformity with consular instructions, my fourth annual report on commerce for the year ended September 30, 1865. Since my last report nothing worthy of attention has taken place within this district affecting the commerce and shipping interest of the United States, save a change in the duties of customs and wharfage dues, payable on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the island as set forth by an ordinance of the governor, under date of June 20, 1865, as follows :

ST. HELENA CUSTOMS DUTIES.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Tobacco not manufactured per, pound.....	0	6
Tobacco manufactured, cigars, and snuff, excepting when cleared from bond as cargo and borne on the ship's manifest.....	1	0
Spirits per gallon.....	10	0
Beer in bottles, the dozen quart bottles.....	0	6
Beer all other sorts, the hogshead.....	10	0
Wine per gallon.....	2	3

TABLE OF WHARFAGE AND OTHER CUSTOMS DUES.

Every pipe, puncheon, butt, cask, jar, keg, carboy, and can, of whatever description, of the size and measure of 80 gallons and upwards.....	4	0
40 gallons and under 80 gallons.....	3	0
10 gallons and under 40 gallons, (except half-barrels flour).....	2	0
Less than 10 gallons, and half-barrels flour.....	1	0
Every case, box, chest, trunk, bale, crate, basket, or other package measuring 60 cubic feet and upwards.....	12	0
Measuring 40 cubic feet and under 60 cubic feet.....	8	0
Measuring 20 cubic feet and under 40 cubic feet.....	6	0
Measuring 10 cubic feet and under 20 cubic feet.....	4	0
Measuring 3 cubic feet and under 10 cubic feet.....	2	0
Measuring under 3 cubic feet.....	1	0
Every bag of whatever description.....	1	0
Bricks, slates, tiles, shingles, laths, and staves, per 1,000.....	4	0
Cocoanuts, per 1,000.....	5	0
Timber per cubic foot.....	0	2
Oil-cake, stones, guano, anchors, chains in bulk, per ton, or boats per ton measurement.....	2	6
Coals and patent fuel, per ton.....	3	0
Horned cattle, horses, mules and asses, each.....	5	0
Sheep, goats, pigs, calves, each.....	1	0
Heavy articles and goods not enumerated, per cwt.....	0	3
Condemned vessels for demolition, with their tackle, apparel and furniture, per ton measurement.....	1	3
All articles of every description not included in the above, each.....	0	6

One-half of the foregoing wharfage dues to be charged on goods landed from ships or vessels discharging for repairs, and on empty casks and tanks landed from vessels, which are to be broken up. Oil-cake, guano, copper ore, coals, patent fuel, and sand may for convenience be landed in bags or other packages, paying wharfage on the bulk, if so stowed, on board the importing ship.

## EXCEPTIONS.

Trees, plants, shrubs, coin, empty cases, casks or tins, for the purpose of being filled for immediate reshipment on board of the same vessel from which they were landed; stores and clothing for her Majesty's service, natural curiosities, and green fruits.

## PERMITS.

	s.	d.
All permits for goods being landed.....	1	0
All permits for wines and spirits, or either of them.....	5	0
All permits for packing, repacking, or transferring goods in bond....	5	0
All permits for exporting goods from the warehouse or otherwise....	1	0

## TONNAGE DUES.

A duty of one penny per ton measurement upon all merchant ships or vessels anchoring, or having intercourse for water or other supplies, or landing goods, or seamen for hospital treatment.....	0	0
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## WAREHOUSE RENT.

Every pipe, puncheon, butt or cask of any kind, equal in size or larger than a pipe, per month.....	1	0
Every half pipe, hogshead, or other description of cask or keg equal in size to or larger than a ten-gallon cask, and every keg, cask, case, box, chest, trunk, crate, bale, or other package whatsoever, measuring in size equal to or larger than a six-dozen wine chest, per month.....	0	8
Every package, of whatever description, of a less size in measurement than the foregoing, per month.....	0	4

## WATER.

For every tun of water supplied to shipping.....	3	7
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The total value of imports into the island, *via* England, for the past year, is estimated at \$675,500. Products of the United States, such as timber, flour, tobacco, salt, provisions, &c., are brought here indirectly *via* England and Cape of Good Hope; it would therefore be impossible to make a separate estimate of products thus imported.

St. Helena depends entirely on England and the United States (indirectly) for food and wearing apparel. Everything is imported, and the supplies from England being irregular, every article usually bears a high value in the island. There are no price current sheets issued here.

The general revenue of this colony for the present year is estimated at \$122,900, including what is collected at the custom-house. The arrivals of vessels of all nations in the harbor of St. Helena during the year ended September 30 was 928, of the aggregate tonnage of 637,705; of these, 53 were American vessels, measuring 28,292 tons, many of which were laden with cargoes on British account and bound to Europe.



The number of men-of-war of all nations visiting St. Helena during the present year was twenty-seven; among them was one from the United States.

No vessel engaged in the slave-trade was captured and brought to St. Helena this year.

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MALTA—W. WINTHROP, *Consul*.

JULY 6, 1865.

I have the honor to make my thirtieth annual report. The number of American vessels arrived here during the year 1864 was twelve—five being ships and seven barks, and all of 9,033 tons burden.

During the twelve months there were several arrivals at this port of vessels under foreign flags, (chiefly English,) which brought valuable cargoes from the United States, while others, heavily laden with eastern produce, touched at this island, on their way to America. \* \* \* \*

Our tobacco trade did not diminish at all during the last year; for in every vessel, whether coming direct from the United States or via Gibraltar, this very important American product formed a chief part of her cargo.

The importance of this market for our tobacco trade is best shown when stating that, throughout the whole time, while our country was shaken by civil war, the imports were very nearly or quite as large as in former years.

Malta, in a word, is the great depot for our tobacco in this part of the Mediterranean, and it is from this island that supplies are furnished for the coast of Barbary, for Sicily, Egypt, and the Levant, either by fair shipments or in contraband speculations.

\* \* \* \*

## GIBRALTAR—H. G. SPRAGUE, Consul.

Statement showing the number and nationality of sailing vessels arrived at Gibraltar during the year ended September 30, 1865.

Years and months.	British.	French.	Spanish.	Italian.	Ottoman and Egyptian.	Russian.	Portuguese.	Greek.	American.	Swedish and Norwegian.	Prussian.	Jerusalemite.	Dutch.	Belgian.	Bremen.	Danish.	Austrian.	Mecklenburg.	Oldenburg.	Hanoverian.	Hamburg.	Venezuelan.	Montevidean.	Total.
1864.																								
October.....	80	11	13	13	---	4	4	3	2	7	3	---	9	---	---	2	6	3	---	1	1	---	---	149
November.....	77	7	5	15	---	2	4	6	2	11	2	---	13	---	---	4	8	4	---	5	---	---	---	165
December.....	110	16	2	10	---	4	6	2	1	14	4	1	10	---	---	2	7	3	---	5	---	---	---	197
1865.																								
January.....	63	12	3	---	---	2	7	1	5	7	7	---	8	2	---	4	3	8	---	4	---	---	---	137
February.....	111	8	2	9	---	4	4	2	5	11	8	---	12	---	2	3	3	17	---	2	2	1	---	205
March.....	99	19	3	8	1	3	6	2	3	16	1	---	9	1	1	6	3	6	---	5	3	---	---	192
April.....	68	6	3	8	---	5	15	1	3	7	3	---	5	---	---	4	5	5	---	3	3	---	---	144
May.....	45	3	2	11	---	3	6	7	4	1	2	---	5	---	1	---	2	1	---	1	---	---	---	87
June.....	45	5	1	7	---	---	---	---	4	1	1	---	7	---	---	4	1	1	---	---	1	1	---	86
July.....	55	3	3	15	---	7	2	1	3	6	3	---	1	---	1	2	1	1	2	4	---	---	---	110
August.....	66	7	1	8	---	---	1	5	5	5	1	---	7	---	---	3	1	1	---	5	---	---	---	110
September.....	34	7	1	9	---	---	2	5	3	---	---	---	6	---	---	1	3	2	---	1	---	---	---	74
Total.....	863	104	26	113	1	34	64	23	37	89	35	1	92	3	5	35	42	52	2	36	7	1	1	1,656

*Statement showing the number and nationality of steamers arrived at Gibraltar during the year ended September 30, 1865.*

Years and months.	British.	French.	Spanish.	Italian.	Ottoman and Egyptian.	Russian.	Portuguese.	Greek.	Dutch.	Belgian.	Hamburg.	Bremen.	Total.
<b>1864.</b>													
October.....	73	5	27	1	1	1			2	1			110
November.....	95	5	29		1	1			3	1			135
December.....	90	7	21	1	2	3	1		4	1	1		131
<b>1865.</b>													
January.....	99	4	24		1	1			1			1	131
February.....	79	5	25		1	1			2	1	1		114
March.....	101	8	26			1			4	3	2		145
April.....	74	10	15	1		1			1	1			103
May.....	86	7	25	3	1				1	1	2		126
June.....	89	6	30		3	1	1				1		131
July.....	83	7	29	3	3	1			1	2			129
August.....	58	3	9	1	2				1				74
September.....	56	2	8		6			1		2			75
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,404</b>

CAPE TOWN—W. GRAHAM, *Consul.*

DECEMBER 31, 1864.

Previous to the fall in American paper money, as compared with gold, four shillings sterling were computed as equal to one dollar at the custom-house, and the duties were collected at that rate; but after the relative fall in the paper currency importers insisted on having their consignments valued according to the inflation of the paper money. This was for some time assented to, and a dollar was in some instances computed as equal to only one shilling and ninepence; but recently the collector has fixed the *minimum* value of the paper dollar at two shillings and threepence.

NOVEMBER 18, 1865.

I have the honor to transmit the following statistics in relation to American commerce and navigation in British South Africa for 1864-'65, collated from the Blue Book of the colony for 1864, and the customs returns, in the government Gazette, for the first nine months of 1865, with other general information of interest to Americans:

*Table showing the aggregate imports and exports of Cape Colony to and from all countries for the year 1864.*

	Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom.....	£1, 776, 823	£1, 626, 542
Other countries in Europe.....	42, 420	46, 492
British possessions in Africa.....	159, 404	218, 628
Other places in Africa.....	7, 124	13, 318
British colonies in Asia.....	125, 316	49, 451
United States of America.....	179, 048	638, 510
Other countries in North America.....	33	
South America.....	159, 462	1, 453
<b>Total for 1864.....</b>	<b>2, 449, 630</b>	<b>2, 594, 394</b>
<b>Total for 1863.....</b>	<b>2, 275, 833</b>	<b>2, 224, 446</b>
<b>Increase in 1864.....</b>	<b>173, 797</b>	<b>369, 948</b>

Imports from the United States decreased £8,056 in 1864, as compared with 1863; but exports to the United States increased £105,029 in the same period. The chief decrease in imports was in flour, and the chief increase in exports was in wool. About seven-eighths of all the wool sent to America in 1864 was shipped in the first six months of the year. The increased duties on wool, imposed by tariff of 1864, having been published here in June, almost completely stopped during the year, and the first half of the present year. Very recently several American orders have been filled, and others are being received at present. It was the American demand for wool, skins, &c., that sustained the price here for the last three years. American orders for grease wool were always abundant here under the old tariff, when it was under ninepence per pound, and always ceased when their increased number sent it up to that point.

The London market had no control whatever over the market here for the three years preceding the change in the American tariff; but for the succeeding fifteen months London has been supreme, and prices receded in consequence from two to three cents per pound, causing heavy losses and insolvencies of the first magnitude with great prostration of trade. Since the overthrow of the great American rebellion and the coincident fall in the price of cotton, (with a greater prospective fall apparent,) the position of the colony looks gloomy enough, unless the copper mines (or some new article of export be cultivated to the supercedence of wool) shall restore the equilibrium between imports and exports.

*Table showing the description and value of the Cape Colony imports from the United States in 1864.*

Agricultural implements .....	£13,912
Apothecary ware .....	2,237
Apparel .....	40
Bags .....	6
Baskets .....	38
Boats .....	10
Books .....	43
Brass manufactures .....	2
Breadstuffs (flour, wheat, biscuit) .....	85,493
Bran .....	66
Brushes .....	714
Butter .....	708
Candles .....	1,616
Carriages .....	5,600
Cheese .....	457
Cider .....	22
Coals .....	600
Coffee .....	10
Cordage .....	11
Fruit (dried) .....	287
Furniture .....	5,215
Glass .....	3,426
Guns .....	4
Haberdashery .....	50
Hardware .....	5,503
Hats .....	77
Horse (1) .....	300
Hops .....	1,163
Hoops and rivets .....	916
India-rubber goods .....	59
Ice .....	200

Jewelry .....	£30
Lard .....	926
Leather manufactures .....	109
Machinery .....	441
Maps .....	2
Meats (salted and cured) .....	2, 278
Masts, spars, &c. ....	575
Music .....	6
Mu-ical instruments .....	565
Oil (lamp) .....	8, 726
Oilmen's stores .....	4, 322
Optical instruments .....	124
Paints .....	179
Perfumery .....	104
Photographic apparatus .....	6
Railway apparatus .....	33
Saddlery .....	142
Seeds .....	119
Ship chandlers' stores .....	9
Slush .....	3
Soap .....	4, 392
Specimens natural history .....	20
Gin .....	2
Stationery .....	167
Grindstones .....	158
Marble (manufactured) .....	11
Sugar and molasses .....	704
Tallow .....	621
Tea .....	26
Tin ware .....	22
Tobacco and cigars .....	35, 746
Toys .....	25
Vinegar .....	107
Watchmakers' materials .....	46
Wine (French) .....	8
Wood, lumber, and staves .....	13, 835
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>176, 010</b>

*Table showing the description and value of the exports (the production of the colony) to the United States from Cape Colony, for the year 1864.*

Aloes .....	£99
Argols .....	490
Buchu .....	32
Feathers, ostrich .....	2, 531
Hides .....	543
Skins, sheep .....	76, 433
Skins, goat .....	55, 716
Skins, calf .....	182
Skins, wild animals' .....	43
Wine .....	411
Wool .....	578, 123
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>714, 603</b>

*Table showing the description and value of exports (not the product of the colony) to the United States from Cape Colony in 1864.*

Copper, old.....	£162
Cordage.....	126
Iron, old.....	737
Meat (returned).....	270
Metal composition.....	684
Oil (whale, from American vessels).....	726
Rags.....	40
Ship chandlers' stores.....	142
Colonial productions.....	714, 603
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>717, 490</b>

*Table showing the totals of imports, entries for consumption, and exports, (colonial produce,) at each port in the colony, for the first nine months of 1865, including East London, now annexed to the colony, with British Kaffraria.*

Ports.	Imports.	Entered for consumption.	Exports for colonial produce.
Cape Town.....	£713, 005	£690, 171	£155, 864
Port Elizabeth.....	994, 144	973, 347	1, 249, 543
Mosul Bay.....	19, 182	19, 182	21, 292
Simon's Town.....	33, 353	23, 622	40
Port Alfred.....	10, 650	10, 650	7, 550
Port Beaufort.....	46	46	.....
East London.....	62, 806	66, 809	13, 794
Nine months, 1864.....	1, 833, 186	1, 783, 827	1, 448, 083
Do. 1865.....	1, 715, 712	1, 734, 726	1, 830, 961

*Table showing the number and tonnage\* of all sea-going vessels entered and cleared at each port of the colony in 1864.*

## ENTERED.

PORTS.	BRITISH.		FOREIGN.		TOTAL.	
	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.
Cape Town.....	289	134, 803	103	42, 278	392	177, 081
Port Elizabeth.....	177	58, 615	31	9, 362	208	67, 977
Mosul Bay.....	8	1, 278	2	595	10	1, 873
Simonstown.....	30	15, 675	19	11, 319	49	26, 994
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>210, 371</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>63, 554</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>273, 925</b>

## CLEARED.

Cape Town.....	290	131, 083	91	38, 740	381	169, 823
Port Elizabeth.....	179	61, 238	27	8, 513	206	69, 751
Mosul Bay.....	7	1, 426	.....	.....	7	1, 426
Simon's Town.....	28	15, 390	18	10, 368	46	25, 758
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>209, 137</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>57, 621</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>266, 758</b>

The number of vessels entered from the United States was thirty-six, and the aggregate tonnage 13,462. The number cleared for the United States was thirty-nine, and the aggregate tonnage was 12,204.

The course of trade in all the British colonies in South Africa has been in some degree disturbed during the present year by a border war between the Orange River Free State and the Basuta (Kaffir chief) Moshesb, originating in a dispute about boundaries. The war, so called, is but a series of cattle and sheep-lifting raids, in which the Boers of this Dutch republic have had the advantage, so far, over this branch of the Kaffir family. The war has been carried on in a very desultory manner, and promises to continue much longer unless Cape Colony and Natal are drawn into it. But these British colonies occupying a position between the combatants and the seaboard, though they have a lucrative carrying trade by the war, have not yet been seriously entangled.

A large quantity of coarse, burry wool was, before the war, sent to Port Elizabeth for shipment, and British and American goods returned in payment therefor.

The copper mines in Namaguna land, at the northwest corner of Cape Colony, have been more thoroughly developed during the past year, and promise a very extraordinary yield when a short railway shall be built to connect them with the seaboard at Hounderlip bay.

The new breakwater and docks at Cape Town are rapidly advancing towards completion. The outer dock is finished, and the inner one will be in about a year. Four-fifths of the breakwater work is done and projects sufficiently already to protect the outer dock. About one thousand men are employed on these very important works.

No new light-houses have been erected during the year on this coast. Nor has there been any change made in import duties or wharfage dues, the only harbor dues now chargeable on foreign commerce.

There has been no direct trade between the British colony of Natal and the United States during the year, though an indirect trade is carried on through coasting vessels running to and from Port Elizabeth and Cape Town. The Natal tariff being now lower than that of Cape Colony may cause a greater volume of the trade of the two interior Dutch republics to pass through its territory, and perhaps, as an incident of the increased trade of Natal, a direct trade with America may ensue.

#### CEYLON—G. W. PRESCOTT, *Commercial Agent.*

*Comparative statement showing the description and quantity of the exports at the island of Ceylon during the years ended September 28, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865.*

Years.	Coffee.		Total.	Cinnamon.	Cocoanut oil.
	Plantation.	Native.			
	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>
From October 1 to September 28, 1862..	414, 298	170, 824	585, 122	806, 684	95, 064
From October 1 to September 28, 1863..	579, 758	203, 635	783, 393	768, 896	128, 290
From October 1 to September 28, 1864..	514, 686	137, 949	652, 635	680, 978	167, 326
From October 1 to September 28, 1865..	607, 734	268, 363	876, 097	889, 361	90, 197
Total .....	2, 116, 476	780, 771	2, 897, 247	3, 245, 919	481, 377

*Comparative Statement—Continued.*

Years.	Plumbago.	Coir.		Yarn.	Fibres.	Ebony.	Deer horns.
		Rope.	Junk.				
From October 1 to September 28, 1862..	<i>Cwts.</i> 36,929	2,935	.....	<i>Cwts.</i> 24,917	<i>Cwts.</i> 2,027	<i>Cwts.</i> 8,170	<i>Cwts.</i> 1,281
From October 1 to September 28, 1863..	40,211	1,871	.....	36,154	896	11,288	922
From October 1 to September 28, 1864..	75,012	2,821	.....	28,045	1,235	10,808	589
From October 1 to September 28, 1865..	46,120	3,520	448	30,831	3,296	41,183	1,122
Total .....	198,272	11,147	448	119,947	7,454	71,449	3,914

*Statement showing the distribution of the coffee exported from the island of Ceylon, from October 1, 1864, to September 1, 1865.*

Whither sent.	Coffee.		
	Plantation.	Native.	Total.
London .....	<i>Cwt.</i> 591,055	<i>Cwt.</i> 230,031	<i>Cwt.</i> 821,086
Belle Isle .....	978	8,938	9,916
Havre .....	223	8,511	8,734
St. Nazaire .....	1,011	5,454	6,465
Gibraltar for orders .....	4,604	1,822	6,426
New York .....	.....	9,939	9,939
Cape Town .....	321	.....	321
Sydney .....	1,577	.....	1,577
Melbourne .....	7,945	2,391	10,296
Mauritius .....	.....	1,257	1,257
Singapore .....	660	.....	660
Total .....	607,734	268,363	876,097

*Statement showing the quantity, value, and ports of destination of the plumbago exported from Ceylon to the United States during the year ended September 30, 1865.*

Ports.	Quantity.	Value.	
		£	s. d.
Boston .....	<i>Cwt. qrs. lbs.</i> 4,404 1 6	2,274	1 9
New York .....	5,633 1 23	2,717	5 10
Total .....	10,037 3 1	4,991	7 7
			\$11,006 58 12,687 69 23,674 27

SINGAPORE—ISAAC STONE, *Consul.*

OCTOBER 4, 1865.

According to instructions from the Department of State I have the honor to transmit herewith my first annual report.

The English tropical colony of the East Indies comprises the island of Singapore, the town and territory of Malacca, and the island of Penang (or Prince of Wales Island, including the province of Wellesley.) The two latter are now dependencies of Singapore, although they were occupied many years previous to that place, especially Malacca, which was conquered and settled by the Portuguese more than three and a half centuries since, while Singapore was first taken formal possession of in 1819, by Sir Stamford Raffles, who was then the governor of Bencoolen, in Sumatra.



The town of Singapore, on the island of the same name, is situated in latitude  $1^{\circ} 17'$  north and longitude  $103^{\circ} 51'$  east. Its population is now about 100,000, of which 1,000 and their descendants are Europeans; the balance are aborigines, Malays, Chinese (by far the most numerous class,) Klings, Javanese, Hindostanese, Arabs and Persians.

The island is 25 miles long by 14 broad. The northwest half is rolling and quite broken; the balance is level. Temperature ranges from  $80^{\circ}$  to  $83^{\circ}$  Fahrenheit, day and night, during the year. It rains about five days out of every six, (that is, some part of each twenty-four hours;) occasionally the mercury stands as high as  $92^{\circ}$  or  $93^{\circ}$  at the office in the city; yet it has never reached  $90^{\circ}$  at our dwelling in the country, distant a mile and a half from the city,  $89^{\circ}$  being the highest. There are no tornadoes here, but at times frightful thunder and lightning.

Singapore is the half-way house on the great highways between America, Europe, and China, Australia and India, between the east and the west, the north and the south.

The commercial prosperity of Singapore is increasing from year to year, both in its imports and exports, being highly favored as it is by its position and entire exemption from all commercial imposts or taxes on trade.

The total value of imports and exports for the commercial year of 1833 was (in Mexican dollars) \$18,740,000; for 1843, \$27,774,000; for 1853, \$32,575,000; and for 1863, \$60,085,000; and the gross total, including the ports of Malacca and Penang, was, for the year 1833, \$23,885,000; for 1843, \$33,635,000; for 1853, \$43,595,000; and 1863, \$84,530,000.

The principal articles of imports are treasure, cotton manufactures, woollens, beer, wines, arms and ammunition, iron and iron-work, copper and yellow-metal, lead, earthenware, canvas, flour and breadstuffs, coals, sugar, tea, camphor, cassia, alum, tobacco, birds' nests, cotton, rice, pepper, coffee and gambier.

The principal articles of export are gambier, tin, sago, tapioca, black pepper, tortoise-shell, gutta-percha, mother-of-pearl, nutmegs, mace, camphor, wild pepper, gum-elastic, copper, sapan wood, sticklac, ratans, &c.

The exports to the United States are chiefly copper, pepper, gutta-percha, ratans, tin, tea, and gambier, &c.

*Statement showing the nationality, number, and tonnage of vessels arrived at Singapore during the year 1863.*

Nationality.	No.	Tonnage.	Nationality.	No.	Tonnage.
American .....	86	61,240	Norwegian .....	3	1,069
Arabian .....	6	2,504	Oldenburgh .....	1	616
Belgian .....	1	800	Portuguese .....	9	234
Breimen .....	23	11,372	Prussian .....	4	865
Chinese .....	2	290	Persian .....	4	2,023
Danish .....	30	7,151	Spanish .....	5	2,170
Dutch .....	279	70,401	Siamese .....	54	15,549
French .....	74	43,041	Swedish .....	4	2,583
Hamburg .....	58	22,310	British .....	608	220,826
Hanoverian .....	4	1,103			
Native States .....	29	3,181	Total .....	1,284	471,441

The number of American vessels which arrived in the year 1862 was 66; in 1863, 86; and in 1864, 41; and during the last commercial year, to May 1, 1865, 35.

For a comparative statement of the value of the imports and exports during the years 1863-4 and 1864-5, see following table. It will be seen by this table

that while the number of American vessels reported at this consulate during the past commercial year was only thirty-five, the value of exports to the United States was increased \$538,475 over the previous year, while the number of American vessels in that year was double, which is explained by the fact that more than half the American vessels came into this port during the past year under foreign flags.

*Comparative statement showing the value of the imports and exports at Singapore during the years 1863-4 and 1864-5, with names of countries whence and whither shipped.*

## IMPORTS.

Countries.	1863-4.	1864-5.	Increase.	Decrease.
Great Britain.....	\$6,495,055 50	\$9,176,575 00	\$2,681,519 50	.....
United States.....	147,932 50	61,732 50	.....	\$86,200 00
Europe.....	1,829,075 50	2,286,979 00	457,903 50	.....
Australia.....	179,168 00	175,616 00	.....	3,552 00
Calcutta.....	3,571,275 50	2,303,042 50	.....	1,268,233 00
Madras.....	152,287 50	245,018 00	92,730 50	.....
Bombay.....	778,515 00	637,356 00	.....	141,159 00
China.....	4,849,794 00	4,173,484 50	.....	676,309 50
Cochin China.....	544,183 00	629,736 50	85,553 50	.....
Siam.....	1,035,784 00	1,131,775 50	95,999 50	.....
Manila.....	373,042 00	253,693 00	.....	119,349 00
Java, Rio, Bally, &c....	3,674,688 50	3,528,122 00	.....	146,566 50
Borneo.....	792,556 00	980,555 00	187,994 00	.....
Celebes.....	254,948 00	412,328 00	157,380 00	.....
Sumatra.....	716,238 50	733,870 50	17,632 00	.....
Malayan Peninsula.....	826,005 50	715,804 00	.....	110,201 50
British Burmah.....	1,571,757 00	2,232,880 00	661,123 00	.....
Miscellaneous.....	3,943,226 00	3,412,525 50	.....	530,700 50
Total.....	31,735,532 00	33,091,093 50	4,437,827 50	3,082,271 00
		31,735,532 00	3,082,271 00	
Total increase and decrease.....		1,356,561 50	1,355,556 50	

## EXPORTS.

Great Britain.....	\$3,885,175 50	\$4,943,484 50	\$1,058,309 00	.....
United States.....	361,244 00	904,739 00	543,495 00	.....
Europe.....	254,084 50	305,534 50	51,450 00	.....
Australia.....	119,528 00	128,748 00	9,220 00	.....
Calcutta.....	2,823,437 00	5,298,227 50	2,474,790 50	.....
Madras.....	300,882 00	250,709 50	.....	\$50,172 50
Bombay.....	1,207,442 50	671,019 50	.....	536,423 00
China.....	6,501,577 50	5,779,204 00	.....	722,373 50
Cochin China.....	1,426,913 50	1,606,315 50	179,402 00	.....
Siam.....	1,590,187 50	2,960,601 00	1,370,413 50	.....
Manila.....	342,236 50	52,555 50	.....	289,681 00
Java, Rio, Bally, &c....	1,874,813 50	1,977,327 00	102,513 50	.....
Borneo.....	601,855 00	826,542 50	224,687 50	.....
Celebes.....	328,122 50	494,178 00	166,055 50	.....
Sumatra.....	525,873 50	457,370 00	.....	68,503 50
Malayan Peninsula.....	912,211 50	847,404 50	.....	64,807 00
British Burmah.....	465,813 50	1,034,628 00	568,814 50	.....
Miscellaneous.....	3,462,326 00	4,575,700 50	1,113,374 50	.....
Total.....	26,983,724 00	33,114,229 00	7,862,525 50	1,731,960 50
		26,983,724 00	1,731,960 50	
Total increase and decrease.....		6,131,565 00	6,130,565 00	

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND—ALLEN FRANCES, *Consul*.

JANUARY 10, 1866.

I have the honor herewith to transmit the annual report for this consulate for the year 1865.

As will be seen by the statement of the vessels entered and cleared at this port for the year 1865, as compared with 1864, there is a decrease of 244, and in tonnage of 23,859 tons; of vessels entering and vessels clearing of 218, and in tonnage 24,765. This falling off has been owing in part to depression in business consequent upon the partial failure of the gold mines of British Columbia in 1864, and the enforcement of the law by the collector of customs for the Puget Sound district, prohibiting vessels under thirty tons carrying dutiable goods into Washington Territory. This restriction has been the cause of a number of vessels being transferred from American to British subjects. This depression in business commenced to be seriously felt here in the summer of 1864, and trade has been declining ever since. At least one-half of the merchants in British Columbia and in this colony have suspended business, or have been broken up and forced into bankruptcy during the last eighteen months.

The imports from the United States (California, Oregon, and Washington Territory) in 1864 amounted to \$2,075,715; in 1865 to \$1,687,903, a decrease of \$387,812.

The imports from Great Britain in 1864 amounted to \$1,411,809; in 1865 to \$982,584, a decrease of \$429,225.

Among the imports from the United States in 1865 were beef cattle to the value of \$114,802; mutton, \$51,649; bacon, \$53,407; butter, \$87,812; flour, \$253,745; oats, wheat, and barley, \$36,889; hay, \$11,850, and liquors, \$22,824.

The value of liquors imported from Great Britain in 1865 was \$270,696.

The exports from this port to the United States in 1864 amounted to \$391,122; in 1865, \$365,058, being a decrease of \$26,064, as compared with 1864.

The exports of the products of Vancouver's island and British Columbia, coal, furs, hides, lumber, and cranberries, amount to a small sum, the main business of the merchant being the re-exportation of goods received from Great Britain, and supplying miners.

The shipment of gold from this port during the past year amounted to \$2,067,061 30 against \$2,784,226 41 in 1864, a decrease of \$717,165 11.

On the opening of the mining season in the spring of 1865 there was every indication that it would be a prosperous one, but after the lapse of a few weeks the floods came, sweeping away locks and dams, filling and caving in shafts and tunnels, and destroying expensive flumes, thus throwing mining operations back well nigh to the close of the season. This result of gold mining in British Columbia for the year 1865 has proved disastrous to that colony and to the prosperity of Vancouver's island. It is estimated that 2,000 adventurers went to the British Columbia gold mines during the last year, and that at most only one-half remained; the other crossed the country to Idaho Territory.

It may be mentioned as a drawback to mining in British Columbia that the colonial government imposed an export tax of 2½ per cent. on all gold taken out of the mines, besides a mining license of \$5, and a rental tax of \$5 per month more, with tolls on all the roads and bridges leading to mines, on men, animals, food, &c., and an ad valorem tax of 12 per cent. on the value of all imports entering the colony. These measures were regarded as burdensome by the miners, and resulted in driving and keeping away large numbers.

During the past year the government of British Columbia sent out exploring and prospecting parties, and towards the close of the season it was officially announced that new and rich gold-fields had been discovered in the Bridge river and Big Bend countries, which created considerable excitement. The Big Bend

country is represented as abounding with rich placer diggings, and the mines of Bridge river are similar to those of Cariboo, deep diggings and coarse gold.

Much confidence is manifested in the extent and richness of the gold-fields of the Big Bend country. All accounts agree as to its being a more desirable mining region than that of Cariboo, the mining season being longer, and the land well adapted to the necessities of life, and easier of access. The Big Bend country is situated between  $51^{\circ}$  and  $52^{\circ}$  north latitude, and  $117^{\circ}$  and  $119^{\circ}$  of longitude, about 160 miles north of Fort Colville, in Washington Territory. The distance from this place to the Big Bend country is computed at 409 miles, and that it can be reached in six days from Portland, Oregon, 667 miles. Recent accounts from the mines are very exciting, diggings shallow, and yielding from twenty to thirty ounces of coarse gold per day to the hand. Up to the 1st December the weather is represented as having been very mild, and it is calculated that the mining season will average eight months in the year.

The gold-field discovered in 1864, near this city, though still worked, has not proved remunerative. About \$75,000 was taken off it the past season.

#### COAL.

Explorations during the past year have demonstrated that Vancouver's island abounds in extensive coal-fields. But one, however, is being successfully worked. This is situated at Nanaimo, about eighty miles from Victoria. From this mine shipments are made to San Francisco, and pay a good profit. The coal is soft, highly bituminous, and answers admirably for steam purposes. British war vessels and those of the United States happening in these waters, and wanting coal, as well as the steamers in the merchant service, get supplies from those mines.

There have also been discovered on Queen Charlotte's island several beds of anthracite coal, which have been tested here and in San Francisco, and found to be equal to the best Pennsylvania. Efforts are now being made to work these mines the coming season.

It is known that coal equally as good, if not better than that found on this island, abounds in Washington Territory; but for the want of that encouragement which is given by the colonial government in granting donations of land to those who will successfully develop and work the mines, they may discover the coal-fields of our own territory are lying dormant, and our war and merchant steamers are necessarily dependent upon foreign coal.

#### COPPER MINING.

The amount of money expended on this and Queen Charlotte's island in searching for copper mines during the past two years is estimated at half a million of dollars, and the result has been that no well defined and profitable lead has been discovered; and, for the present, copper mining has been abandoned.

#### AGRICULTURE.

The decline of commerce, the absence of any emigration, the decrease in the yield of the gold-fields, and the general depression in business during the last two years have prostrated this branch of industry. Improved farms on this island the past season have been sold for less than half the cost of improvements. The colonial government, in order to foster and protect the farmer, proposed a law levying duties on the following agricultural productions: For every invoice of potatoes, \$5; for every invoice of turnips, carrots, cabbages, or other roots or vegetables, \$2 50; for every head of beef, \$4; for every sheep, \$1 50; and for every horse, \$5.

## MANUFACTURING.

as with other industries, during the past year was almost entirely suspended. Of the three foundries and machine shops and one boiler manufacturing establishment, but one—a foundry and machine shop—was in operation. In building vessels nothing was done. The dredging machine and appurtenances built in 1864, at a cost of \$90,000, are now lying idle, having been condemned as useless.

## VICTORIA IMPROVEMENTS.

During the past year but few buildings were erected in Victoria. Rents and real estate have depreciated more than one-half. Instead of having a population of seven or eight thousand, as in former winters, now it has not half that number. Formerly three steamers a month arrived from San Francisco, now the only communication with that port is by sailing vessels.

It is estimated that there are between five and seven thousand white inhabitants on Vancouver's island, three-fourths of whom reside in Victoria. The number of Indians on the island is estimated at 18,000. The total amount of business transacted during the last six months ended December 31, as shown by the trades license roll, was \$2,122,892. The number of names on the roll is 522.

In 1865 the expenses of the colonial government were \$385,000. The colonial parliament has been in session over two months. The matter of reducing the expenses of government and the number of officials has been under discussion for some time, and is likely to be accomplished. The repeal of the law of imprisonment for debt, and the passage of a homestead law, are measures urged by the people and favored by the members of the colonial parliament.

The estimates for the current expenses of the government of Vancouver's island, as laid before Parliament by the governor, for the year 1866, are \$193,895, and the estimated revenue is \$206,376.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

New Westminster, situated about eighteen miles above the mouth of Frazer river, is the seat of government for British Columbia, and contains a white population of between 800 and 1,000. On the Frazer, above New Westminster, are several towns of more or less importance—Hope, Yale, Lytton, Lillooet, and Douglas. Light-draught steamers, during the rainy season, ascend the Frazer for the distance of 125 miles.

It is estimated that British Columbia contains a resident white population of between six and seven thousand, and Indians to the number of 32,000. Gold mining, some little agriculture, and furs are the leading interests of the colony. The principal mining region has been Cariboo, 800 miles from New Westminster. In 1862 the reported richness of these gold mines attracted some 15,000 adventurers; a large majority of whom returned penniless. Evidences, however, of the richness of these mines are demonstrated every season. They are termed deep diggings; shafts 80, 100, and 150 feet in depth have been sunk before striking the bed-rock, on reaching which from five to ten thousand dollars per day for days and weeks together have been taken out of some of them, while others would not even yield the "color." These diggings require an extensive capital, which few miners possess, and therefore have been neglected for the last two years. Ten or twelve claims only were worked successfully last season. The wagon-road to these mines has been completed, and goods and provisions were abundant last season and sold at reasonable prices.

The discovery of new gold-fields in Bridge river country—only about three days' travel from Victoria—is attracting considerable interest. They are located forty or fifty miles inland from the Frazer river.

The gold-fields of the Big Bend country—to reach which facilities are now being pushed forward—will be the region of the greatest attraction the coming season; two hundred miners now, in winter, are working in these diggings, and recent intelligence confirms all that has been reported in relation to their richness and extent.

There is one extensive saw-mill at Buzzard inlet in this colony, which has been doing a large business during the past year in shipping lumber and spars to England and China. Another mill of greater power and dimensions is being erected at the same inlet.

The colonial parliament of British Columbia is now in session. The acting governor has recommended the repeal of the export tax on gold, as well as other measures directly and indirectly connected with the mining interests of the colony, which are believed will invite adventurers and restore prosperity to the colony.

The value of the gold taken out of the mines of British Columbia in 1865, on which an export tax of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. was collected, amounted to \$2,023,032. The aggregate value of imports into the colony for the three months ended the 25th of December last, and principally designed for the Big Bend country and shipped from this port, was—

Flour.....	\$42,721 00
Dry goods.....	33,022 82
Rice.....	18,338 45
Liquors.....	12,215 64
Clothing.....	11,970 34
Sundries.....	167,968 10
	<hr/>
	286,236 35
	<hr/>

The following are the only items which have transpired of receipts and expenditures for the year 1865:

Road tolls collected.....	\$80,025 00
Gold export tax.....	50,575 80
Customs duties.....	42,665 45
Tonnage dues.....	4,723 90
	<hr/>
	177,990 15
Expended in repairing roads.....	49,069 30
	<hr/>
Net revenue from roads.....	128,920 85
	<hr/>

#### FISHÉRIES.

In the spring of 1865 two vessels were fitted out at this port and several at San Francisco for cod fishing in Ochotsh sea. Those from this port returned late in the season laden with a superior quality of fish, and reporting extensive banks in that quarter of the world. The coming season will find a large fleet of vessels engaged in this new and profitable enterprise. The fish were sold in this port at \$10 per cwt.

Salmon and halibut are very fine and abundant in all the waters bordering this part of the Pacific coast, and yet there is not an established fishery to be found.

#### TELEGRAPHIC.

The work of constructing the Russo-American telegraph line through British Columbia towards Sitka was vigorously pushed forward last season. It has

been completed for a distance of 425 miles. The surveying and exploring expedition connected with this enterprise, consisting of one steamer and three sailing vessels, that sailed for the Russian coast last season, have returned to San Francisco, reporting favorably as to the practicability of connecting this with the eastern continent by means of submarine cables.

The telegraph line from Portland, Oregon, was completed to New Westminster in April, 1865, passing through Olympia, the capital of Washington Territory, and from thence along the eastern shore of Puget sound and the gulf of Georgia to New Westminster, forming a telegraphic communication with the United States military stations of Fort Vancouver, Steilacoom, and Fort Bellingham, and will be completed to this place the coming spring by three submarine cables, connecting the islands of San Juan, Lopez, and Fidalgo with Vancouver. This line has been constructed by the California State Telegraph Company, and is a connecting link in the great Russo-American telegraph enterprise.

#### NAVAL.

The harbor of Esquimalt, three miles from this port, is used as a naval station by the British fleet. A company has been formed in London, with a capital of \$600,000, for the purpose of building dry docks in the harbor, and it is expected their construction will be commenced the coming season.

#### THE INDIANS.

During the past year the Indian tribes of Vancouver's island and British Columbia have been peaceably disposed among themselves, and the adventurous white man has been permitted to explore and prospect the country without molestation.

The Indian tribes of this island invariably reside on its coast, and subsist principally on fish and oil. At the proper season they make a business of catching the dog-fish, the seal, shark, and sometimes a whale, saving their oil in skins and bladders, which they barter to white traders for blankets and trinkets. Since the introduction among them of whiskey their decadence has been marked and very rapid. Tribes that, a few years since, numbered one and two thousand dwindled down to as many hundreds. The small-pox, also, in several localities, has carried off whole tribes.

Scattered along the coast of British Columbia are several powerful tribes of Indians, who are more or less under the control of the agents of the Hudson's Bay Company. These are termed Northern Indians. Some of these Indians are nearly white, generally tall, and well-proportioned, and display considerable skill and ingenuity in the construction of their canoes, in the manufacture of silver rings and ornaments, in painting, and sculpture. They sometimes visit this part of the coast in canoes made from a solid tree, a single canoe containing 100 to 150 of them. Some of these tribes have made considerable progress towards civilization through the instrumentality of Protestant and Catholic missionaries, and have cultivated fields, as well as established schools, churches, and wholesome police regulations. The sea-otter, silver and black fox, bear, and marten are taken by these Indians in great numbers, and form an important and valuable trade with the Hudson's Bay Company.

The Indians of the interior of British Columbia are docile, indolent, and stupid. They reside in small bands on the shores of the numerous lakes and streams, and subsist on fish and such wild game as are easily taken. Formerly, the Hudson's Bay Company had flourishing and profitable trading-posts in their country, but the adventurous white man has so corrupted the Indians' habits and pursuits that they have nearly abandoned taking furs, and many of the posts of the company are now unoccupied and going to decay. No efforts are being made to improve their condition. Like the tribes of Vancouver's island, they are degenerating and their numbers diminishing yearly.

## RESOURCES. PROSPECTS, ETC.

The resources of Vancouver's island and British Columbia are mainly mineral and timber. The explorations of this island have been limited and superficial, and yet several gold-fields have been discovered, which indicate extensive deposits of this precious metal. Copper indications and ore (though generally diffused in the primitive rock cropping out all over the island) seem to warrant the belief that at some future day copper mining would be made profitable. The coal-fields discovered on the island are numerous; but one, however, is being worked, and that is contiguous to a good harbor. The shores of the innumerable bays, harbors, and inlets of the island are covered with the best of fir timber, and accessible for the largest ships. The same may be said of the neighboring islands. The area of the agricultural lands on this island is comparatively small. Its surface is rocky and mountainous; the soil yellow clay and gravel, covered by a thin vegetable mould, which soon wears out.

British Columbia has a sea-coast of between nine hundred and a thousand miles. Several arms of the sea extend inland from forty to one hundred and twenty miles. The shores of these arms, with the exception of now and then a small plateau, are precipitous, rocky, and mountainous. The coast is fringed with large numbers of islands, bays, inlets, and harbors. Pine, fir, and cedar of immense size and height are found on the coast. But little attention, other than to gold, has been given to the minerals of British Columbia. Not one tithe of the country has as yet been explored. Silver, copper, lead, and coal have casually been found in several localities. The silver ore assays as rich as any on the Pacific coast. The copper, lead, and coal leads are well defined and begin to attract notice. The face of the country is diversified, rugged mountains and hills forming its most prominent feature. The arable lands lie in small bodies, at the foot of the mountains and hills, and on the banks of rivers and creeks, the soil being a dark loam, producing by irrigation fine crops.

Combined with the enumerated resources of Vancouver's island and British Columbia are their undeveloped fisheries, which of themselves, properly managed, cannot fail of being a source of immense wealth.

But, with all these advantages and sources of prosperity, the colonies of Vancouver's island and British Columbia, for the last two years, have been retrograding in population, enterprise, and wealth. The restoration of peace in the United States has and will, in some measure, retard the growth and prosperity of this part of the Pacific coast. The announcement of these glorious facts was the prelude for returning to the United States of between four and five hundred of their disloyal citizens, who resorted to this part of the world to be out of the way.

It is a fact, patent and almost universally acknowledged, that but for the adventurous spirit and enterprise of Americans these colonies would have remained in comparative obscurity. Through their explorations, toils, and enterprise they discovered and developed the gold-fields of British Columbia, constructed steamers, roads, and bridges to reach them, gave the country its reputation, when at last a horde of inexperienced men, as officials, were despatched from the mother-country to the colonies, and onerous laws are made and enforced, which drive the toiling and persevering miners out of the country. At the present time a most depressing state of things exists in these two colonies. Especially is this the case in Vancouver's island, and, without some radical change in the status of the colonies, but little prospect of improvement can be looked for in future.



*Comparative statement showing the nationality, number, and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at Victoria, V. I., for the years 1864 and 1865.*

## ENTERED.

Nationality.	1864.		1865.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States .....	480	90,956	325	72,373	.....	.....	155	18,583
British .....	19	8,975	15	7,059	.....	.....	4	1,916
British, Colonial.....	883	84,759	790	79,320	.....	.....	93	5,439
Russian .....	3	1,205	7	2,240	4	1,035	.....	.....
Danish .....	1	631	1	380	.....	.....	.....	251
Norwegian .....	1	248	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	248
German .....	.....	.....	2	1,104	2	1,104	.....	.....
U. S. of Columbia.....	.....	.....	2	358	2	358	.....	.....
Chile.....	.....	.....	1	81	1	81	.....	.....
Total.....	1,387	186,774	1,143	162,915	9	2,578	253 9	26,437 2,578
Total decrease for 1865..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	244	23,859

## CLEARED.

United States .....	439	87,910	314	69,412	.....	.....	125	18,498
British .....	16	7,734	14	6,676	.....	.....	2	1,058
British, Colonial.....	907	86,984	809	80,124	.....	.....	98	6,860
Russian .....	3	1,205	6	1,812	3	607	.....	.....
Danish .....	1	631	1	380	.....	.....	.....	251
Norwegian .....	1	248	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	248
German .....	.....	.....	2	1,104	2	1,104	.....	.....
U. S. of Columbia.....	.....	.....	2	358	2	358	.....	.....
Chile.....	.....	.....	1	81	1	81	.....	.....
Total.....	1,367	184,712	1,149	159,947	8	2,150	226 8	26,915 2,150
Total decrease for 1865..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	218	24,865

*Comparative statement showing the value of imports and exports from Victoria, V. I., with the names of the countries and ports whence imported and exported, for the years 1864 and 1865.*

## IMPORTS.

Whence imported.	1864.	1865.	Increase.	Decrease.
San Francisco.....	\$1,635,272	\$1,284,687		\$350,585
Astoria, O.....	163,320	181,160	\$17,840	
Port Angeles, W. T.....	277,123	222,056		55,067
Great Britain.....	1,411,809	982,584		429,225
British Columbia.....	71,563	73,071	1,508	
Sandwich Islands.....	19,836	93,678	73,842	
San Juan island.....		4,700	4,700	
China.....		36,198	36,198	
Valparaiso.....		3,722	3,722	
Society islands.....		1,115	1,115	
Total.....	5,578,923 2,902,871	2,902,871	138,925	834,867
Total decrease in 1865.....	2,676,052			

## EXPORTS.

Whither exported.	1864.	1865.	Increase.	Decrease.
San Francisco.....	\$277,514	\$254,878		\$22,636
Astoria.....	70,690	75,417	\$4,727	
Port Angeles, W. T.....	42,918	34,763		8,155
Mexico.....		1,432	1,432	
Society islands.....		1,870	1,870	
Silkat, Russian America.....		14,834	14,834	
Sandwich Islands.....	11,943	73,662	61,719	
Total.....	403,065	456,856 403,065	84,582	30,791
Total increase of exports in 1865.....		53,791		

*Comparative statement showing the value of gold shipped from Victoria, V. I., for the years 1864 and 1865.*

	1864.	1865.
By express companies and British banking companies..	\$2,784,226 41	\$2,067,061 30
Decrease.....		717,165 11

*Comparative statement showing the quantity and value of coal shipped from Vancouver's Island during the years 1864 and 1865.*

	Tons.	Value.	INCREASE.	
			Tons.	Value.
1864.....	29,069	\$174,414		
1865.....	32,818	196,908	3,749	\$22,494

*Comparative statement showing the total exports and imports into Victoria, V. I., during the years 1864 and 1865.*

	1864.	1865.
Imports .....	\$3,578,923 00	\$2,833,021 00
Exports .....	3,361,705 41	2,720,825 30
Excess of imports.....	217,217 59	112,195 70

## FRENCH DOMINIONS.

PARIS—JOHN BIGELOW, *Consul*.

JANUARY 12, 1865.

The aggregate declared value of the merchandise shipped from this consular district for the past six months, as derived from the invoices filed in my office, is..... 23,037,370.37 francs.

The aggregate for the corresponding six months of 1863 was ..... 57,525,868.00 “  
 Showing a falling off of..... 34,488,497.63 “  
 And for the first six months of 1864 of..... 37,788,227.82 “

The decline has been the largest in fancy and miscellaneous articles; jewelry, wines, and musical instruments, some 75 per cent. The falling off in dry goods, porcelain, glass, leather, chemicals and perfumery, has been about 60 per cent.; in hatters' goods, bronzes, flowers and feathers, gloves, clocks and watches, at the rate of 50 per cent. In books, paper, and engravings, there has been no marked change.

The rate of exchange between the United States and France has, no doubt, had its effect in decreasing importations, but I am persuaded that there has been no such difference between the actual amount of goods entered into the United States during the past six months and the previous six months of 1864 as the statement herein indicates. It is to be feared that a large amount of merchandise which, under the old tariff, went through my office, now enters without any consular certificate—in other words, is smuggled.

HAVRE—JAMES O. PUTNAM, *Consul*.

FEBRUARY 10, 1865.

Enclosed I have the honor to submit the annual statement of imports into the port of Havre for the year 1864.

It will be perceived from this statement that petroleum oil is now the principal article of importation from the United States, and, from the steadily increasing demand, that it bids fair in a few years to vie in importance with the great southern staple, cotton.

The great and constant fluctuations in the prices of cotton and sugar during the last six months have produced at this port a serious commercial crisis. Several very large failures have already occurred, and there are apprehensions in relation to other houses.

In consequence of the large stock of sugar on hand and the absence of a corresponding demand, a very great fall in this article has taken place, and it is stated that refiners here will be compelled to close their establishments. In fact, the commercial aspect of affairs is most discouraging.

The supply of cotton for the manufacturers is now nearly all drawn from England, three-fourths of which are the product of British India.

The French well understand the disadvantage under which they labor, and have endeavored to establish a direct trade with all cotton-growing countries, but have utterly failed. During the period above mentioned forty-nine vessels, only, have arrived from India, and only fourteen cleared from French ports for that part of the world. Accompanying this despatch is a comparative statement of the imports of cotton into Havre for the years 1862, 1863, and 1864.

The French government some time since removed one of the great drawbacks to the increase of its shipping by permitting the nationalization, at a moderate duty, of foreign-built vessels. The result, however, has not realized public expectation. The following is a *résumé* of the purchase by France of foreign wood-built, sea-going vessels for the first six months of the year 1864, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year :

Where from.	1864.		1863.	
	Tons.	Value in francs.	Tons.	Value in francs.
Great Britain.....	2,689	.....	128	.....
Belgium.....	483	.....	.....	.....
Italy.....	334	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	2,178	.....	1,816	.....
Total.....	5,684	1,363,680	1,944	4,666,560

*Statement showing the tonnage of iron-built vessels nationalized by France for the first six months of the year 1864.*

Where from.	1864.		1863.	
	Tons.	Value in francs.	Tons.	Value in francs.
Great Britain.....	3,334	.....	1,889	.....
Belgium.....	39	.....	.....	.....
Italy.....	246	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3,619	2,598,442	1,889	1,356,302

It will be seen that Great Britain is the largest seller of tonnage to this country. The French have been selling as well as buying vessels; and it is now stated that iron vessels can be built cheaper in France than in Great Britain, owing to the lower rate of wages paid to workmen and the facility of procuring materials. It is, therefore, probable that ship-building in France, for foreign countries, will considerably increase.

*Comparative statement showing the tonnage of French-built sea-going vessels sold to foreigners, during the first six months of 1864 and 1863, together with the names of the countries to which the same were transferred.*

Names of countries where sent.	1864.		1863.	
	Tons.	Value in francs.	Tons.	Value in francs.
Great Britain.....	492	.....	.....	.....
Belgium.....	53	.....	26	.....
Other countries.....	5,436	.....	853	.....
Total.....	5,981	741,840	879	88,320

The foregoing tables and figures are very encouraging to French ship-builders, and show that while the purchase of vessels by France has hardly more than doubled, the sale of French-built vessels has increased more than eight-fold. These favorable results, together with the great increase of French trade since the treaty of 1860 with Great Britain, have convinced the French government that the still remaining restrictions are highly prejudicial to the increase of its shipping, and a superior council of commerce, composed of the most eminent commercial men connected with French commerce, has been instituted, to investigate the subject.

The following is a translation of an article which lately appeared in the "Avenir Commercial," of Paris, giving the conclusions arrived at by the council:

"After long and serious discussions we are assured that the council adopted the resolution that the entrance, free of duty, of materials employed in the building and fitting out of ships should be permitted by law. Also that six months after the carrying into effect of such law, ships built and fitted out in foreign countries shall likewise be admitted free. The double question of differential duties on foreign flags and on goods in bond gave rise to a most interesting discussion. After that debate, the council adopted the resolution that differential duties on foreign vessels ought to be abolished within a period not exceeding three years. After the abrogation of these duties, those on *entrepôts* should likewise be abolished; after which assimilation of flags would be complete. In concurrence with the minister of finance, who was consulted as to the possibility of repealing tonnage dues, it was decided that the exemption from those dues which Marseilles has exclusively enjoyed since 1816 should be extended to all the ports of France. All other questions, we believe, have been solved in the same liberal spirit, and we entertain the conviction that the government will try to accomplish all the reforms of which the superior council of commerce has traced the programme.

"The original resolution relative to the nationalization in France of foreign ships, I learn, has been modified, and the superior council of commerce has decided since that, instead of admission free of duty, such vessels shall pay two francs per ton."

I have been informed that a bill will be brought forward by the imperial

government in the next session of the *Corps Legislatif* for carrying into effect, as soon as possible, the latter part of the *conrile's* recommendations as contained in the foregoing translation, but that the one in connexion with the admission free of duty of foreign vessels will be omitted, or, at least, will not be proposed for some time, in order that the French shipping interest may prepare for the foreign competition which awaits it.

As these different recommendations of the superior council of commerce, from all I can gather, will eventually become law, I have thought it my duty to communicate them, and more particularly, as, in that happy event, our American ship-builders and timber merchants would be able to compete favorably with Great Britain in selling vessels and ship-timber to this country.

The only commercial event of local interest which has transpired during the past year was the inauguration of the French line of steamers between this port and New York.

As a matter of some importance to American shipping I beg to state that the Peruvian government, through its minister at Paris, has recently concluded an arrangement with that of France by which guano, from the 15th day of January last, can be sold in this country for 310 francs per ton instead of 325, as formerly, and the French government on its part has consented that, from the same date, the duty on that article, in foreign bottoms direct from Peru, shall be eighteen francs instead of thirty, as heretofore, while imports from Peru in French vessels will continue to be free. Still this reduction of the duty on foreign vessels engaged in this trade will once more enable American vessels to participate in this branch of the carrying trade, of which, in former days, they enjoyed a monopoly.

12,161 emigrants have embarked at Havre for New York during the year 1864.

*Statement showing the description and quantity of imports into Havre from the United States during the several quarters of the year 1864.*

Description.	1st quarter.	2d quarter.	3d quarter.	4th quarter.	Total.
Cotton.....bales.	1,465	1,879	870	126	4,340
Tobacco.....hhds.	1,300	215	1,371	2,732	5,668
Do.....bales.			30		30
Tallow.....casks.	4,280	1,946	877	577	7,680
Do.....pounds.	12,852				12,852
Lard.....barrels.	2,680	7,814	3,646	1,359	15,500
Do.....pounds.	73,695				73,695
Quercitron bark.....backs.	2,847	3,353	855	1,288	8,343
Do.....hhds.	26	125	134	63	350
Potash.....barrels.	1,269	966	875	813	3,923
Pearlash.....do.	203	65	294	217	779
Oil, petroleum.....do.	21,165	2,000	45,833	34,106	103,104
whale.....do.	32	382	6,733	129	7,326
coal.....do.					177
cod liver.....cases.					8
Jewellers' dust.....barrels.	183	210	111	229	733
Sugar.....casks.					1,404
Do.....cases.					5,403
Do.....hhds.					415
Do.....tierces.					40
Sewing machines.....					233
Whalebone.....packages.	166	244	96	1,025	1,531
Hams.....casks.	20	32	217	2	271
Do.....cases.	6				6
Wax.....do.					245
Coffee.....sacks.					11,578
Alcohol.....					59
Sausage-skins.....barrels.	15	103	20	25	163
Flour.....do.			4,670	1,500	6,170

## Statement—Continued.

Description.	1st quarter.	2d quarter.	3d quarter.	4th quarter.	Total.
Oars.....		3,994	938	1,967	6,899
Coffee.....casks.	48	131	2	31	212
Do.....packages.	98				98
Pine apples, pres'rv'd.cases.	43				43
Bristles.....barrels.		190	100	152	442
Do.....bales.	1				1
India-rubber shoes.....cases.					12
Wine.....do.....					25
Hemp.....bales.					16
Cigars.....cases.		11	7	5	23
Staves.....packages.					391
Do.....number.					431,974
Palm leaves.....packages.			196	629	825
Beef, salted.....barrels.					25
Fish eggs.....do.....					307
Moss.....bales.		50	2	181	233
Hides.....		4,810	1,725	7,812	14,347
Wool.....bales.					254
Grease.....casks.					310
Wheat.....sacks.					6,956
Chrome ore.....barrels.					276
Pork.....casks.					61
Prepared flour.....cases.					359
Indigo.....do.....					28
Candles.....do.....					150
Ochre, yellow.....casks.					74
Hops.....bales.					208
Logwood.....logs.					41
Oak wood.....do.....					716
Maple.....do.....	245	213	62	66	586
Black walnut.....do.....					35
Rosewood.....do.....					29
Palisander.....do.....					12
Ebony.....do.....					39
Cedar.....do.....					698
White pine.....do.....					638
Mahogany.....do.....					44

*Comparative statement showing the number of vessels of all nations entered at and cleared from Havre during the years 1863 and 1864, with their nationality.*

Nationality.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	No. in 1864.	No. in 1863.	No. in 1864.	No. in 1863.
Russia.....	52	34	21	53
Sweden.....	55	61	30	49
Norway.....	191	97	107	99
Denmark.....		5	36	25
Great Britain.....	1,221	1,234	1,395	1,310
Germany.....	11	16	5	12
German confederacy: Mecklenburg and free cities.....	102	90	83	84
Netherlands.....	64	61	58	61
Belgium.....	44	7	61	16
Portugal.....	60	47	75	63
Spain.....	33	36	31	4

*Comparative statement—Continued.*

Nationality.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	No. in 1864.	No. in 1863.	No. in 1864.	No. in 1863.
Italy.....	7	9	11	6
Austria.....			2	3
Turkey and dependencies.....	8	3	1	5
Egypt.....		2	13	5
Western coast of Africa.....	10	7	3	4
British India, &c.....	56	42	12	10
Philippine islands, &c.....	2	2		1
China and Oceanica.....	3	3	4	2
United States.....	94	82	51	58
Mexico and Guatemala.....	22	17	28	20
United States of Columbia.....	8	5	4	8
Venezuela.....	17	2	14	3
Brazil.....	111	103	85	69
Uruguay.....	41	42	16	15
Argentine republic.....	22	32	18	25
Equador and Patagonia.....	1	2	2	3
Peru and Bolivia.....	71	60	21	24
Chile.....	14	13	27	29
Hayti.....	83	84	27	29
Spanish West Indies.....	73	74	37	36
Netherlands West Indies.....	1	5	8	11
British West Indies and Canada.....	17	23	9	13
Ile of Bourbon.....	8	13	12	15
Martinique.....	38	36	25	39
Guadalupe.....	30	48	28	31
French Guiana.....	5	5		2
French India, &c.....	2		1	2
Senegambia and Gaboon.....	8	8	13	9
Whale, seal and other fisheries.....	2	2	3	3
Coasting traders.....	3,416	3,543	3,532	3,440
Total.....	5,913	5,928	5,899	5,735

*Statement showing the imports into Havre from ports of the United States during the year ended December 31, 1865.*

**Cotton:**

First quarter.....	324 bales.
Second quarter.....	1,959 "
Third quarter.....	3,707 "
Fourth quarter.....	16,889 "
Total.....	<u>22,879 "</u>

**Tobacco:**

First quarter.....	2,726 hogsheads.
Second quarter.....	53 "
Third quarter.....	1,882 "
Fourth quarter.....	1,979 "
Total.....	<u>6,640 "</u>



## Petroleum oil:

First quarter.....	7,240 barrels.		
Second quarter.....	1,375 "		
Third quarter.....	2,728 "	79,330 gallons.	
Fourth quarter.....	7,612 "		

Total.....	<u>18,955</u> "	<u>79,330</u> "	
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## Potash:

First quarter.....		1,092 barrels.	
Second quarter.....		764 "	
Third quarter.....		972 "	
Fourth quarter.....		715 "	

Total.....		<u>3,543</u> "	
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## Pearlash:

First quarter.....		176 barrels.	
Second quarter.....		59 "	
Third quarter.....		180 "	
Fourth quarter.....		81 "	

Total.....		<u>496</u> "	
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## Goldsmiths' dust:

First quarter.....		90 barrels.	
Second quarter.....		267 "	
Third quarter.....		149 "	
Fourth quarter.....		209 "	

Total.....		<u>715</u> "	
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## Wines:

During the year.....	150 baskets, and 88 cases.
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## Tallow:

First quarter.....	1,642 casks.		
Second quarter.....	271 "	225 hogsheads, 200 tierces.	
Third quarter.....	350 "		

Total.....	<u>2,263</u> "	<u>225</u> "	<u>200</u> "
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## Dry and salted hides:

First quarter.....	16,063 and	2,727 packages.	
Second quarter.....	1,095 "	384 "	
Third quarter.....	801 "	569 "	
Fourth quarter.....		405 "	

Total.....	<u>17,959</u> "	<u>4,085</u> "	
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## Coffee:

First quarter.....		816 sacks.	
Second quarter.....		270 "	
Fourth quarter.....		1,400 "	

Total.....		<u>2,486</u> "	
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Hops :		
First quarter.....		230 bales.
Second quarter.....		52 "
Fourth quarter.....		26 "
Total.....		<u>308</u> "

Salt provisions :		
First quarter.....	25 barrels, 13 cases.	
Second quarter.....	2 "	
Fourth quarter.....	9 " 50 "	
Total.....	<u>36</u> "	<u>63</u> "

Wax :		
First quarter.....	53 casks, 12 cases.	
Second quarter.....	43 " 43 "	4 hogsheads.
Third quarter.....	40 "	
Fourth quarter.....	1 "	
Total.....	<u>96</u> "	<u>4</u> "

Sewing machines :		
First quarter.....		91 cases.
Third quarter.....		197 "
Fourth quarter.....		50 "
Total.....		<u>338</u> "

Feathers :		
During the year.....		6 bales.

Whalebone :		
First quarter.....		52 packages.
Third quarter.....		639 "
Fourth quarter.....		986 "
Total.....		<u>1,677</u> "

Staves for casks :		
First quarter.....		80 packages.
Third quarter.....		178 "
Fourth quarter.....		2,021 "
Total.....		<u>2,279</u> "

Sausage-skins :		
First quarter.....	67 barrels.	
Second quarter.....	42 "	
Third quarter.....	49 " 30 kegs.	
Fourth quarter.....	30 "	
Total.....	<u>208</u> "	<u>30</u> "

Furs :		
During the year.....	5 cases, 4 bales, and 6 casks	

## Sponges :

First quarter.....	16 bales.
Third quarter.....	77 "
Fourth quarter.....	104 "
Total.....	<u>197</u> "

## Quercitron bark :

First quarter.....	667 sacks, 27 hogsheads.
Second quarter.....	37 casks.
Fourth quarter.....	623 " 22 "
Total.....	<u>1,290</u> " <u>49</u> " <u>37</u> "

## Hams :

First quarter.....	300 pounds.
Second quarter.....	24 casks.
Third quarter.....	2 "
Total.....	<u>300</u> " <u>26</u> "

## Vanilla :

First quarter.....	6 cases.
Fourth quarter.....	3 "
Total.....	<u>9</u> "

## Sausages :

During the year.....	4 cases.
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## Pigs' bristles :

During the year.....	314 casks.
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## Wool :

Second quarter.....	14 bales.
Third quarter.....	200 "
Total.....	<u>214</u> "

## India-rubber :

During the year.....	3 cases.
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## Champagne :

Second quarter.....	228 cases.
Third quarter.....	225 "
Total.....	<u>453</u> "

## Fish eggs :

During the year.....	502 barrels.
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## Alligators' skins :

During the year.....	2 packages.
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## Alcohol :

During the year.....	90 casks.
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## Rice :

During the year.....	46 tierces.
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Lard :	
During the year.....	25 tierces.
Sugar :	
During the year.....	7 hogsheads.
Essence of lavender :	
During the year.....	2 cases.
Tea :	
During the year.....	11 cases.
Quinquina :	
During the year.....	136 sacks.
Medicinal roots :	
During the year.....	8 sacks.
Preserved vegetables :	
During the year.....	18 cases.
Palm leaves :	
During the year.....	51 bales and about 500 tons.
Oats :	
During the year.....	10 sacks.
Coral :	
During the year.....	1 case.
Kerosene oil :	
During the year.....	22 cases.
Coal oil :	
During the year.....	2 casks.
Combs, (gutta-percha :)	
During the year.....	3 cases.
Cigars :	
During the year.....	7 cases.
Moss :	
During the year.....	21 bales.
Absinthe :	
During the year.....	20 cases.
Fire-arms :	
During the year.....	12 cases.
Essence of mint :	
During the year.....	10 cases.
Sisal grass :	
During the year.....	195 bales.
Indigo :	
During the year.....	4 cases and 1 box.
Flour :	
During the year.....	25 barrels.
Clover-seed :	
During the year.....	68 sacks.

## Cedar:

First quarter.....	905 logs.
Second quarter.....	769 "
Third quarter.....	150 "
Fourth quarter.....	460 "
Total.....	<u>2,284</u> "

## Mahogany:

First quarter.....	552 logs.
Second quarter.....	49 "
Fourth quarter.....	125 "
Total.....	<u>726</u> "

## Cabinet woods:

During the year.....	72 logs.
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## Black walnut:

First quarter.....	319 logs.
Third quarter.....	404 logs and 576 planks.
Total.....	<u>723</u> logs and <u>576</u> planks.

## Maple:

First quarter.....	128 logs.
Second quarter.....	144 "
Fourth quarter.....	83 "
Total.....	<u>355</u> "

## Oak wood:

During the year.....	13 logs and 247 planks.
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## Rosewood:

During the year.....	55 logs.
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## Holly:

During the year.....	4 logs.
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## Deck planks:

During the year.....	383 planks.
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## Specie:

During the year.....	22 cases.
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## Flocks:

During the year.....	19 bales.
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## Brandy:

During the year.....	30 baskets.
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## Whisky:

During the year.....	7 casks.
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## Sheep skins:

During the year.....	40 bales.
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## Cattle hoofs:

During the year.....	1,612 sacks.
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Cattle horns :	
During the year.....	18,000
Laths :	
During the year.....	2,395 packages and 2,861 laths.
Oars :	
During the year.....	10,099
Staves :	
During the year.....	426,920
Machinery, medicines, &c. :	
During the year.....	18 cases medicines.
During the year.....	22 cases preserved fruits.
During the year.....	35 casks copper.
During the year.....	7 casks apples.
During the year.....	3 cases carriages.
During the year.....	60 cases hardware.

*Comparative table showing the importation of cotton into France and England during the following years :*

Imports from—	FRANCE.				
	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
United States .....	520,730	31,420	4,169	4,749	26,361
Brazil .....	922	4,655	9,642	29,501	31,222
Egypt .....	39,760	32,643	50,058	82,521	65,063
Other countries .....	63,188	202,852	317,670	344,118	387,159
Total.....	624,600	271,570	381,539	460,889	509,805

Imports from—	ENGLAND.				
	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
United States .....	1,841,643	72,369	132,028	197,776	461,927
Brazil .....	99,221	133,807	137,142	212,192	340,261
Egypt .....	97,759	135,420	205,788	257,102	333,575
Other countries.....	997,102	1,103,455	1,457,204	1,920,026	1,619,558
Total.....	3,035,725	1,445,051	1,932,162	2,587,096	2,755,321

*Stock of cotton in England during the following or to the first of January of each year.*

Years.	No. of bales.
1861 .....	794,510
1862 .....	699,300
1863 .....	433,950
1864 .....	327,550
1865 .....	575,727

*Comparative statement of the cotton market in France during the last twenty-two years.*

Years.	Imports of cotton.	Sales.	Stock on hand Dec. 31.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
1844 .....	351,451	397,951	78,000
1845 .....	410,537	421,037	67,500
1846 .....	378,035	412,835	32,700
1847 .....	322,850	299,950	55,600
1848 .....	275,715	309,265	22,050
1849 .....	414,478	389,378	47,150
1850 .....	387,475	375,930	58,695
1851 .....	360,147	382,172	36,670
1852 .....	470,860	476,660	30,870
1853 .....	459,406	459,677	30,600
1854 .....	470,900	417,250	84,250
1855 .....	467,470	492,094	59,526
1856 .....	509,164	316,950	51,840
1857 .....	481,110	440,155	92,795
1858 .....	573,170	524,455	141,510
1859 .....	432,290	527,050	46,750
1860 .....	684,594	613,919	112,425
1861 .....	624,600	596,680	140,345
1862 .....	271,570	352,722	59,193
1863 .....	411,538	437,880	32,852
1864 .....	460,880	432,102	61,630
1865 .....	509,805	531,207	40,230

*Comparative statement showing the quantity of cotton on hand at Havre on the 31st day of December for the past thirteen years.*

## COTTON.

Years.	Bales—stock.	Years.	Bales—stock.
1864 .....	51,140	1857 .....	82,600
1863 .....	28,260	1856 .....	46,800
1862 .....	56,785	1855 .....	53,650
1861 .....	137,950	1854 .....	72,250
1860 .....	105,020	1853 .....	21,100
1859 .....	45,130	1852 .....	23,830
1858 .....	136,690		

*Comparative statement showing the number of vessels and their tonnage arrived at Havre from the United States and cleared from Havre for the United States during the years 1864, 1863, 1862, 1861, and 1860.*

Years.	ARRIVED.		Years.	CLEARED.	
	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.		No. of vessels.	Tonnage.
1864.....	94	51, 917	1864.....	51	56, 075
1863.....	82	48, 428	1863.....	58	48, 138
1862.....	105	74, 173	1862.....	124	104, 982
1861.....	472	388, 729	1861.....	301	263, 972
1860.....	296	272, 621	1860.....	218	222, 039

### MARSEILLES—G. W. VAN HORNE, *Consul*.

OCTOBER 18, 1865.

The commerce of France is in a state of transition. I have found no interesting statistics appertaining to this subject, but while engaged in my researches, have been struck with the thoroughness of the conversion of the French to the principles of free trade. The new commercial treaties entered into the last two years with Belgium, Prussia, Switzerland, Holland, the Zollverein, with those in process of execution with Spain, Austria, Sweden, and Norway, witness to the earnest efforts being made to relieve commerce of its burdens.

### INTERNATIONAL MARINE.

The register veritas furnishes proof that in point of tonnage, the American A No. 1 ships rank those of all other nations of the same class.

The following table shows the effective tonnage of the first fifty ships of each nation:

1st. American.....	20, 906; averages,	418.12
2d. Austrian.....	17, 486	" 349.72
3d. Hamburg.....	14, 370	" 287.40
4th. Italian.....	13, 722	" 274.44
5th. Russian.....	12, 758	" 255.56
6th. English.....	12, 754	" 251.48
7th. Dutch.....	11, 612	" 252.24
8th. Prussian.....	10, 523	" 210.46
9th. Spanish.....	10, 048	" 200.96
10th. Swede and Norwegian.....	9, 485	" 189.70
11th. French.....	5, 877	" 115.54
12th. Danish.....	5, 763	" 115.26

As to the importance of her merchant marine relative to the number of inhabitants, the United States stand No. 10, owning one ton for every 6.1 inhabitants.

The following table exhibits the maritime strength of the most important of commercial nations:

- 1st. Bremen possesses 1 ton for 0.6 inhabitants.
- 2d. Hamburg possesses 1 ton for 0.9 inhabitants.



- 3d. Norway possesses 1 ton for 2.1 inhabitants.
- 4th. Lubeck possesses 1 ton for 3.5 inhabitants.
- 5th. Mecklenburg-Schwerin possesses 1 ton for 3.7 inhabitants.
- 6th. Greece possesses 1 ton for 4.0 inhabitants.
- 7th. Sweden and Norway possesses 1 ton for 4.9 inhabitants.
- 8th. Great Britain possesses 1 ton for 5.5 inhabitants.
- 9th. Holland possesses 1 ton for 6.5 inhabitants.
- 10th. United States possesses 1 ton for 6.1 inhabitants.
- 11th. Hanover possesses 1 ton for 8.0 inhabitants.
- 12th. Sweden possesses 1 ton for 9.9 inhabitants.
- 13th. Spain possesses 1 ton for 18.4 inhabitants.
- 14th. Italy possesses 1 ton for 32.2 inhabitants.
- 15th. France possesses 1 ton for 38.0 inhabitants.
- 16th. Prussia possesses 1 ton for 52.8-inhabitants.
- 17th. Austria possesses 1 ton for 105.3 inhabitants.
- 18th. Belgium possesses 1 ton for 162.5 inhabitants.

France is still in the market as purchaser of good wooden and iron ships at moderate prices. In wooden ships she purchased of England 210 tons in 1863 and 1,816 tons of the United States; also 483 tons of Belgium, and 431 tons of Italy; in iron ships, in 1863, 4,601 tons were purchased of England, and in 1864, 7,455 tons English, 246 Italian, and 39 Belgian. The grand total represents a value of 1,389,360 francs for wooden ships, and 7,353,000 francs for iron ships.

There is another side to this picture: the French ship yards are gradually winning the confidence and favor of Europeans. England buys a few tons of France, taking 186 tons in 1863 and 492 tons in 1864. Belgium the same, asking for but 115 tons in 1863 and 84 tons in 1864. But, against 909 tons sold to other countries in 1863, the sales for 1864 amount to 9,209 tons, mostly in iron ships.

#### FRENCH STEAM NAVIGATION.

As holding important relations with French commerce, French steam navigation should not be overlooked. Through the courtesy of the directors of the two great companies, the Messageries Impériales and the Transatlantic, I have been placed in possession of statistics whose recital may possibly cause my countrymen to take greater interest in this important auxiliary of commerce. I present these statistics under three divisions: 1st, the lines established; 2d, appropriations and laws and regulations affecting the direction of the companies; 3d, results.

##### I. THE LINES ESTABLISHED.

*The Messageries Impériales.*—This company was chartered in 1852 under the name of "Compagnie des Services Maritimes Nationales." The lines comprised under the postal convention were: 1st, thirty-six voyages per year, between Marseilles and Malta, touching at the important Italian and Sicilian ports; the total distance between the extreme ports being 290 maritime leagues. 2d, thirty-six voyages per year between Marseilles and Constantinople, connecting the important ports on the line; total, distance 583 maritime leagues. 3d, twenty-four voyages per year, between Marseilles and Alexandria, *via* Malta; total distance, 500 leagues. 4th, the Syrian line, between Constantinople and Alexandria, accomplishing eighteen voyages per year; total distance, 510 leagues.

By virtue of a new convention, made November 28, 1854, the number of voyages on the Italian line were increased from 36 to 52 per year; on the Alexandria line from 24 to 26; on the Syrian line from 18 to 26, and between Marseilles and Constantinople from 36 to 52.

New lines were established as follows :

Six voyages monthly from Marseilles to Algiers ; three voyages monthly from Marseilles to Oran ; three voyages monthly from Marseilles to Tunis, the last touching at Stora and Bone.

The new convention also provided for the Black sea, and in 1857 the following lines were established : 1st, the line of the Danube from Constantinople to Ibralia, 36 voyages per year 2d, the line between Constantinople and Trebizonde, 36 voyages per year.

By a decree of July 22, 1861, the Messageries Imperiales were authorized to convey their postal service to the other side of the isthmus of Suez, and occupy the Indian ocean and China seas. 1st, the principal line connects Suez and Saigon, touching at Aden, Pointe de Galles, Penang and Singapore ; total distance, 1,891½ leagues ; number of voyages per year, 12. Five auxiliary services were also established, accomplishing each 12 voyages per year : 1st, between Aden and the islands of Maurice and Reunion, total distance 825 leagues. 2d, between Pointe de Galles and Chandernagor, touching at Pondicherry, Madras and Calcutta, total distance 450 leagues. 3d, from Singapore to Batavia, total distance 183½ leagues. 4th, from Saigon to Manilla, total distance 302½ leagues. 5th, from Saigon to Shanghai, touching at Hong Kong, total distance 571½ leagues.

The line between Bordeaux and Buenos Ayres was occupied by the Messageries Imperiales in September, 1857. The convention contemplated two voyages per month alternately from Bordeaux and Marseilles ; but the latter line was abandoned, and the line from Bordeaux is alone occupied, accomplishing one voyage per month, and touching at Lisbon, Goree, Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro and Montevideo, total distance 2,069½ leagues.

*General Transatlantic Company.*—The line between Havre and New York was opened in June, 1864, and voyages have been made monthly. In April of next year other steamers will be placed upon this line, and a bimonthly established with the States.

The line between St. Nazaire and Vera Cruz was opened in 1862. To-day there are bimonthly departures from St. Nazaire : one on the 7th for Aspinwall, touching at St. Martinique ; the other on the 19th for Vera Cruz *via* St. Thomas and Havana.

These lines have five branch services as follows :

1st and 2d. Running bimonthly from Fort de France to St. Thomas *via* Guadalupe.

3d. From Fort de France to Cayenne, touching at St. Lucie, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara and Surinam.

4th. Between St. Thomas and Jamaica, *via* Santiago de Cuba, Porto Rico and Hayti.

5th. Between Vera Cruz and Matamoras, touching at Tampico.

The company contemplate the early organization of a line between Havana and New Orleans.

## II. APPROPRIATIONS.

1st. The total annual appropriation paid by the French government to that branch of the Messageries Imperiales operating in the Mediterranean and Black sea is 4,776,118.40 francs. Of this total the convention of 1851 provided for the payment of 3,000,000 per annum for the first ten years, with a decrease per annum of 100,000 francs, reducing the subsidy to 2,000,000 francs the twentieth or last year. By the convention of 1854, in consideration of an increase of voyages between Marseilles and Constantinople, there was allowed an additional subsidy of 1,776,118 francs to be paid during the remainder of the twenty years, making the total above given, being at the rate of 25.90 francs per maritime league in the Mediterranean, and 31.53 francs in the Black sea.

2d. The appropriation accorded to the Indo-China service, is as follows: During the first three years 7,500,000 francs; during the three following years 7,000,000 francs; during the three following years 6,500,000 francs; during the three following years 6,000,000 francs; during the six following years 5,500,000 francs; during the six following years 5,000,000 francs.

3d. The annual appropriation accorded to the line between Bordeaux and De la Plata for the twenty years contemplated by the convention is 2,406,200 francs.

4th. The annual appropriation accorded to the General Transatlantic Company is 9,300,000 francs.

#### LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

I give only the most important:

The boats of the companies must navigate under the French flag.

No boat can be put into service until after having been examined and received by a special commission nominated by the minister of finance. A commission of surveillance at the ports of departure exercise a vigilant inspection of the condition of the boats, and may require the immediate repair of machinery &c., the bad condition of which might compromise the safety of navigation. The commission may also order the replacement of the boats if, in their opinion, they are unfit for the voyage.

All the ships' armament must offer every necessary guarantee to a good and sure navigation. Provision is made on each boat for an agent des postes, nominated by the minister of finance and paid by the state, to whom is confided the custody of the mail. The company is interdicted from carrying other sealed matter. The bills of lading and invoices remain in the care of the captain, but must be opened to the inspection of the mail agent, if demanded. When, by reason of accident, a voyage cannot be completed, or if a departure be unreasonably delayed, the mail is forwarded by the first French or foreign boat, or, when necessary, a special boat is put en route at the expense of the company. The administration, after having advised with the company, appoint the days and hours of departure at the extreme ports. It also prescribes the maximum period for the accomplishment of the voyage. In case of the loss of a boat, if the replacement does not take place in the delay prescribed by the law, the company must pay a fine of 300 francs per day if it has regard to a boat of 400 or 450 horse power, and of 150 francs relative to a boat of less power. Any infractions of the prescriptions respecting the days and hours of departure and arrivals render the company liable to a fine of fifty francs per hour of delay. After six consecutive hours of delay not justified the penalty is 100 francs per hour. If proved that the delay was caused by a tardy shipment of cargo, the penalty is 200 francs. After twelve hours' delay the agent des postes will take all necessary measures, at the expense of the company, to insure the prompt transmission of the mail. In case of intermissions not justified, the penalty is 1,000 for the first and 2,000 francs for the second infraction; at the third infraction the fine may be carried 5,000 francs. The company carry gratuitously the mail and specie for the service of the state. Provision is also made for the transportation of troops and munitions under certain limitations and guarantees to the companies in case of a maritime war.

The civil, military, and ecclesiastical officers of the government are carried with their family and suite at thirty per cent. discount.

The company have the right to carry passengers and merchandise at their own risk and profit.

The company cannot, directly or indirectly, engage in any commercial operations, except as public carriers, upon any of the lines.

The company are forbidden to take passengers or merchandise, except at the ports prescribed.

Each boat must take sufficient stores to provide for crew and passengers in case of delay at sea. Each boat must be amply provided with accommodations of the 3d class. A register must be kept open on board to receive any complaints that passengers may wish to express. The commission of surveillance, if deemed necessary, refer these complaints to the minister of finance, who may remove from office the culpable agent or agents of the company.

The rates of speed required of the companies are as follows:

	Knots.
Mediterranean.....	11
African lateral.....	9½
Indo-China, principal line.....	9½
Indo-China, branches.....	9
Rio Janeiro.....	8½
St. Nazaire, principal lines.....	10½
St. Nazaire, branches.....	8
Havre and New York.....	

The Europa, on the Havre and New York line, will make 13.80 knots.

Each boat must have an equipage of which the minimum is fixed as follows:

Rank.	MEDITERRANEAN.		INDO-CHINA.			BRAZIL.	
	300 to 320 horse-power.	180 to 160 horse-power.	450 to 500 horse-power.	400 horse-power.	500 to 288 horse-power.	450 horse-power.	200 horse-power.
Captain.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Second captain.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
First lieutenant.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Second lieutenant.....			1	1	1	1	1
Third lieutenant.....			1			1	1
Surgeon.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
First mate.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Second mate.....			1	1	1		1
Carpenter.....			2	2	2	1	1
Seamen, able.....	14	12	26	22	16	24	14
ordinary.....	2	3	4	4	2	4	2
Cabin boy.....	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
First master mechanic.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Second master mechanic.....	1	1	3	3	2	3	2
Ordinary mechanic.....			3	3	3	3	2
Firemen and aids.....	11	9	18	16	12	18	10
Coal carriers.....	1	1	12	10	16	10	4
Steward and cook for crew.....	1	1	3	3	2	1	1
Servants.....			8	8	4	6	3
Femme de chambre.....			1	1	1	1	1
Baker.....			1	1	1	1	1
Cook for passengers.....	1	1				2	2

The number and force of the fleet of the Messageries Imperiales are as follows:

#### THE MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA.

##### Screw steamers :

1 of 450 horse-power, 3 of 400 horse power, 4 of 370 horse-power, 1 of 350 horse-power, 1 of 320 horse-power, 2 of 300 horse-power, 3 of 280 horse-power, 1 of 250 horse-power, 4 of 240 horse-power, 4 of 200 horse-power, 2 of 180 horse-power, 1 of 150 horse-power.

**Side-wheel:**

2 of 370 horse-power, 2 of 320 horse-power, 1 of 250 horse-power, 2 of 220 horse-power, 2 of 200 horse-power, 3 of 180 horse-power, 2 of 160 horse-power. 3 screw steamers in construction of 280 horse-power.

**INDO-CHINA LINE.****Screw steamers:**

4 of 500 horse-power, 2 of 400 horse-power, 3 of 280 horse-power, 2 of 240 horse-power.

**BRAZIL AND DE LA PLATA.****Side-wheel:**

3 of 500 horse-power, 1 of 370 horse-power, 1 of 120 horse-power.

**BOATS IN CONSTRUCTION.**

2 screw steamers of 320 horse-power; 1 screw steamer of 280 horse-power; 1 screw steamer of 240 horse-power.

**GENERAL TRANS-ATLANTIC COMPANY—LINE OF MEXICO AND THE ANTILLES.**

2 screw steamers of 560 horse-power; 2 screw steamers of 260 horse-power; 1 screw steamer of 150 horse-power; 1 side-wheel steamer of 80 horse-power.

**HAVRE AND NEW YORK.**

2 screw steamers of 860 horse-power.

**BOATS IN CONSTRUCTION IN 1864.**

1 side-wheel steamer of 1,200 horse-power; 5 side-wheel steamers of 860 horse-power; 2 screw steamers of 900 horse-power; 1 screw steamer of 860 horse-power; 1 screw steamer of 150 horse-power; 1 screw steamer of 125 horse-power.

This company also own 12 sailing vessels, average tonnage 361.

In 1858, when a casual communication was kept up between Mexico and the French West Indies, the commerce of those countries with France amounted to 127,000,000 francs. The following table exhibits the past commerce with those countries, now, for the first time, brought into direct, regular, and frequent communication with France :

	GENERAL COMMERCE.	COMMERCE WITH FRANCE.
	Francs.	Francs.
Saint Thomas.....	30,000,000	10,000,000
Cuba.....	547,000,000	84,000,000
Porto Rico.....		
Hayti.....	48,000,000	10,000,000
Guiana, English.....	63,000,000	2,000,000
Guiana, Dutch.....	16,000,000	1,000,000
Jamaica, St. Lucie.....	73,000,000	2,000,000
St. Vincent, Grenada.....		
Trinidad.....		
	777,000,000	109,000,000

4,762 passengers and 7,488 tons of merchandise were transported in 1864 from St. Nazaire (France) to the Antilles and Mexico, against 4,026 passengers and 3,564 tons of merchandise in 1863. The voyages between Martinique, Guadalupe, St. Lucie, St. Vincent, and Trinidad, show a movement of 2,160 passengers and 3,416 divers shipments for 1864, against 1,490 passengers and

1,931 shipments the year previous. The increase of civil passengers over military has been 30 per cent. in 1864 as compared with 1863, and the freights have gained 120 per cent. over the year 1863.

No accident of navigation, no damage, however light, to the machinery, has resulted to the company's operations. They report having traversed 130,000 maritime leagues without any disastrous event to register, and believe that such successful navigation must command more and more the confidence of the commercial and travelling public.

#### HAVRE AND NEW YORK.

The opening of this line was received with favor, and the abundant receipts from passengers and merchandise the first voyage demonstrated the utility and value of this company.

The transactions of this company, already reduced two-thirds by the war, were still further reduced by the imposition by Congress of an increased duty on imports. The receipts of the company in 1860 were 657,000,000 francs; in 1863 177,000,000 francs, showing a decrease of 480,000,000 francs. The year 1864 also shows a relative decrease. The movement in passengers for each voyage, return included, for the seven months preceding April last, averaged but 152. The company derive some consolation from the fact that the Cunard company show for the same period an average of but 232 passengers per voyage for their old and well known line.

In the years anterior to the war (1858-59-60) two American steamers plying between New York and Havre, steamers smaller and less fleet than the French, averaged 300 passengers per voyage and about 500 tons merchandise.

In 1860 the number of passengers embarking and debarking at Havre rose to 11,200, and the company find reasons for believing that, now peace is established, their highest hopes will soon be realized.

The English importations in wheat and flour place France as far the most important contributor in the latter article, and distancing the United States for the first six months of 1865 in exportations of wheat. The following table exhibits the relative foreign exportations in wheat and flour into England for the first six months of 1863, 1864 and 1865. It appears that the United States, from having sent 35 per cent. and 38 per cent., respectively, in 1863 and 1864 of the wheat imported into England, contribute but 3 per cent. in 1865, and a decrease in flour from 57 per cent. and 40 per cent. in 1863 and 1864 to 7 per cent. in 1865.

	Flour.			Wheat.		
	1863.	1864.	1865.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Russia.....				14	12	36
Prussia.....				23	23	30
Denmark.....				1½	4	3
Sleswick.....				1	1½	2
Mecklenburg.....				2	3	4
Hanse Towns.....	7	6	8	1½	3½	3
France.....	27	48	79	½	4½	6
Turkey, Wallachia and Moldavia.....				2½	2½	5
Egypt.....				15	4	
United States.....	57	40	7	35	38	3
English North America.....	6	4	1	2	1½	½
Other countries.....	3	2	5	2	2½	7½
	100	100	100	100	100	100

There was exported, *via* Marseilles, for Egypt, India, China, &c., from the 1st of July to the 29th December, 1864, 1,810,085 pounds sterling in gold and 4,267,903 pounds sterling in silver, making a total of 6,077,988 pounds sterling.

The importation of gold from America and Australia into England during the last seven years runs as follows :

	From America.	From Australia.
1858.....	£5, 304, 896	£9, 725, 108
1859.....	14, 560, 062	9, 830, 944
1860.....	8, 677, 294	6, 659, 590
1861.....	83, 450	6, 474, 451
1862.....	9, 865, 610	6, 310, 500
1863.....	7, 874, 179	5, 164, 752
1864.....	7, 465, 103	2, 426, 400
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
	53, 830, 594	46, 591, 745

Exportations of gold to India and China for the same period :

1858.....	£333, 535
1859.....	930, 414
1860.....	2, 378, 038
1861.....	959, 180
1862.....	1, 110, 754
1863.....	3, 251, 400
1864.....	5, 705, 418
	<hr/> <hr/>
	14, 668, 739

ESSENCE OF PETROLEUM.

In the north of France this essence has taken the place of turpentine, as used by painters and manufacturers of varnish. It has been so used in the south, though not with great success, the article containing some remains of sulphur of hydrogen. To-day the manufacturers of the essence deliver an article wholly unobjectionable, especially prepared for painters, and at a price much lower than what is demanded for turpentine. This essence is also used as a dissolvent for extracting the remaining particles of oil from oil-cakes, and for cleansing wool, gilding-stuffs, &c. As a luminary, a mechanic of Paris has invented a lamp, composed of a very small metallic receptacle, which, by means of the passage of air across a sponge, saturated with this essence, produces the finest light imaginable. I have not seen the lamp, but, from what is said of it, I judge it to be worthy of the attention of American mechanics. This light may also be used for its heating properties, for warming halls, rooms, &c.

AGRICULTURE.

American manufacturers of agricultural machines are taking all the best prizes offered by the agricultural societies in the south of France and in Algiers. At the Oram (Algiers) agricultural exhibition, last year, the agent of American manufacturers received the first eight prizes offered by the society.

*Table showing the value of exports from Marseilles to the United States, for the year ended August 31, 1865.*

	Francs.		Francs.
Absinthe.....	4, 800. 00	Pickles and preserves	40, 249. 75
Almonds.....	369, 077. 00	Perfumery.....	1, 597. 00
Cheese.....	2, 645. 00	Rags.....	25, 923. 00
Cork.....	51, 691. 70	Raisins.....	5, 389. 00
Cords, musical.....	2, 640. 05	Root, gentian.....	3, 675. 00
Cloth.....	25, 211. 00	Rye, spurred.....	524. 00
Cream tartar.....	360, 431. 35	Salt.....	22, 440. 00
Crystal of tartar....	1, 180. 00	Saffron.....	10, 750. 20
Essences.....	46, 963. 45	Soap.....	257, 286. 80
Fishing-lines, hair..	6, 040. 00	Sulphur.....	24, 890. 75
Filberts.....	75, 581. 20	Sponge.....	69, 249. 35
Garancine and mad- der.....	2, 550, 900. 01	Sardines.....	8, 705. 30
Galls.....	55, 194. 00	Silk.....	30, 541. 30
Gum guaiacum.....	38, 263. 00	Sumac.....	64, 245. 00
“ arabic.....	185, 838. 30	Seed, yellow.....	1, 961. 00
“ jedda.....	77, 326. 45	“ canary.....	28, 346. 55
Hair.....	2, 229. 00	Thread, cotton.....	2, 298. 00
Hats.....	9, 556. 00	Thistles.....	17, 979. 00
Leaves, medicinal..	2, 397. 00	Talc.....	43, 592. 00
Licorice.....	87, 327. 60	Velvet.....	832. 00
Lime, chloride of...	229, 931. 00	Vermouth and kirsch	66, 246. 00
Lead.....	28, 218, 149. 00	Verdigris.....	36, 108. 70
Lemons.....	236, 241. 75	Vinegar.....	1, 707. 00
Macaroni.....	155. 00	Wine.....	617, 758. 45
Nuts.....	9, 150. 00	Wool.....	574, 856. 00
Oil, olive.....	416, 211. 40	Wheat.....	2, 101. 65
“ sesame.....	4, 124. 00	Sundries.....	8, 105. 00
Orange-flower water.	1, 074. 00		
Paint.....	2, 640. 00	Total francs.....	35, 040, 326. 86

*Table showing the importations of the United States at the port of Marseilles, for the year ended August 30, 1865.*

Agricultural implements.....	cases.....	49
Alcohol.....	barrels.....	820
Beef.....	barrels.....	177
Beeswax.....	packages.....	8
Bags.....		2, 205
Books.....	cases.....	2
Brooms.....		12
Buffalo-skins.....	case.....	1
Butter.....	barrel.....	1
Carriages.....		2
Cigars.....	case.....	1
Cider-presses.....		2
Clocks.....	cases.....	2
Cotton gins.....		2



Cowhides.....		76
Gutta-percha bands.....	case	1
Lard.....	cases	5
Lard oil.....	barrels	2, 627
Lamps.....	case	1
Logwood.....	tons	1, 388
Logwood.....	lot	1
Logwood, extract.....	cases	399
Logwood logs.....		2
Machinery.....	cases	45
Medicine.....	cases	39
Natural history, subjects of.....	case	1
Oars.....		797
Peanuts.....	pounds	435, 374
Pepper.....	bags	696
Petroleum.....	barrels	83, 263
Pills.....	cases	33
Planks.....		273
Ploughs.....	cases	4
Quercitron.....	casks	38
Rakes.....	bundles	17
Rags.....	bales	3
Refrigerator.....		1
Sewing machine.....		1
Tallow.....	barrels	10
Tobacco.....	casks	2, 740
Tobacco.....	cases	39
Walnut.....	piece	1
Walnut.....	cases	11
Wearing apparel.....	case	1
Staves.....		307, 025
Staves.....	lots	2
Shafts.....		15

CETTE—L. S. NAHMENS, *Consular Agent.*

SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

*Statement showing the description and value of the export and import trade of  
Cette with the United States during the year ended September 30, 1865.*

## EXPORTS.

	Value in francs.
47 boxes of brandy.....	500. 00
17 casks crystal of tartar.....	19, 883. 10
150 casks cream of tartar.....	189, 425. 00
19 casks lees of wine.....	3, 401. 75
10 bales of lavender flowers.....	418. 60
80 boxes of olives.....	561. 15
100 baskets of olive oil.....	1, 317. 00
1 box of pickled tunny (fish).....	40. 00
29 casks of refined tartar.....	37, 428. 00
5 bales of rosemary leaves.....	133. 50

	Value in francs.
3, 198 tons of salt.....	32, 127. 05
5 boxes of thyme oil.....	3, 027. 30
3 casks of verdigris.....	3, 557. 25
15 casks of vermouth.....	825. 00
9, 595 casks and 25 boxes of wine.....	761, 484. 70
Total in francs.....	1, 054, 129. 40
	<u>\$200, 786 55</u>

## IMPORTS.

	Value.
87 packages beeswax.....	\$12, 168 00
293, 880 staves.....	46, 887 00
19 hogshheads tallow.....	3, 680 00
Total.....	<u>62, 735 00</u>

LYONS—JAMES LESLEY, *Consul.*

*Comparative statement showing the description and value of the exports to the United States from Lyons during the years ended September 30, 1864 and 1865.*

Description.	Totals for 1864.	Totals for 1865.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Silk.....	17, 618, 360	21, 918, 502
Tulles, crapes, &c.....	727, 406	1, 203, 820
Fringes and braids.....	246, 925	357, 717
Kid and woven gloves.....	959, 832	452, 637
Church ornaments.....	162, 662	66, 570
Ribbons, velvet.....	2, 057, 915	3, 059, 498
taffetas.....	5, 136, 192	6, 677, 804
Cotton tissues.....	110, 417	212, 171
Wines.....	96, 463	42, 205
Dyestuffs.....	73, 919	33, 683
Sundries.....	214, 231	586, 891
Total.....	27, 404, 322	34, 611, 498

*Comparative statement showing the description and value of exports from Lyons, Zurich, and Basle, during the first three quarters of the year 1865.*

Description.	Lyons.	Zurich.	Basle.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
<b>THIRD QUARTER.</b>			
Silk piece goods.....	13, 603, 689	7, 899, 269	423, 850
Silk ribbons.....	5, 830, 714	163, 530	3, 073, 950
Total of the third quarter.....	19, 434, 403	8, 062, 799	3, 497, 800
Total of first and second quarters.....	14, 382, 165	8, 109, 926	3, 011, 620
Total of the three quarters.....	33, 816, 568	16, 172, 725	6, 509, 420

*Statement showing the distribution of exports from Lyons to the United States during the first three quarters of the year 1865, by ports.*

Names of ports.	1st & 2d quarters.	3d quarter.	Total.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
New York .....	13,682,358	19,357,883	33,040,241
Boston .....	458,521	781,451	1,239,972
San Francisco .....	219,251	20,530	239,781
New Orleans .....	2,317	5,526	7,843
Baltimore .....		12,151	12,151
Philadelphia .....	19,718	51,792	71,510
Total .....	14,382,165	20,229,333	34,611,498

SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

To arrive at a proper appreciation of the present state of popular education in France, it is just to give a retrospective glance at the previous action of the government itself.

Prior to the epoch of the revolution of 1789, the state may be said to have never assumed any portion of the burden of popular education. In the year 1775, during the ministry of the celebrated Turgot, we find charged upon the budget for the King's household thirty millions of francs; for public charities a sum exceeding a million of francs, while for public education there was not a franc appropriated in any shape. In 1793 the convention passed a decree in favor of a system of obligatory, gratuitous education, and instituting, at the same time, pains and penalties for the infraction or evasion of the law. Citizens who could not read and write were, by virtue of this decree, declared ineligible to public office, and parents who failed to send their children to school were to be punished with fine, and even in certain specified cases with imprisonment. But in that chaotic period of political convulsion, when theory was made to serve the place of practical experience, this law, though happily conceived, remained about a dead letter. In 1802, under the first empire, the previous absolute system of gratuitous instruction was set aside and replaced by another, in which the gratuitous principle was only partially applied. But comparatively little progress, however, was made. Under the restoration, in 1816, a step was taken in advance, as the government recognized by edict the duty of every commune to furnish schools and gratuitous instruction. But the edict failed to accomplish any very flattering results, as it exacted no penalty and provided no funds to carry out its provisions. Even in 1827 the total amount appropriated by the state for public schools was but 50,000 francs, while in the same year's budget the appropriation for the clergy was 32,000,000 francs.

Of the practical inefficiency of the school law then in force we have abundant proofs furnished in a report of a committee of public inquiry appointed in 1833, under the reign of Louis Philip. In that year the state appropriated for popular education over a million and a half of francs. The facts obtained by the committee were published in 1837, at Paris, by P. Lorain, under the title of *Tableau de l'Instruction primaire en France*. From the statements contained in this truly instructive "table," we learn the following facts in regard to the state of education at that period. Instances were reported where thirteen, fifteen, and even twenty-five communes together were obliged to be content with a single public school. So poorly were the teachers paid that most of them in

the rural districts were only too glad to eke out a poor pittance of salary by other employments, as shoemakers, or ostlers, or bar-tenders, &c. The report cites a case in the department of the Upper Pyrenees, where the village school-master served as mayor's clerk, beadle, sexton, bell-ringer, and grave-digger; all of which services were rendered for a salary of less than forty dollars a year. The school services were not unfrequently suspended to permit the teacher to dig a grave or to dress the church for a wedding. As to the school accommodations they were of an inferior character, the school being held in some cases in the mayor's office, or in the coffee-room of the village tavern, or under a church porch, or in a cellar, almost deprived of light. One of the inspectors attached to the committee reported a case of one school-teacher who regularly lodged his pigs in the school-room, and when the weather was cold adjourned the school and the scholars to the stable adjoining to keep warm.

Under the popular impulse, which inaugurated that committee of inquiry, a law was passed in 1833, liberalizing to a certain extent the then existing school system, and making provision for contributing to the expenses of the communes by the department and by the state. But still, though an improvement took place in consequence of this legislation, the teachers of the schools continued to be most inadequately paid. In a speech delivered in the House of Deputies, in 1846, by M. de Salvandy, it was stated that out of nearly 33,000 teachers of public schools, 26,000 did not earn, on an average, over three hundred francs, or sixty dollars, per year.

The republic of 1848 endeavored to renew the system of absolute gratuitous education. M. Carnot, when minister, went so far as to propose an item of nearly fifty millions of francs in the budget to provide for this charge. But the law proposed was withdrawn, and one much less liberal in its provisions, under the suggestions of M. Falloux, substituted. The law proposed by M. Falloux was generous in one essential particular, it made equal provision for male and female education. This law was amended by subsequent legislation in 1850 and 1852.

The leading features of the school laws at present in force may be summed up briefly, as follows:

Each commune may establish a public primary school. The communes are authorized to lay a school tax, and where the sum thus collected is insufficient, the department may furnish additional funds; and where the department is unable, the state may give a certain subsidy. There is, however, no absolute obligation upon the communes to take the initiative in establishing a public school. The pervading principle of centralization, which characterizes all French legislation, is brought into play in the arrangement of the school system. Thus every prefect of a department has absolute control over the system. He has power to reprimand or suspend a teacher, or to withhold his salary for six months, or to revoke his functions entirely, and by him is fixed absolutely the number of gratuitous scholars to be allowed to each commune in the department.

Male teachers, during the first five years' service, are guaranteed a minimum salary of 600 francs per annum; and after five years' service, a minimum salary of 700 francs; after ten years' service, a minimum of 800 francs is guaranteed to one-twentieth of the male teachers, and after fifteen years' service, a minimum salary of 900 francs is guaranteed to another twentieth of them. These last two salaries are guaranteed only to those who have given evidence of superior excellence as teachers. In general, the male teachers receive a fixed sum of 200 francs per annum, and a variable one arising from all the fees received from tuition. These two sums exceed considerably the respective minimum amounts guaranteed as above stated. But when they fall below them the minima guaranteed are made up to the teachers as they become entitled to them respectively. In addition to the minima guaranteed, all the communes provide lodg-

ings for the teachers or pay them an equivalent. Besides, in some of the communes the teachers are permitted to unite with their scholastic duties the transaction of other business, which somewhat increases their financial resources. There is a retiring pension to those male teachers who have attained the age of sixty years, after thirty years' service. The amount of this pension is one-sixtieth of the salary of each year's service, which cannot, however, exceed two thirds of the medium salary of the six last years of service. There are, however, exceptional cases, such as sickness or extraordinary merit, in which the rule postponing the pension to sixty years of age is relaxed. The pension fund is formed by the retention of five per cent. every year of the teachers' salary.

As regards girls' schools, the provisions of the law are most lamentably deficient. There is no minimum limit of salary fixed for female teachers, nor is there any fixed or reliable retiring pension, while at the same time there is no provision by which the funds of the department or of the state may be drawn upon to make good the deficiencies in the expenses of the communes for this important object. The average compensation of female teachers in 1863 was but 665 francs, or \$135 a year. In fact, the position of the female teacher, if she be not attached to one of the religious associations, is a very hard and thankless one. A mere word from the curé may compromise her position or call into the commune a sister of charity to take her place, or to start another school, which is sure to accomplish the same result.

The teachers of the public schools are required to pass an examination before the board appointed by the municipal council in order to receive a proper diploma. This examination is limited to the simplest rudiments of a common school education, viz: reading, writing, the four first rules of arithmetic, and the system of public weights and measures. The female teachers belonging to the religious societies enjoy a peculiar exemption from this simple examination, and, in lieu of diploma, are permitted to produce, as a sufficient evidence of capacity, a letter of obedience, so-called, which is simply a guarantee by the bishop of the diocese of the recipients of religious orthodoxy.

Some facts gleaned from official authority are hereto subjoined to illustrate the working of the present school laws and of the system of education as practically carried out.

The total budget of the French government for the year 1865 may be set down in round numbers at two thousand millions of francs—equal to four hundred millions of dollars nearly. Of this amount one-third, or over six hundred millions of francs, is absorbed by the army and navy. For public education, inclusive of grants to universities, lyceums, colleges, and primary schools, the government appropriates twenty millions of francs, or about four millions of dollars. To the public primary schools the total appropriation of the state is but little more than six and a half millions of francs, or one million and three hundred thousand dollars. In other words, where, with a population of thirty-seven millions, France spends one dollar for common schools, she spends one hundred dollars for war purposes. To popular primary institutions she devotes but the one three-hundredth part of her income. Compare this with the State of New York, which, with a population of 3,851,567, spends nearly four and a half millions of dollars for the same object; while Massachusetts, with a population of 1,231,000, spends three and a quarter millions.

There were in attendance in the common schools of France in 1863 a total of 4,337,000, out of a population of 37,000,000. In the year 1847 the number of scholars was 3,500,000, out of a population of 35,000,000, while in 1832 the number of scholars was not quite 2,000,000, out of a population of 32,500,000. So that France in 1832 sent to her common schools sixty-one out of every thousand of her population. In 1847 one hundred out of every thousand, and in 1863 one hundred and seventeen out of every thousand. Though the pro-

gress since 1847 has not been so rapid as in the period prior to that date, still in 1863 there were 8,500 more schools, and 800,000 more pupils than in 1847. But there were, however, still two thousand communes that sent their children to the schools of the adjoining communes; one thousand and eighteen communes without any public school or teacher whatever; and as regards the education of female children, there were 5,587 communes utterly unprovided with public school accommodations for them.

Of the 4,337,000 children borne upon the rolls in 1863, it appears that 888,000 are taught in 378 private schools. Of these private schools 12,826 are schools for girls, with an average attendance of 675,894.

In the public schools for boys, inclusive of the mixed schools, there were 2,042,830 boys, and 361,057 girls, making a total of 2,403,907, of which 922,820 are reported as non-paying. It thus appears that about thirty-five per cent. of the 4,337,000, borne upon the rolls, receive their education gratuitously.

The amount of tuition fees in the public schools paid in 1863 was 18,578,728 francs. The average amount paid by each pupil contributing was one franc 68 centimes, or thirty-three cents per month, which, upon an attendance of six months out of twelve, would make the cost of tuition about ten francs, or two dollars per pupil. For a family of several children this must be a very onerous burden, when the average rate of wages of the laboring man is considered. The rate is much above that paid in other countries of Europe, where education is not gratuitous, as, for instance, in some of the Swiss cantons, where, in the rural districts, the amount charged for each pupil is three francs, and in Prussia and Saxony, where the annual charge for each pupil varies from one franc 75 centimes (the amount paid in the school for the poor) to six francs.

According to the recent annual report of Mr. Durey, minister of public instruction, there were in 1863 not less than 692,678 children between the ages of seven and thirteen; that is to say, nearly one-sixth of the children of France who did not attend school. This fact, pregnant with reflection, gains additional significance when the character of the instruction given is analyzed.

In France children are confirmed into the Catholic church, or "make their first communion," as it is called, when they have attained their eleventh or twelfth year. When this ceremony is once passed, the finishing point of school education, so far as the masses are concerned, is reached. And the explanation is simple enough, when it is borne in mind that the first and chief object in going to school is to learn to read the catechism, an essential step preliminary to the religious act referred to. When the children have no further catechism to recite, they have no further need to go to school. Hence it is easy to comprehend that the general attendance reported by no means covers the entire scholastic year. Thus, in 1863, a portion of over one-third of the pupils attended school for periods varying under six months. In the same year out of 657,401 pupils quitting school, there were, according to Minister Durey, 395,393 (or sixty per cent.) reported as knowing how to read, write and cypher, and 262,008 (forty per cent.) are reported to have spent their time unprofitably, or to have been so inadequately instructed as to warrant the belief that the larger portion of them will soon have forgotten the little they have learned. The minister of public instruction intimates, with much pertinency, that to spend millions of francs for so feeble a result is spending money to very little purpose; and says, with much force, that a machine which should produce as little percentage of results would call for a thorough overhauling and repair.

A large proportion of the teachers in France consists of persons attached to various religious bodies or monastic associations. A comparison between statistics for the years 1848 and 1863, will show clearly how these monastic institutions have grown in number and increased their influence in the public schools. Thus, in the year 1843, the different religious orders, whose numbers are dedicated by vow to the duty of teaching, counted a total of 16,958 members, of

whom 3,128 were males, and 13,830 females. The schools conducted by them at that period were 7,590, with 706,917 pupils, a proportion of 212 of the total number of children then attending public schools. As regards the sexes, they are divided as follows: 1,094 boys' schools, with 201,142, or nine per cent. of the total number of boys attending school; and 6,496 girls' schools, with 505,775 pupils, or 46 per cent. of the total number of girls attending public schools. Since that period these religious associations have increased largely, having nearly tripled their numbers in a period of twenty years. That is, in 1863 they counted a total of 46,840, of whom 8,635 were males and 38,205 females. They conduct 17,206 schools, containing 1,610,674 scholars, out of a total of 4,336,068, or 37 per cent. Analyzing the proportion of scholars of each sex, it appears that of the male children in the public schools of France 19 per cent., and of the female 56 per cent. receive their education from persons attached to these religious orders. The net gain of scholars is nearly a million, (903,757.) Adding the pupils in the lyceums, communal colleges, and small seminaries, it may be said, in general terms, that one-fourth of all the boys and two-thirds of all the girls are taught by teachers connected with religious orders. This state of affairs is in a great measure owing to the fact that the teachers connected with the religious orders give instruction without charge; proving conclusively that where education can be got for nothing, it will be preferred to that which costs money.

How far the instruction received through the public schools of France contributes toward making intelligent citizens may be best judged from the statistics of the conscription and marriage returns. In 1830, the proportion of the conscripts (who are drawn in their 20th year) unable to read and write was slightly under fifty per cent., (47.73;) in 1847, it was nearly 35 per cent., (34.91;) and in 1862, it was nearly twenty-seven and a half per cent., (27.49.) In Germany the proportion of conscripts unable to read and write is between two and three per cent.

Of the parties contracting marriage throughout all France in 1863, of the males nearly 34 per cent. (33.70) and of the females nearly 55 per cent. (54.75) could not sign their names. In 1862, there were of males nearly 29 per cent. (28.54) and of females over 43 per cent. (43.26) who could not sign their names. The mean average for both sexes was, for 1853, 44.22 per cent., and for 1862, 35.90 per cent.

These figures are too eloquent of themselves to need any comment. They go to confirm strikingly the declaration of the distinguished publicist Michel Chevalier, in his report on the French international exhibition of 1855: "I am ready to affirm that of our rural male population, between the ages of 30 and 60, not one in ten opens a book to learn anything, and of our female rural population not one in twenty."

I take the liberty of adding some educational statistics of the department of the Rhone, of which Lyons is the capital.

The total population of this department, according to the census of 1861, was 662,193, of which the arrondissement of Lyons contained 492,866, and the city of Lyons proper 318,803.

The total number of children between the ages of seven and thirteen in the department of the Rhone is 65,300, of which 1,200 are reported as not attending school.

The number of public primary schools in the department is 423, inclusive of 100 exclusively for girls, and thirty-three open to both sexes. Out of 258 communes in the department, there is but a single one unprovided with a public school, though there are 171 communes which have no public schools to which girls are admitted.

The total number of pupils in attendance on the public schools is 44,472;

of whom 31,529 receive instruction gratuitously. In the city of Lyons proper the public schools are open gratuitously to all.

Of private schools there are in the department 443, of which 87 are directed by male teachers and 356 by female teachers. The total attendance of pupils in these private schools is 238,803, of whom 19,197 are girls.

For educational purposes in the department the State furnishes no subsidy; the department and the communes contributing, the former a little over 50,000 francs a year, and the latter a sum slightly under 265,000 francs; making a total levied by tax of 315,000 francs, over and above the tuition fees, in such schools as charge tuition.

In addition to the schools already referred to there are ninety-three public primary schools for male adults, with an attendance of 2,832 pupils; and fifteen public primary schools for female adults, with 979 pupils. Of the whole number of adult pupils of both sexes 2,028 are educated gratuitously.

It may not be out of place here to add that, besides the public and private primary schools, there are in the department of the Rhone, as in other departments of France, *Salles d'Asile pour l'enfance*, in which children are admitted and kept during the day; children between three and seven years of age, whose parents are unable from any cause to take proper care of them. In these institutions the children are taught habits of order and industry; attention being directed to the development of their moral and religious, rather than their intellectual powers, although the rudiments of reading are not entirely overlooked.

There are in the department of the Rhone forty-two public asylums of this kind, of which thirty-seven are in the arrondissement of Lyons, and seventeen private asylums in the department, of which seven are in the arrondissement. Of the forty-two public asylums, thirty-six are conducted by ladies belonging to some religious order, and six by ladies of the laity. Of those conducted by the religious orders thirty-three are gratuitous and three paying; while of those conducted by ladies of the laity three are gratuitous, and three paying.

There are 5,299 children in the public asylums of the department; of which 5,099 are admitted gratuitously, and 200 are paying.

Of the seventeen private asylums in the department, sixteen are conducted by persons belonging to religious orders and one by a lady of the laity. Of those conducted by ladies of the religious orders, six are gratuitous and ten paying.

There are 1,386 children in the seventeen private asylums of the department, of which 912 are admitted gratuitously, and 474 are paying.

A few brief remarks on the admirable system of

#### SUPERIOR EDUCATION

pursued at the *Lycée* and *Ecole de la Martinière*, both in the city of Lyons, may not be inappropriate at the close of this report.

In Lyons, as in all the chief towns of France, there is a very fine lycée, or public college, with nearly 1,100 students. As the system of education in these lycéums of France differs in some respects from that in the educational institutions of the United States, it may not be amiss to refer more particularly to them. The lycée combines the peculiarities of the academy, high school and seminary. There is first a primary or preparatory department, and this is followed by eight regular classes, each of which is supposed to require a year's time. To the primary class children are admitted after they have entered on their sixth year, though they are really advanced into the eighth class, or the lowest of the regular classes, until they have reached the ninth or tenth year. While the pupil is presumed to spend a year in each class, he may, if intelligent and giving evidence of superior capacity, pass through two classes in a single year. To complete the entire course requires on an average seven and eight years. Pupils, whether natives or foreigners, are permitted to enter into any one of the classes



on passing the proper examination. The studies of the fourth class correspond in general with the senior class.

There are three distinct categories of schools known under the respective designations of full boarders, half boarders, and day scholars. The first live permanently in the institution, the price of tuition varying with the classes. The full boarders, or pensionaries, pay in the eighth class 650 francs, or \$130 per annum; in the first class 800 francs, or \$160 per annum. This sum includes all expenses for washing and mending, for medical attendance, school books, and stationery. At entering each pensionaire is obliged to bring with him an outfit of clothing, and also of bed linen; or he may purchase the outfit of the institution at an expense of \$100, payable in quarterly instalments.

The demi-pensionaire does not sleep in the institution. He is obliged to come at seven in the morning and remain until eight in the evening, taking all his meals and preparing all his recitations in the lyceum. The tuition fees for demi-pensionaires vary with the class; in the eighth class being 375 francs, or \$70 per annum, and in the first class 500 francs, or \$100 per annum.

The *externes*, or day scholars, attend recitations two hours in the forenoon, from eight to ten o'clock, and two hours in the afternoon, from two to four o'clock. The hours of recitation are the same for all students and for all classes. The tuition fees paid by day scholars vary from 80 francs, or \$16, to 150 francs, or \$30 per annum.

When it is borne in mind that the course of education in the lyceum is most thorough, and in the higher classes embraces all the branches taught in the best colleges in the United States, it must be admitted that the prices thus charged are exceedingly liberal. In many of the larger cities, where the cost of living is high, the actual cost per student exceeds the prices charged, the government assessing on the public budget the excess.

There is one feature connected with the religious instruction of the students in the lyceum which is especially noticeable for its liberality. There is a Catholic chapel attached to the lyceum, in which religious services are regularly held, and which are open to all who choose to attend. There is no obligation to attend except upon those whose parents have expressed a wish to that effect. In addition, twice a week an hour is set apart for the Protestant pastor to give religious instruction to the Protestant children, and a similar privilege is extended to the Jewish rabbi in regard to Israelitish children.

#### THE LA MARTINIERE SCHOOL.

This celebrated educational institute is one of the special subjects of praise of the citizens of Lyons. It is, in fact, a manual labor school, devoted to the study of the arts. It owes its existence to the munificent liberality of Major General Claude Martin, who left to the city of Lyons a special legacy to be devoted to furnishing gratuitous instructions in the arts and sciences. No greater boon could have been devised by philanthropy for the benefit of the working classes; and the name of General Martin deserves to stand on the roll of fame with that of Stephen Girard.

Independently of the value of the real estate and the buildings devoted to the school, the annual income of that one legacy is \$24,000, which sum has been further augmented by another endowment, by M. Eynard, of \$3,000 a year.

The course of instruction in this school requires two years' study. Only day scholars are admitted, who at the time of admittance must be between twelve and fourteen and a half years of age. Applicants must, on entering, be able to read and write, and be well acquainted with the first four rules of arithmetic.

The principal studies are chemistry in the arts, and especially as applied to the dyer's art; mathematics, geometry, algebra, trigonometry and mechanics, machinery and physical sciences, lineal perspective drawings, grammar and writ-

ing, and the theory of the silk manufacture. These studies are practically illustrated by actual manual labor in the work-shops. A course of practical sculpture, of modelling and moulding, complete the course.

The aim of the institution is directly to popularize among the working classes the practical application of science to the arts, and thus to prepare and to keep constantly ready a well-trained body of foremen and head workmen to superintend the different silk manufacturers, which make Lyons famous all the world over. The instruction given in this school is entirely gratuitous. The average number of scholars is between 400 and 500.

#### BREST—J. M. CERRAS, *Consular Agent*.

JUNE 26, 1865.

Since the inauguration of the railway connecting the city and the continent generally I have been intending to lay before you the present advantages of Brest as a seaport.

It is with that view I submit the following relative to the present history and future prospects of this city.

Up to this time the commerce of Brest has remained wholly undeveloped. This has been owing to its limited facilities; its dock room being confined to some few hundred feet of quay at the entrance of the "Senfeld," and that principally occupied by vessels of-war. Trade was there restricted to the first necessities of the population.

Until recently none of the projects for improvement were carried into execution. At last, however, when the question arose of establishing a French line of steamers between the Old World and the New, the people of Brest, appreciating its geographical position and importance, and its great national facilities as a port, submitted their impression to the government. The movement was not at first fully successful, as rival localities had monopolized our foreign commerce, and we had no railway, and were some fifty hours distant from Paris.

Ten years ago the construction of a railway between Brest and Paris was pronounced wholly impracticable in view of the rugged nature of the country and the extraordinary expense which it would entail; but our "Breton" perseverance did not fail us, and to-day we are enjoying its rewards.

His Majesty the Emperor Napoleon visited Brest in 1858. He was at once impressed with its extraordinary natural advantages, and decided to complete what nature had so happily begun.

Since that period everything has progressed with marvellous activity. When in 1853 the insufficiency of the government allowance threatened the works with suspension the town came forward and pledged a loan of 4,000,000 francs to enable it to carry on the undertaking. As president of the chamber of commerce I had the honor to submit the proposition to the government, and my mission was crowned with success.

At the late *fêtes* of the inauguration the French trans-Atlantic steamer Europe was moored alongside our dock.

The following is a summary of the present commercial facilities of Brest:

1. It has an iron drawbridge connecting the two portions of the city, while permitting the passage into dock of the vessels of the French naval marine.

2. The railway, which, since the 25th of April last, places us within sixteen hours of Paris.

3. A second railway, which puts us in communication with Nantes and the south of France. About forty kilometres, or twenty-five miles, yet remain to be constructed. This link will be supplied within the next two years.

4. A harbor or dock bearing the name of the Emperor will soon have all the accessories of a first-class dock; also a floating dock of twelve hectares, some 120,000 yards in surface; also several thousand yards of quay, &c.

Brest enjoys an almost exceptionable advantage in the fact that at every stage of the tide there is always sufficient water to float vessels of the largest tonnage.

The land approaches are most excellent, and the light-houses at Ushant and at Seins render access to the port as secure by night as by day.

The roadstead offers safe anchorage and is commodious, without currents, and is closed in on all sides by high cliffs, affording full protection against southwest gales—the most violent experienced on our coast. In fact, it will be found, on comparing Brest with the other seaports of the Atlantic and of the channel, that it far surpasses them all in natural advantages.

It yet lacks some valuable accessories, such as shears, graving docks, &c.; but these deficiencies will be supplied to meet the necessary demands of its commerce. Meanwhile the naval establishment here will supply these wants to the commercial marine.

#### LA ROCHELLE—THOMAS P. SMITH, *Consul*.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

\* \* \* I am happy to state that American ships, which had disappeared from this port during the war, are beginning to return.

The vintage has just closed, and the wine is more abundant, at a lower price, and of a superior quality, than has been known for twenty years. Already the restoration of prosperity is indicated by numerous orders from the United States, which has given great satisfaction throughout this consular district.

#### NANTES—J. DE LA MONTAGNIE, *Consul*.

*Statement showing the nationality, number, tonnage, and crews of vessels arrived at and departed from Nantes during the year ended September 30, 1865.*

Nationality.	ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURES.		
	No.	Tons.	Crews.	No.	Tons.	Crews.
Russian.....	7	1,803	80	7	1,399	67
Swedish.....	6	1,565	68	7	1,958	75
Norwegian.....	42	11,383	494	38	10,618	409
Danish.....	1	282	14	1	337	14
British.....	236	49,398	2,368	244	52,216	3,374
Hanoverian*.....	1	76	5	1	76	5
Other German states*.....	38	7,106	287	32	6,740	308
Hanseatic cities*.....	2	1,106	42	2	837	42
West Indian Islands.....	25	3,340	202	21	2,575	150
Belgian.....	1	143	7	1	143	7
Portuguese.....	2	338	19	2	338	19
Spanish.....	8	1,615	142	6	1,054	112
Austrian.....				1	246	12
Italian.....	9	2,246	96	8	2,145	86
United States.....	2	1,292	30	5	3,931	69
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>81,693</b>	<b>3,854</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>84,613</b>	<b>4,749</b>
French.....	3,146	286,765	20,674	3,243	300,828	20,474
<b>Aggregate.....</b>	<b>3,526</b>	<b>368,358</b>	<b>24,528</b>	<b>3,619</b>	<b>385,441</b>	<b>25,223</b>

\* German.

*Statement showing the description and quantity of imports and exports of Nantes, St. Nazaire and the small ports in the vicinity, during the year ended September 30, 1865.*

## IMPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Description.	Quantity.
French colonial sugar.....quintals.	240, 696	Iron, cast..... quintals.	34, 784
Foreign colonial sugar.....do....	184, 779	bar and sheet.....do....	7, 011
Coffee.....do....	21, 246	Lead.....do....	21, 492
Cocoa.....do....	4, 728	Zinc.....do....	1, 376
Pepper.....do....	4, 170	Guano.....do....	108, 572
Grain and flour.....do....	91	Other manures.....do....	81, 663
Ground nuts.....do....	24, 800	Cotton.....do....	1, 364
Rice.....do....	11, 450	Woollen goods.....do....	32, 768
Lumber.....cubic metres.	284, 515	Cotton goods.....do....	15, 818
Cabinet wood.....do....	1, 474	Machinery.....do....	124, 897
Dye wood.....do....	2, 149	Steam engines.....do....	40, 000
Coals.....quintals.	2, 003, 840	Boats, iron.....do....	164
Oil—olive, palm, &c.....do....	20, 957		

## EXPORTS.

Sugar, refined.....quintals.	113, 845	Building materials.....quintals.	71, 825
Grain and flour.....do....	863, 505	Thread, linen.....do....	714
Meats, salted.....do....	9, 910	Woollen goods.....do....	2, 717
Butter.....do....	1, 040	Cotton goods.....do....	921
Preserves.....do....	3, 868	Silk goods.....do....	587
Mules.....number.	753	Metals, manufactured.....do....	3, 686
Leeches.....do....	20, 000	Salt.....do....	28, 300
Wine.....tuns.	14, 061	Potatoes.....do....	14, 019
Manures.....quintals.	3, 805	Timber, building.....do....	13, 670
Oil cake.....do....	19, 019		

ST PIERRE—WILLIAM F. GIVEN, *Vice Consul*.

JANUARY 19, 1865.

I have the honor to transmit herewith—1st. Comparative statement of exportations from Martinique for the years ending December 31, 1863 and 1864, respectively. 2d. Comparative statement of exportations from Martinique and Guadeloupe for the year ending December 31, 1864. Guadeloupe, in 1863, exported 60,532 hogsheads of sugar, while in 1864, including the refined sugar, she exported only 31,812, a difference of 28,720. Martinique, in 1863, exported 60,918 hogsheads, and in 1864, 48,322, a difference of 12,596. It will thus be seen, while in 1863 the exportation of sugar from Martinique exceeded that of Guadeloupe only 376 hogsheads, in 1864 there was a difference in favor of Martinique of 16,510 hogsheads. From the statement here presented it will also be perceived that Martinique, in her exportations, has exceeded those of Guadeloupe to the extent of 459,199 litres of molasses, 2,633,219 litres of rum, 151,851 kilos of cocoa, 301,458 kilos of casse, and 500,657 kilos of logwood; while the exportations of Guadeloupe have exceeded those of Martinique to the extent of 209,288 kilos of coffee, 95,366 kilos of cotton, and 112,200 kilos of roucou

*Comparative statement showing the exports from Martinique for the years ended December 31, 1863, and December 31, 1864.*

Description.	1863.	1864.
Sugar..... kilograms.	30,458,778	24,161,246
Molasses..... litres.	84,928	621,494
Rum and tapia..... do..	5,455,051	3,031,043
Coffee..... kilos.	32,161	10,706
Cotton..... do..	1,500	10,135
Cacao..... do..	258,127	221,076
Casse.....	362,589	302,297
Logwood.....	731,556	619,596

*Comparative statement of the exports from Martinique and Guadeloupe for the year ended December 31, 1864.*

Description.	Martinique.	Guadeloupe.
Sugar, refined..... kilograms.		121,676
Sugar, raw..... kilograms.	24,161,246	15,784,309
Molasses..... litres.	621,494	162,295
Rum and tapia..... litres.	3,031,048	397,829
Coffee..... kilograms.	10,706	219,994
Cotton..... kilograms.	10,135	105,501
Cacao..... kilograms.	221,076	69,225
Casse..... kilograms.	302,297	839
Logwood..... kilograms.	619,596	118,939
Roucou..... kilograms.		112,200
Vanilla..... kilograms.		371,500

JANUARY 20, 1865.

I have the honor to inform you that during the year 1864, exclusive of French vessels, there arrived at this port 146 British, 16 American, 3 Swedish, 3 Danish, 2 Portuguese, and 2 Netherlands, making a total of 172 foreign vessels. About 100 were vessels plying between this port and the adjacent British islands.

OCTOBER 4, 1865.

I have the honor to transmit herewith my report on the trade of this consular district during the year ended September 30, 1865. The total number of American vessels arrived at this port during that period was 14—seven brigs and seven schooners—with an aggregate tonnage of 2,200,400.

The yield of sugar, the one great staple of this island, for the present year, has been quite large—between 60,000 and 62,000 hogsheads—and from present appearances the crop for next year will reach 65,000 hogsheads, against 48,000 last year, and 61,000 in 1863. On the other hand, however, for some time past, prices have ruled quite low in France, where the great bulk of the sugar made here has generally been sent, in consequence of which a great deal of it has lately found its way into the New York market, where prices have been more remunerative.

This is especially the case with the better qualities of the clarified sugar, of which a considerable amount is now exported from this island.

There has been some increase in the quantity of cotton grown this year, but

the amount raised is still quite inconsiderable, probably not more than 40,000 kilos in all. More attention is now being given to the culture of this fibre, however, especially in the southern portion of the island, which is well adapted for the growth, and a considerable increase may be expected in succeeding years.

The annexed tables will convey a pretty accurate idea of the progress of trade between the United States and this island during the past two years.

*Comparative statement showing the description, quantity, and value of the imports and exports to and from the United States at the port of St. Pierre for the years ended June 30, 1864 and 1865, respectively.*

## IMPORTS.

Description.	Year ended June 30, 1864.		Year ended June 30, 1865.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		<i>Francs.</i>		<i>Francs.</i>
Staves .....	45,095	19,193	8,500	1,360
Salt beef..... kilograms	179,300	124,433	119,629	64,916
Salt pork.....	190,556	171,742	108,563	128,292
Lard.....	68,634	103,092	38,508	50,160
Butter.....	4,198	8,775	622	1,492
Codfish.....	349,763	167,678	107,699	43,165
Oil pumice.....	570,206	88,512	298,910	44,163
Various other kinds of manure.....	24,882	5,552		
Flour.....	2,955,570	1,453,738	1,621,760	761,191
Corn.....	481,915	89,063	193,784	57,087
Dried vegetables.....	33,351	9,726	32,413	12,404
Rice.....	20,780	12,468	148,243	82,939
Tobacco, (leaf).....	221,653	539,340	53,645	121,438
Lumber..... M	34,319	13,634	198,028	93,079
Shingles.....			90,000	1,440
Wines..... litres	964	1,447	358	537
Candles..... kilograms	33,288	44,006	18,273	22,532
Shoes.....			16	40
Musical instruments.....	58	100	15	60
Articles of brass, copper, tin, &c....	529	572	157	401
Furniture.....		6,482		14,834
Other household articles.....		113		1,020
Merchandise not enumerated above.....		467,586		192,095
Total.....		3,327,252		1,694,645

## EXPORTS.

Sugar..... kilograms	2,271,467	788,524	231,940	115,554
Molasses..... litres	299,500	81,759	152,148	130,429
Cocoa..... kilograms			430	473
Liquors..... litres	60	108		
Tapia..... litres	411	111	471	118
Merchandise not enumerated above.....		169,500		
Total.....		1,040,002		246,574

In explanation of the great excess in the amount of imports for the first of these years, it may be stated, that during the most part of that year flour and other provisions were remarkably low in price in the United States, which fact,

added to the high rate of exchange then prevailing in their favor, induced the merchants here to obtain a much greater amount of those articles from there than usual—probably more than half the amount consumed here—whereas, generally speaking, the larger portion of the provisions, as well as dry goods and such like, used here, come from France.

The importations for the year ended June 30, 1865, may be taken as a fair average for many years past, if we except the articles of lumber and shingles which, before the war, were generally ten or twelve times the amount here stated.

I see no good reason why, with a resumption of the trade with the lumber districts of the Carolinas, it may not be quite as considerable hereafter.

*Comparative statement showing the nationality, number, and aggregate tonnage of the vessels arrived at the port of St. Pierre for the years ended June 30, 1864, and June 30, 1865.*

Nationality.	Year ended June 30, 1864.		Year ended June 30, 1865.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
France.....	78	21,447.35	78	20,714.99
United States.....	48	6,841.56	32	4,566.99
French colonies and other countries..	392	30,048.87	358	26,430.12
Total.....	518	58,337.78	468	51,712.10

The following are the average prices of the principal articles of exportation of this island for the past six months:

Raw sugar, 19 to 23 francs the 50 kilograms; clarified sugar, 30 to 36 francs the 50 kilograms; logwood, 56 francs the 500 kilograms; molasses, 16 to 18 francs the hectolitre; tapia, 32 to 34 francs the hectolitre.

No changes have been made in the colonial tariff or port regulations during the past year.

*Statement showing the description and quantity of exports from Martinique during the nine months ended September 30, 1865.*

Description.	Quantity.
Sugar.....	hogsheads. 51,867
Molasses.....	litres. 187,184
Rum and tapia.....	do. 3,611,182
Coffee.....	kilograms. 43,168
Cacao.....	do. 208,056
Cotton.....	do. 44,553
Cassia.....	do. 369,648
Logwood.....	do. 360,065

GUADELOUPE—H. THIONVILLE, *Consul*.

*Statement showing the description and quantity of exports from Guadeloupe for the nine months ended September 30, 1865.*

Description.	Quantity.
Sugar.....hogsheads.	43, 265
Molasses.....litres.	144, 904
Rum and tapia.....do..	942, 688
Coffee.....kilograms.	445, 247
Cacao.....do..	78, 797
Cotton.....do..	229, 207
Cassia.....do..	709
Logwood.....do..	124, 690
Roucou.....do..	100, 630
Vanilla.....do..	1, 272

HAVRE—JAMES O. PUTNAM, *Consul*.

FEBRUARY 9, 1866.

Enclosed I have the honor to submit my annual statement of imports into Havre for the year 1865.

While Havre has by no means recovered its former prosperity, it has been relieved from much of the depression of 1864. The demand for tonnage to the United States has been considerably greater than the supply, owing to the great increase of exports since the close of the war. The French commercial interests have been much disturbed by the conflict between Spain and Chile. There is a large trade between Chile and this port, which has sought imperial protection.

I am informed that the French government has now under consideration projects for a considerable extension of its steam line of postal navigation, viz: 1st. The establishment of a line from Port Louis, Mauritius, to Point de Galle, Ceylon, where it will join the French Messageries line to Europe, India, China, and Japan. 2d. A line from New Caledonia to Sidney, Melbourne, and Port Louis, in conjunction with a line from the latter place to Aden and Suez. 3d. A line from Port Louis to the Cape of Good Hope, and thence to Rio Janeiro, to join the French line to Brazil.

In connexion with this subject, I have thought that the results obtained by the French transatlantic line of steamers since its establishment would prove interesting to the department, and I beg to state that the transatlantic company made, during the year 1864, seven trips to New York. Its aggregate receipts for freight and passengers amounted to 734,000 francs, or \$146,800, while the subsidy allowed by the French government, per round trip of each steamer, was 117,000 francs, or \$23,400. In 1865 the receipts for nine voyages were 1,860,000 francs, or \$372,000. The receipts of the same company's line to Vera Cruz for 1865 exhibit an increase of fifty per cent. over the receipts of 1864. In March next the company will have five steamers of 1,300 to 1,500 horse power, on the Havre and New York line, and six of 1,200 horse power, one of 600, and five of lesser power, for the secondary line of the West Indies, Panama, and intercolonial.

I understand that from the 15th March next the company intends to employ some of its vessels exclusively in conveying emigrants and goods from this port to New York; in which case there will be from that date a weekly departure



to the United States. The establishment of a regular line between Havana and New Orleans is likewise in contemplation.

A return just issued shows that the effective force of the French merchant marine, sailing vessels, and steamers included, on the 31st December 1864, was 15,184 in number, and 998,519 in tonnage. On corresponding day of the previous year the numbers were 985,235.

*Statement showing the number and tonnage of the merchant marine of France at the close of the year 1864.*

Vessels of—	Number.	Tonnage.
800 tons and upwards.....	50	58,246
700 to 800 tons.....	31	22,943
600 to 700 tons.....	50	32,433
500 to 600 tons.....	119	65,196
400 to 500 tons.....	256	114,605
300 to 400 tons.....	296	104,826
200 to 300 tons.....	639	155,318
100 to 200 tons.....	1,286	181,116
60 to 100 tons.....	1,541	117,759
30 to 60 tons.....	1,586	67,742
20 to 30 tons.....	963	23,635
10 to 20 tons.....	1,595	23,113
Below 10 tons.....	6,776	31,588
Total.....	15,188	998,520

Of the above, 3,596 vessels of 41,197 tons were employed in what is termed "the little fishery" on the French coast; 6,691 vessels of 33,877 tons belonged to the Atlantic ports, and 1,905 vessels of 7,630 tons to the Mediterranean.

14,954 emigrants have embarked at this port for the United States during the year 1865.

*Comparative table of importations of cottons into Havre during the years 1863-'64-'65.*

Where from.	1865.	1864.	1863.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
New Orleans and Texas.....	17,112	4,229	3,356
Mobile.....	1,871		
Charleston and Savannah.....			
New York.....	7,349	399	683
Brazil.....	30,017	27,054	9,097
India and China.....	58,751	65,326	
Other countries.....	180,529	159,931	196,574
Total.....	295,629	256,939	209,715

*Stock of cotton on hand at Havre on the 31st of December of the following years :*

Years.	Bales.
1865 .....	34,280
1864 .....	51,140
1863 .....	23,260
1862 .....	56,785
1861 .....	137,950
1860 .....	105,020
1859 .....	45,130
1858 .....	136,690
1857 .....	82,600
1856 .....	46,800
1855 .....	53,650
1854 .....	72,250
1853 .....	21,000

*Comparative table of arrivals of vessels at Havre during the years 1864-'65 from the United States.*

Where from.	No. of vessels, 1865.	No. of vessels, 1864.
New York .....	37	73
New Orleans .....	16	7
Mobile .....	1	.....
Philadelphia .....	3	.....
Baltimore .....	2	.....
Richmond, Va. ....	1	.....
Total .....	60	80

*Comparative table of departure of vessels from Havre for ports of the United States during the years 1864-'65.*

Where for.	No. of vessels, 1865.	No. of vessels, 1864.
New York .....	46	47
New Orleans .....	6	2
Baltimore .....	1	.....
Total .....	53	49

*Comparative statement showing the number of vessels entered and cleared at Havre during the years 1864-'65.*

Where from.	ENTERED.		Where to.	CLEARED.	
	1865.	1864.		1865.	1864.
Russia .....	33	52	Russia .....	23	21
Sweden .....	69	55	Sweden .....	63	30
Norway .....	74	101	Norway .....	98	107
Denmark .....			Denmark .....	18	36
Great Britain .....	1,162	1,121	Great Britain .....	1,145	1,395
German Confederation .....	7	11	German Confederation .....	10	5
Free Cities of Mecklenberg .....	116	102	Free Cities of Mecklenberg .....	95	83
Netherlands .....	53	64	Netherlands .....	52	58
Belgium .....	65	44	Belgium .....	67	61
Portugal .....	82	60	Portugal .....	88	75
Spain .....	38	33	Spain .....	39	31
Italy .....	4	7	Italy .....	27	11
Austria .....	1		Austria .....	4	2
Turkey, &c .....	6	8	Turkey, &c .....		1
Egypt .....	1		Egypt .....	13	13
Barbary States .....			Barbary States .....	1	
Western coast of Africa .....	8	10	Western coast of Africa .....	3	3
British Indies, &c .....	28	56	British Indies, &c .....	7	12
Philippine islands .....		2	Philippine islands .....		
China and Oceanica .....	2	3	China and Oceanica .....	5	4
United States .....	60	94	United States .....	52	51
Mexico and Guatemala .....	21	22	Mexico and Guatemala .....	28	28
New Granada .....	4	8	New Granada .....	7	4
Venezuela .....	14	17	Venezuela .....	8	14
Brazils .....	122	111	Brazils .....	88	85
Uruguay .....	44	41	Uruguay .....	11	16
Argentine republic .....	38	22	Argentine republic .....	21	18
Ecuador and Patagonia .....		1	Ecuador and Patagonia .....	1	2
Peru and Bolivia .....	33	71	Peru and Bolivia .....	17	24
Chili .....	12	14	Chili .....	22	27
Hayti .....	76	83	Hayti .....	19	27
Spanish West Indies .....	54	73	Spanish West Indies .....	38	37
Dutch West Indies .....	2	1	Danish and Dutch West Indies .....	6	8
British West Indies and Canada .....	16	17	British West Indies and Canada .....	8	9
Reunion .....	4	8	Reunion .....	8	12
Martinique .....	35	38	Martinique .....	43	25
Guadeloupe .....	43	30	Guadeloupe .....	33	28
French Guiana .....	8	5	French Indies, Mayotte, &c .....	2	1
French Indies, Mayotte, &c .....	1	2	Senegambia and Gaboon .....	13	13
Senegambia and Gaboon .....	7	8	Whale, seal, and other fisheries .....	2	3
Whale, seal, and other fisheries .....		2	French Guiana .....	1	
Coasting traders .....	3,277	3,416	Coasting traders .....	3,315	3,532
Total .....	5,620	5,813	Total .....	5,501	5,912

## SPANISH DOMINIONS.

BARCELONA—JOHN A. LITTLE, *Consul*.

JANUARY 16, 1865.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the following report of the imports into and exports from the ports of Barcelona and Tarragona, to and from the United States, for the quarter ended December 31, 1864 :

Imports—434,950 staves, 555 boxes of petroleum, and 3 boxes sewing machines.

Exports—365 bales and 6 boxes of corks, containing 9,135,720 corks of different sizes, valued at \$7,533 82.

Tarragona imported 143,000 staves, and exported 4,672 gallons of red wine, valued at \$1,822 08.

*Statement showing the quantity of cotton entered at Barcelona during the fourth quarter of 1864, together with the name of the port whence shipped.*

Ports whence shipped.	Quantity.	Ports whence shipped.	Quantity.
Cadiz..... bales..	1,293	Marseilles..... bales..	3,865
Cette..... do...	384	Matanzas..... do...	1,484
Havana..... do...	323	Palma..... do...	88
Liverpool..... do...	927	Parahiba..... do...	1,323
Maranham..... do...	550	Seville..... do...	70
Total.....			10,307
Quantity imported from January 1 to September 30, 1864.....			76,434
Total for the year 1864.....			86,741

*Statement showing the number, tonnage, and nationality of vessels entered at Barcelona during the quarter ended December 31, 1864.*

Nationality.	No.	Tons.	Nationality.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	2	642	Italian.....	27	4,936
Austrian.....	4	921	Prussian.....	11	3,422
British.....	12	3,812	Russian.....	4	2,072
Belgian.....	1	202	Spanish.....	588	64,353
Danish.....	5	924	Swedish and Norwegian..	31	9,007
French.....	12	1,600	Total.....	700	92,434
Grecian.....	1	260			
Netherlands.....	2	283			

*Tabular statement showing the number, tonnage, and crews of Spanish and foreign vessels entered at Barcelona during the year 1864, together with the number of passengers and the amount of steam power employed.*

Nationality.	Where from.	No.	Tons.	Crews.	Horse power.	No. of passengers.
Spanish.....	Asia and America..	225	46,008	2,850	815	400
Do.....	Foreign ports.....	655	117,231	11,754	47,273	4,299
Do.....	Coasting vessels.....	3,001	205,016	26,972	66,651	25,939
Do.....	Small coasters.....	1,972	32,528	9,790		232
Foreign with cargoes.....		549	134,137	5,550	180	20
Foreign in ballast or transit..		39	6,613	346	115	9
Total.....		6,541	541,533	47,262	115,034	30,899

OCTOBER 14, 1865.

The commerce between the United States and this consular district has continued in such a depressed condition since my report of 1864, that I have little information to communicate in my report for the year ending September 30, 1865, further than a statement of the movement of vessels at the port of Barcelona, the importations of cotton, and a list of the few imports and exports from and to the United States. The financial and industrial crisis from which Spain has suffered so much, still continues with little or no melioration, and the general unsettled state of the country gives little encouragement for commercial enterprise. From the 10th of August last, business of all kinds has been completely suspended on account of the breaking out of the cholera. \* \* \*

*Statement showing the number, nationality, and tonnage of vessels entered at the port of Barcelona from October 1, 1864, to September 30, 1865.*

Nationality.	No.	Tonnage.	Nationality.	No.	Tonnage.
American.....	7	3,341	Holland.....	9	1,206
Austrian.....	10	3,417	Italian.....	154	26,900
Belgian.....	6	1,368	Mecklenburg.....	5	611
Danish.....	8	1,285	Oldenburg.....	1	166
English.....	90	25,498	Portuguese.....	5	752
French.....	79	6,737	Prussian.....	47	15,874
Greek.....	2	508	Russian.....	34	13,407
Hanoverian.....	1	183	Spanish.....	2,402	283,771
Hamburg.....	1	94	Swedish and Norwegian.....	58	19,212

Year ending September 30, 1865.—Total.... 2,919 vessels; tonnage, 404,430

Year ending September 30, 1864.—Total.... 3,564 vessels; tonnage, 510,281

Difference .....	645	105,851
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*Statement showing the amount of cotton imported into Catalonia from October 1, 1864, to September 30, 1865, and also the number of bales from the several ports of shipment.*

	Bales.		Bales.
From Adra.....	26	From Manzanillo.....	31
Aguadilla.....	478	Maranon.....	550
Alexandria.....	150	Marseilles.....	29,838
Bahia.....	307	Matamoras.....	676
Cadiz.....	1,632	Matanzas.....	1,654
Carril.....	3,416	Mayaguez.....	3,062
Cette.....	6,344	Matril.....	77
Cienfuegos.....	11	Palma.....	588
Genoa.....	19	Parahiba.....	1,803
Gibraltar.....	20	Pernambuco.....	9,700
Guayaquil.....	62	Ponce.....	97
Guia.....	619	Puerto Cabello.....	540
Havana.....	2,810	Puerto Rico.....	162
Ibira.....	10	Santander.....	200
Liverpool.....	7,668	Seville.....	70
London.....	50	Trinidad.....	50
Malaga.....	95		
Malta.....	370	Total.....	72,085

*Comparative statement showing the import of cotton into Catalonia from 1859 to 1864, inclusive.*

1859.....	111,737 bales, weighing 2,402,849 arrobas.
1860.....	110,575 bales, weighing 2,358,934 arrobas.
1861.....	113,669 bales, weighing 2,274,679 arrobas.
1862.....	73,285 bales, weighing 1,169,592 arrobas.
1863.....	106,043 bales, weighing 1,519,591 arrobas.
1864.....	89,232 bales, weighing 1,161,520 arrobas.

*Statement showing the imports and exports of Catalonia from and to the United States from October 1, 1864, to September 30, 1865.*

IMPORTS, BARCELONA.

787 gross mil. staves,  
555 cases petroleum, and  
3 boxes sewing machines.

IMPORTS, TARRAGONA.

812 gross mil. staves.

EXPORTS, BARCELONA.

	Value.
2, 199 bales and 6 boxes, containing 53,903,440 corks.....	\$47, 400 70
100 quarter-casks red wine.....	1, 574 04
Total.....	<u>\$48, 974 74</u>

EXPORTS, TARRAGONA.

	Value.
9, 344 gallons common red wine.....	\$3, 644 16
150 barrels common red wine.....	1, 953 17
74 barrels claret wine.....	1, 093 10
1, 204 quintals licorice root.....	3, 658 75
40 boxes licorice paste.....	1, 913 40
Total.....	<u>\$12, 262 58</u>
Total value of exports to the United States during the year	\$61, 237 32
About one-third of that of the preceding year.	

MALAGA—JOHN R. GEARY, *Consul.*

DECEMBER 31, 1864.

'Trade with the United States from this consular district has been very limited during the quarter ended this day.

The value of imports of American produce by American vessels amounted to \$48, 242.

The exports to the United States during the quarter have been unusually small, compared with previous quarters during the vintage season. The exports in American vessels amounted to..... \$173, 201 00  
 In foreign ..... 159, 640 00

Total exports by American and foreign vessels..... 332, 841 00

American and foreign entered during the present quarter..... \$2, 607 00

This market continues dull. At the present moment there is very little commercial animation.

No change in prices to communicate excepting in raisins, which have been declining, and may be quoted to-day, as follows: boxes, layers at \$1; boxes, bunch, \$0 75. The stock on hand is large, and most of it would go forward to the United States should encouraging advices be received.

Freights to the United States for lead, \$5 per ton; for fruit, \$10 to \$11.

The stave market continues dull, owing to the heavy stock on hand. Large pipe staves may be quoted at \$1 65, and light pipe at \$1 30 per md.

*Exchange.*—On London, 47.50 to 60; Paris, 5.22; Hamburg, 44.30.

There have been no royal orders or edicts affecting the trade with the United States.

*Statement showing the nationality and number of sailing vessels and steamers entered at the port of Malaga during the year 1864; also their total tonnage and number of crews.*

Nationality.	No. of sailing vessels.	No. of steamers.	Nationality.	No. of sailing vessels.	No. of steamers.
United States.....	21	.....	Netherlands.....	11	10
Spanish, (coasters included).....	1, 253	420	Haytian.....	5	.....
British.....	137	24	Prussian.....	10	.....
French.....	32	14	Russian.....	7	2
Italian.....	32	.....	Portuguese.....	17	.....
Swedish and Norwegian.....	38	.....	Greek.....	1	.....
Danish.....	17	.....	Roman.....	1	.....
German.....	32	.....	Austrian.....	1	.....
			Belgian.....	1	2
Total number.....				1, 616	472
Total tonnage.....				86, 190	180, 000
Total of crews.....				14, 500	14, 160

*Comparative tabular statement showing the tonnage, number of American vessels and their crews arrived at the port of Malaga during the period of nine years ended December 31, 1864.*

Years.	Number of vessels.	Register of tonnage.	CREWS.		
			American.	Foreign.	Total.
1856.....	63	15,793	431	76	507
1857.....	66	17,901	446	39	485
1858.....	50	15,777	406	56	462
1859.....	50	16,409	412	43	455
1860.....	75	22,092	563	48	611
1861.....	40	11,823	303	25	328
1862.....	46	13,511	353	14	367*
1863.....	26	10,437	267	5	272
1864.....	22	7,245	184	1	185

\* Decrease owing to foreign charters, particularly British.

*Comparative statement showing the description and value of imports into Malaga from the United States in American and Spanish vessels during the period of nine years ended December 31, 1864.*

Years.	In American vessels.		In Spanish vessels.		Total value.
	Description.	Value.	Description.	Value.	
1856	Staves, flour, corn, &c..	\$228,030	Cotton .....	\$168,700	\$396,730
1857	.....do.....	362,781	.....do.....	163,300	526,081
1858	.....do.....	308,052	.....do.....	190,780	498,832
1859	Staves .....	158,066	.....do.....	457,650	615,716
1860	.....do.....	376,995	.....do.....	187,289	564,284
1861	.....do.....	114,503	.....do.....	220,626	335,129
1862	.....do.....	133,021	.....do.....	502,027	635,048
1863	.....do.....	184,531	Staves .....	15,322	199,853
1864	.....do.....	153,842	.....do.....	35,222	189,064



*Comparative statement showing the description and value of exports from the consular district of Malaga to the United States in American and foreign vessels during the nine years ended December 31, 1864.*

Years.	Description.	Whence exported.	Nationality.		Total.	Decrease.	Increase.
			In United States vessels.	In foreign vessels.			
1856....	Fruit.....	Malaga.....	\$1,240,907	\$405,360	\$1,009,007	.....	.....
	Lead.....	Almeria and Adra..	76,370	176,370			
1857....	Fruit.....	Malaga.....	1,118,847	880,199	2,221,112	.....	\$312,105
	Lead.....	do.....	153,867	68,199			
1858....	Fruit.....	do.....	746,994	482,687	1,371,415	\$849,697	.....
	Lead.....	do.....	120,936	20,798			
1859....	Fruit.....	do.....	1,109,880	687,745	1,922,848	.....	551,433
	Lead.....	do.....	79,143	46,080			
1860....	Fruit.....	do.....	1,684,475	798,607	2,665,117	.....	742,269
	Lead.....	do.....	91,049	90,986			
1861....	Fruit.....	do.....	473,491	122,281	656,322	2,008,795	.....
	Lead.....	do.....	5,550	55,000			
1862....	Fruit.....	do.....	495,626	442,865	1,071,663	.....	415,341
	Lead.....	do.....	114,445	18,727			
1863....	Fruit.....	do.....	290,749	739,196	1,074,491	.....	2,828
	Lead.....	do.....	19,178	35,368			
1864....	Fruit.....	do.....	253,836	619,488	963,971	110,520	.....
	Lead.....	do.....	26,805	63,842			

### MARCH 31, 1865.

I have the honor to make the following report on the trade with the United States from this consular district for the quarter ending the 31st of March, 1865:

The importations of American produce, consisting as usual of staves, amounted in value to \$18,245, and by foreign vessels to \$24,000; total value of staves imported, \$42,245. The stock of staves on hand is large, and dull of sale; pipe staves, heavy, at \$1 70; light, at \$1 25.

The value of exports for the same period, by American flag, amounted in value to \$35,727; and by foreign flags to \$196,469; total value of exports to New York and Boston, \$232,196.

This market has become firmer. Owing to the late favorable reports from the United States the stock has been brought up, and prices have advanced. There remains a stock of about 100,000 boxes of raisins, all of which must go forward to the United States during the present spring months, together with the usual shipments of lead and mixed articles. The following are the quotations of the market:

Raisins, layers, \$1 30 to \$1 60 per box; ditto, bunch, \$1 20 to \$1 25 per box; almonds, caeks of 100 lbs., \$4 25 to \$4 50; ditto, soft shell, \$4 per fanega; licorice paste, per 100 lbs., \$11 to \$12; ditto, sticks, per 100 lbs., \$3; mats, per dozen, \$3 to \$3 50; lead, per quintal, \$4 10 to \$4 20. Wines: Malaga, common white, per arroba, \$1 65 to \$1 75; ditto sweet, \$2 to \$2 20; red, \$3; Malaga superior, \$4 30 to \$12, according to age.

*Exchanges.*—On the United States, no regular course; London, 90 to 50; Paris, 5.25; Hamburg, 11.55.

Freights have continued very low. Lead, to the United States, has been lately shipped at \$4 and \$5 per ton, and other articles \$6, with but little offering. There has been, for some time past, a great falling off in the arrivals

A. M. HANCOCK, *Consul*.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

The close of the war has stimulated the trade with the United States, and it now promises to approximate that of former years.

*Raisins* this year are very abundant and exceedingly fine. So far there has been but little demand except for the American market. The crop is variously estimated from 1,500,000 to 1,800,000 boxes, and the presumption is that at least a million of boxes will find their way to the United States—an amount nearly equal to that of 1860, which year was characterized by the largest shipments ever made to that country.

The price this year opened at \$2 per box for layers and \$1 90 per box for bunch. The price has since fallen to \$1 20 for bunch. So large an amount of money was made on the shipment to the United States the past spring that it has caused a number to embark in the American trade heretofore not engaged in it.

The crop of lemons is small, but the fruit is very good. There are four crops of lemons in a year, or, in other words, a continuous crop, for the trees bloom every month; some months much more than others. Previous to the 1st of September they are sold by the thousand. A thousand of the first of the crop fill four boxes, (called here quarter boxes,) the size shipped to the United States. After the 1st of September they are sold by the box. Then the fruit is smaller, and a box, or four quarter boxes, will contain from eleven to fourteen hundred. The prices have ranged from \$3 50 to \$1 25 per quarter box.

*Figs* are abundant, but the fruit small.

*Wines* promise a large yield. Prices for new wine average from \$14 to \$18 per quarter cask of 30 to 32 gallons.

*Almonds* have had a good yield, but the fruit is light. There is now no demand for shipment, hence no fixed prices.

*Of packing grapes* the crop is small, but the fruit good. Prices are high—from \$3 to \$5 for keg of 25 pounds.

*Freights*.—American vessels are in demand, and many more than are now here could get charters if they were within reach of us. Freights to New York or Boston vary from seven to ten dollars per ton. A few days ago an English steamer sailed from this port direct to New York with fruit. This is the first steamer that has sailed direct from this port to the United States, and if the experiment is successful the probability is that steamers may entirely supersede sailing-vessels in this trade.

The imports for the last year were 1,494,662 staves, and 6,946 sleepers, or cross-ties, for the railway between this city and Cordova. The total value of imports was \$540,000.

During the year ended this day thirty-nine United States vessels entered this port, with an aggregate tonnage of 13,589 tons.

The grain crop throughout the peninsula is fully an average one, and the prices of wheat and Indian corn are a shade lower than at this season last year. The first quality of wheat is selling at \$2 80 to 2 85 per fanega of 95 pounds. Corn is selling at \$2 15 the fanega. At the same time last year the first quality of wheat sold at \$3 05 to \$3 10 the fanega, and Indian corn at \$2 20 to \$2 30 the fanega.

In 1860, the year before the war, the exports from this consulate to the United States were valued at \$2,665,117. In 1861, at \$656,322, a decrease of \$2,008,795. In 1862, the value of exports to the United States reached the sum of \$1,071,663, an increase over the previous year of \$415,341. In 1863, the estimated value was \$1,074,491, an increase of \$2,828 over the year 1862.

In the year 1864, it amounted to \$963,971, a decrease on the value of exports of 1863, of \$110,520.

These results are for the entire year, and for the first nine months of the present year those exports amount to \$1,089,888, showing an increase over the year 1864 of \$126,117.

My impression is that the exports to the United States this year will exceed those of the last year by half a million dollars at least.

A recent able review of the statistics of Spain contains the following statements: About the time of Julius Cæsar Spain contained a population of about 68,000,000; but in 1688, it had decreased to about 8,000,000. But from that period the increase has been continuous. In 1768, the population had risen to 9,307,800; in 1789, to 10,761,480. In 1797, it exceeded 12,000,000. In 1820, it had fallen to 11,000,000. In 1823, it had again risen to 12,000,000; and in 1828, to 13,698,029; but the official returns of 1837 register only 12,222,872; and a new tendency to decrease commences. In 1842 the population did not exceed 12,054,000. It gained about 110,000 in 1846, but fell to 10,942,000 in 1850, if the official documents of that period may be credited, which they are not, for in 1861 a census, said to be taken with the greatest care, shows the population to be about 16,000,000.

This population is scattered over a surface of 506,668 kilometres, which makes it very thinly peopled. About 46 per cent. of the whole surface of the kingdom is still uncultivated; and of 3,803,991 able-bodied men, 125,000 belong to the clergy, 541,335 to the army, navy, and the class of military functionaries, and 428,716 to the nobility; of the remainder, 47,312 were students, 5,693 advocates, 9,351 writers, 27,922 belonging to the customs, and 506,090 were servants, showing a total of 1,225,799 men living apart from all manufacturing or agricultural labor.

The export trade of Spain, which in 1849 was only 570,000,000 francs, was in 1861, 865,000,000, but it was only in 1853, '54, and '55, that the exports exceeded the imports.

The railway between Malaga and Cordova is nearly completed. The cars have been running regularly between the two places for about six weeks. On the fifteenth instant the road from Cordova to Madrid was opened to Bailen, which puts us now in railway connexion with the capital of the kingdom, excepting about four hours staging from Bailen to Venta de Cordenas.

No new manufacturing establishments have been put in operation since transmitting my last report.

Exchange on London is 50 to 50 $\frac{1}{10}$ . On Paris, 5 $\frac{2}{10}$ . On Hamburg, 44 $\frac{20}{100}$ , at 90 days.

*Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of the exports from Malaga to the United States during the year 1865.*

Description.	Quantity.	Description.	Quantity.
Raisins.....boxes	846, 155	Figs.....drums	100
Do.....frails	18, 106	Do.....half drums	200
Do.....kegs	2, 618	Do.....quarter drums	100
Do.....casks	1, 264	Do.....eighth drums	100
Do.....barrels	2, 246	Do.....boxes	250
Do.....half barrels	641	Do.....half boxes	2, 200
Do.....cases	31	Do.....frails	300
Almonds.....frails	10, 991	Lemons.....boxes	26, 076
Do.....barrels	331	Do.....half boxes	300
Do.....boxes	5, 207	Do.....half chests	67
Do.....bags	657	Orange peel.....bales	230
Olive oil.....quarter casks	1, 349	Oranges.....boxes	1, 101
Do.....barrels	209	Mats.....bales	280
Olives.....kegs	442	Wine.....quarter casks	1, 810
Do.....barrels	100	Do.....eighth casks	605
Do.....half barrels	146	Do.....barrels	50
Do.....jars	1, 000	Licorice root.....bundles	4, 077
Grapes.....barrels	1, 336	Licorice paste.....cases	340
Do.....half barrels	500	Palm-leaf hats.....bales	167
Do.....kegs	4, 688	Lead.....quintals	27, 693
Do.....half kegs	617	Prunes.....boxes	300
Canary seed.....sacks	505	Garlic.....seroons	35
Do.....barrels	100	Pimento.....sacks	70
Chestnuts.....frails	25	Nuts.....bales	80

Total value of exports to the United States, \$1,879,636 86.

#### RECAPITULATION.

The above exports were distributed as follows :

Nationality of ships.	Amount.	Ports of destination.	Amount.
United States.....	\$711, 654 76	New York.....	\$1, 349, 743 11
British.....	653, 328 48	Boston.....	335, 002 12
Norwegian.....	156, 333 55	Philadelphia.....	44, 400 44
German.....	98, 930 29	San Francisco.....	33, 141 95
Spanish.....	50, 385 02	Baltimore.....	55, 996 68
Italian.....	8, 552 10	New Orleans.....	61, 352 56
Danish.....	42, 282 89		
Russian.....	71, 142 99		
Swedish.....	87, 026 78		
Total.....	1, 879, 636 86	Total.....	1, 879, 636 86

*Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of imports into and exports from Malaga in American and foreign vessels, during the year ended December 31, 1865.*

## IMPORTS.

IN AMERICAN VESSELS.			IN FOREIGN VESSELS.		
Description.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Total value.
Staves..... No..	970,635	\$194,127 00	555,200	\$111,040	
Petroleum... gals..	2,068	1,096 00	40,361	30,000	
		195,223 00	.....	141,040	\$336,263 00

## EXPORTS.

Lead, wine, &c ....	.....	\$711,654 76	.....	\$1,181,239	1,181,239 76
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SANTANDER—RICHARD C. HANNA, *Consul*.

NOVEMBER 20, 1865.

In submitting my report for the twelve months ended the 30th of September of the present year, I have the honor to transmit the accompanying tables relative to the trade of Santander.

1. Return of "imports," showing the quantities of merchandise which, according to the books of the custom-house, have entered the port; the countries whence, and their estimated values.

2. Comparison between the quantities and estimated value of the imports during the last two years, showing their relative increase or decrease.

3. Return of "exports," according to the quantities and values in the customs accounts.

4. A table of comparison between the export trade during the last two years, contrasting the increase and decrease respectively.

5. Return of merchandise entering and leaving the port coastwise during the last twelve months, with increase and decrease as compared with the antecedent year.

6. Return of shipping, foreign and coasting, which entered the harbor during last year.

7. Return of shipping, foreign and coasting, which cleared from Santander during the same period.

It will perhaps conduce to the simplicity of this report if I commence with an analysis of the receipts by this custom-house before I proceed to an examination of the tables.

The duties which have been received upon imports by the custom-house at Santander, are analyzed as follows :

*Comparative statement showing the amount of duties collected during the years ended September 30, 1865, and 1864.*

Nationality.	General articles of trade.	Supplies on rail-ways.	Goods from Span-ish America.	Goods from other parts of America.	From Asia.	Duties on single cargo seized.	Total.
1865.							
Spanish .....	\$380,620 80	\$11,993 60	\$375,591 50	\$152,364 35	\$1,120 50	\$5,983 25	\$927,676 00
Foreign .....	25,730 50	157,275 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	183,006 00
	406,351 30	169,269 10	375,591 50	152,364 35	1,120 50	5,983 25	1,110,682 00
1864.							
Spanish .....	\$590,868 62	\$65,943 87	\$377,903 44	\$20,522 19	.....	.....	\$940,258 12
Foreign .....	30,212 51	252,055 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	282,268 23
	621,101 13	317,998 59	377,903 44	20,522 19	.....	.....	1,522,526 35

*Decrease of duties during the year ended September 30, 1865.*

Spanish .....	\$210,267 82	\$53,950 27.	\$2,311 94	\$53,157 84	*	†	\$319,687 87
Foreign .....	4,482 01	94,780 22	.....	.....	*	†	99,262 23
	214,749 83	148,730 49	2,311 94	53,157 84	.....	.....	418,950 10

\* Increase in 1865, \$1,112 50.

† Increase in 1865, \$5,983 25.

The foregoing table of decrease shows a total of..... \$418,950 10  
Deduct the exceptional seizure and Asiatic import of..... 7,105 75

The real decrease amounts to..... 411,844 35

Thus the duties have diminished nearly one-third. The trade between the mother country and the colonies appears to have undergone but a slight fluctuation. Goods are recorded to have contributed about a quarter less to the fiscal revenue than in the previous year. The European trade produced but two-thirds of what it did in 1864, and railways were accountable for a loss in duties of nearly one-half.

#### IMPORT TRADE.

Although, as I have mentioned in former reports, the books of the custom-house, in the presence of the prevalence of contraband trade, afford no reliable evidence of the quantity of goods actually entering the ports of Spain, they may, I believe, be considered as averages indicative of the rise and fall in the demand of particular items.

In this point of view, and dividing the imports into the three great heads of iron and its manufactures, of textile produce, and of colonial articles, they may be taken to have indicated a large decrease under the first and second heads, and an increase in the arrival of colonial articles, such as sugar, &c. These show a total reduction, since my last report, to the amount of \$3,001,563, nearly all of which is covered by the foregoing list of principal articles.

This is contrary to the expectation which was prevalent a year since among the commercial men of this place. It was supposed by them that the importations had been reduced so low by the causes then operating that it seemed that any variation must naturally be in the direction of an increase. But in making my remarks upon the causes of these changes, as required by my instructions,

it becomes my duty to state that an independent cause has supervened to occasion the disappointment of popular expectations of an increase in the severity of the financial crisis which occurred throughout Europe, and which was felt more especially in Spain, a country whose commercial system has been such as to require the aid of foreign capital to give it even the slight vitality of which it was then in possession. This crisis was felt with peculiar force, not only in the capital of the monarchy, but in Valladolid, which is the financial centre of Santander, and in all other large towns, with which the commerce of the latter is closely allied. Many joint-stock or credit companies, banking associations, and merchants were compelled to call their creditors together, and several ceased operations under the administration of the bankruptcy laws. In Santander, also, many merchants, considered to be large capitalists, and a joint-stock bank, have had to submit to a similar fate.

November of last year (1864) was about the time when the monetary pressure began to be most severely felt; but in the ten months that have since elapsed the pressure has been scarcely mitigated, and an idea can be formed by the manner it has affected Santander, in the fact that the larger portion of the importations, as represented in the tables, arrived in the first three of the twelve months which the tables include, being, therefore, articles for which the contracts had been previously arranged.

\* \* I have also referred, in former years, as well as in this report, to the reported corruption of the revenue service, and that regular associations are formed in ports of export to this country for the delivery of goods at fixed rates of charge, and by way of insurance against loss. But these associations are not merely established with the sole object of defrauding the revenue; they are encouraged as almost a necessity of commerce, and as protective even to the honest trader, who is exposed to an infinite amount of vexation and loss of time in introducing his goods through the custom-house. He must comply with regulations which are ever changing, and to which he can with difficulty get access. \* \* All goods must be carefully described in the port of origin, with their weight in kilograms, which may be a difficulty where a different system is used. After-corrections are rendered difficult, for the moment the Spanish consul declares the register closed, it is only with infinite trouble and expense, which practically amounts in the majority of instances to a prohibition, that an amendment can be made to the register, allowing the ship to take more cargo should it prove to be desirable—subjecting vessel and cargo to considerable risk upon arrival at her port of destination. Any accidental variation between the manifest or bills of lading and the consular note is visited with forfeiture or heavy fine. It would be an endless task to enumerate the various other obstacles to which the honest exporter is exposed. What wonder is it that he is driven to what is to him the lesser of two evils, and commits the exportation to a company who will undertake the business for him at a fixed charge?—he knows his loss, and has no further trouble.

These companies carry on their business very publicly, and their localities at Bordeaux and Bayonne (I have been repeatedly told) are well known and accessible. They are said to be well organized; on fine goods of but little bulk they charge the sender for delivering them at his place of residence ten per cent. on the value, and on coarser, such as woollens, fifteen per cent. Their understanding with the customs at the places of imports is such that seizures are very rare. \* \*

#### EXPORT TRADE.

There has been a small decrease in exports also, as will be seen by reference to the table of comparison, No. 4. A recent change in the law, allowing freer admission of breadstuffs into Cuba and Puerto Rico, and thus supplying a competition to the chief staple of the export of Santander, may account for some of this,

although time has not yet elapsed to bring out its full results, since it took place in April and June last. I shall more fully explain this in treating of the alterations in customs. Although the United States may supplant much of the Spanish flour trade with the Spanish West Indies, notwithstanding the still heavy duty to which they have to submit on importing cereals to that market, it is nevertheless believed by many that this alteration will be attended with benefit to Santander, by forcing it into a nearer and more natural market. The monopoly by the farmers here of the Cuba market, combined with the prejudices and antiquated notions, deprived Santander formerly of the European markets, except at periods of more than ordinary scarcity abroad.

It can easily be conceived how serious the effect of the change will be to Santander, when it is reflected that four-fifths of the total exportations from this port to all parts of the world were covered almost by the item of flour to the island of Cuba. Up to April last this flour was protected from the competition of the United States flour by a duty of \$9 50 per barrel. Now, unless the prices formerly ruling be reduced, the rude and thinly-populated but fertile plains of the Castiles will supply none but the scanty population of the peninsula; and the simple remedy which they have hitherto used against low prices, namely, of letting their land out of cultivation, will, by the renewal of the quasi prohibition of foreign corn in Cuba, react upon themselves. It is, therefore, supposed that in the course of a year or two there will be an improvement in this respect, which will be attributable to the above-mentioned change of duty. Already some symptoms have been seen in the export, at the time I am writing, (November,) of some cargoes of wheat to England.

Calamine, the carbonate of zinc, still continues to be exported without diminution on the account of a Belgian company, which has for many years absorbed the extraction.

The export of iron ore (pyritous) has, in consequence of the unusually small number of English vessels which arrived last year, fallen off ten thousand tons. It is dependent upon there being active imports, with no demand for grain or other substances which can afford the payment of a good return freight. The copper and other mines still continue inactive.

#### COASTING TRADE.

By reference to the coasting trade table it will be seen that tobacco and salt enter into it for the first time. These till last year were sold and transmitted by and on government account only; but that system, the "estanco," has, so far as regards salt and the carriage of tobacco, been materially modified. There appears, therefore, to be somewhat of an increase in the inward and outward bound coasting trade. Deducting these articles from the sum total, it will be seen to be about the same as last year.

However great may be the variation, or however small in particular items, they are due to temporary and local causes only, as in fact must generally be the case, and I do not observe in those of this year anything to justify special notice.

#### INTERNAL COMMUNICATION.

The Isabel Segunda railway still remains interrupted by eleven miles of slow animal traffic along hilly roads.

The receipts of the company were as follows :

In 1862.....	\$607,651 64
In 1863.....	575,665 24; decrease of..... \$31,986 40
In 1864.....	490,381 73; further decrease 85,283 51

The difference of income over working expenses during the last year being 80.9015 per cent., or \$93,655 09.



## NAVIGATION.

The following comparison of the foreign navigation for the two years ending the 30th September, 1865, will show that the falling off in this respect has been in proportion to the lessened entry of merchandise. Two United States vessels entered with cargoes of lumber, and it is reported that others will shortly arrive laden with timber and cotton.

The comparison only includes the entries, as follows :

*Comparative statement showing the nationality, number, and tonnage of vessels entered the port of Santander during the years ended September 30, 1864 and 1865.*

Nationality.	1864.		1865.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Spanish .....	454	56,208	357	47,075
British .....	53	9,312	35	5,562
Norwegian .....	48	11,391	39	10,440
French .....	53	4,328	41	3,825
German: Hanoverian .....	2	136	5	542
Hamburg .....	1	466		
Bremen .....	1	310	1	410
Prussian .....	1	440	1	217
Netherlands .....	7	668	1	300
Belgium .....	1	560	1	347
United States .....	1	225	2	939
Danish .....	1	160	1	238
Russian .....	1	230		
Italian .....	1	312		
Total .....	625	84,546	484	69,895

## AGRICULTURE.

The crops of wheat raised during the past summer were more than ordinarily bountiful. In fact, they are the largest for many years. But in spite of the severity of the crisis, the farmers who are the least affected by it of the wheat nation are as yet loth to meet the ruling prices of the rest of this continent. Sales of wheat are as yet few. I can add but little to what I stated last year upon this subject, when I treated fully upon the obstacles offered to the trade.

## ALTERATIONS IN CUSTOMS.

An alteration has been made in the duties on a class of Paris articles, such as toothpicks, copper and brass hardware, hooks and eyes for ladies' dresses, skins, essences, animals, articles for wearing apparel, and gutta percha. But they do not appear to me of interest to the United States, as the change was made in consequence of a treaty between France and Spain to enable the two countries more effectually to avail themselves of the construction of the now finished line of railway between Spain and France. They have given the shipping interest great dissatisfaction, as they afford the traffic by land a benefit of which the railways will reap the advantage formerly enjoyed by vessels carrying the Spanish flag, while nothing is done to relieve the latter from the vexations of various kinds to which it is subjected.

The following is a translation of the Spanish royal order published in the official gazette at Madrid, June 28, 1865, with regard to flour :

ART. 1. National flour proceeding from Spanish ports under Spanish flag, imported into the islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico, shall pay no duty from the 1st October, 1865.

ART. 2. Flour of other origin, or brought under foreign flag, shall pay on importation into the islands named in the last article from the date fixed by the same as the only duty for each barrel of 92 kilogram, equivalent approximately to 200 Castilian pounds, (203 English,) the amounts stated as follows : Spanish flour brought from Spanish ports under foreign flag, escudos 2, = \$1. Foreign flour under Spanish flag, from ports other than those of the United States, escudos 7, = \$3 50. Foreign flour under Spanish flag from United States ports, so long as the act of June 30, 1834, relative to tonnage dues of Spanish vessels, remains in force, escudos 8, = 4. Foreign flour under foreign flag, escudos 8, = \$4.

ART. 3. From the date expressed in the 1st article, the regulations of the 1st April of this year are repealed, likewise whatever the same decree deprived of force and vigor relative to the importation of flour into the islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico continues repealed.

For the purpose of understanding the effect of the foregoing change, I beg to append the following comparisons, which appeared in the "Revista Hispano-Americana," converting the Spanish into English and the values into United States specie :

" Spanish flour :

" Estimate of the state of the market before April 1, 1865.	
" Cost of the barrel of flour in Santander.....	\$6 60
" Barrel and packing .....	65
" Putting on board, commission and insurance.....	40
" Freight.....	1 50
" Breakage.....	35
" Duties.....	2 25
	<hr/>
	11 75
	<hr/>

" North American flour :

" Flour in New York, including cask and loading.....	\$4 25
" Freight and insurance. ....	75
" Commission. ....	20
" Duties.....	9 50
	<hr/>
	14 70
	<hr/>

" Difference in favor of Spanish flour.....	2 95
	<hr/>

"The cost of flour, according to the decree of June 27, upon the same basis of prices and expenses results as follows :

" Spanish flour under Spanish flag.....	\$9 50
" North American flour .....	9 20
	<hr/>
" Difference in favor of American flour.....	30
	<hr/>

" The benefit obtained, then, amounts to an effective reduction of 3 25 per barrel, a benefit which, by radical reform and the absolute suppression of duties upon flour of any origin, might have arrived at the total of \$9 50, which amount

the United States flour formerly paid in duties, or, which is the same thing, 62.6 per cent. of its cost, before the 1st of April; while at the present time it is limited to only some 27.66 per cent., not the half. Notwithstanding the incompleteness of the reform, and yielding for the present to considerations of another class, we repeat that we may congratulate ourselves on account of it."

## PROHIBITED ARTICLES.

Articles prohibited to be imported remain the same as in my report of last year.

*Statement showing the average price of staple imports and exports at Santander during the year ended September 30, 1865.*

Description.	QUANTITY.		Value.	Remarks.
	Spanish measure.	English measure.		
Wheat.....	Quintal ..	Cwt. ....	\$2 55	First class.
Indian corn.....	do .....	do .....	1 90	
Barley.....	do .....	do .....	1 50	
Rye.....	do .....	do .....	1 50	Average.
Garbawzos.....	Arroba ..	25 lb ..	1 75	Do.
Rice.....	do .....	do .....	1 25	Valencian.
Potatoes.....	do .....	do .....	23	
Flour.....	do .....	do .....	80	First class.
Do.....	do .....	do .....	70	Second class.
Mutton.....	Libra ..	Pounds ..	10	
Beef.....	do .....	do .....	9	
Pork.....	do .....	do .....	20	
Wine, common.....	Arroba ..	25 lb ..	1 70	
Oil.....	do .....	do .....	3 05	
Brandy, (Spanish).....	do .....	do .....	2 10	
Cocoa.....	do .....	do .....	15 00	
Do.....	do .....	do .....	6 20	
Sugar, common.....	do .....	do .....	2 75	Average.
Sea biscuit.....	do .....	do .....	1 05	First class.
Do.....	do .....	do .....	1 00	Second class.
Bread.....	do .....	do .....	1 12	First class.
Do.....	do .....	do .....	1 00	

## PORT CHARGES.

Port charges remain without alteration, and are as set out in my last report.

*Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of the imports at the port of Santander, together with the names of the countries of origin, during the year ended September 30, 1865.*

Description.	Weight and measure.	From England.	From France.	From Belgium.	From Germany.	From Sweden and Norway.	From the United States.	From Cuba and the Spanish possessions beyond the sea.	From Venezuela.	From other South American States.	Total from September 30, 1864, to September 30, 1865.	
		Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Value.
Steel.....	English Pounds.	13,700	6,300	26,900							45,900	\$3,350
Iron, in pigs.....	do.	633,200									633,200	26,100
Iron, wrought bars, &c.....	do.	11,300	6,350,400	458,000	45,500						6,865,200	272,210
Iron, in other manufactures.....	do.	590,000	88,800	410,700							1,080,000	98,300
Iron, in tools.....	do.	84,500	22,500	14,600							1,131,600	96,370
Hardware and cutlery.....	do.	4,300	20,700	2,400	1,450		23	50			28,923	16,700
Machinery.....	Dozens.	2,400	6,150	2,200	1,400			750			12,900	73,080
Copper and brass.....	Pounds.	28,500	45,000	405,500				3			473,003	29,250
Zinc, lead, tin-plate, and powder.....	do.	10,450	11,500	1,400	100			5,800			39,400	9,865
Coal and coke.....	do.	22,400	6,250	1,300	450						7,650,000	21,750
Cotton, raw.....	do.	7,573,000		77,000							8,500	2,650
Cotton textiles.....	do.	28,500	31,350	50							60,500	91,380
Woolen textiles.....	do.	170,270	25,280	40,700							236,250	224,560
Silk textiles.....	do.	80,800	92,390	50							173,240	365,700
Mixed textiles.....	do.	3,300	8,800								12,200	122,835
Buttons.....	do.	16,225	30,080								46,265	55,600
Yarn.....	do.	6,200	200		300						6,700	1,530
Haberdashery and millinery.....	do.	158,130	4,000	7,275							169,405	125,560
Drugs, &c.....	do.	13,800	94,300								49,500	101,500
Chemical preparations and perfumery.....	do.	9,800	1,500	30			130				34,600	193,620
Dye-woods, &c.....	do.	48,300	248,950	100	50						297,400	9,350
Groceries, viz:.....	do.	33,000	14,600					235,500			379,300	65,350
Cocoa.....	do.	4,500									2,691,300	1,110,160
Coffee.....	do.	4,800	100		50			894,400			2,143,150	20,800
Sugar.....	do.							74,600			16,715,900	1,236,600
Tea and spices.....	do.		500					16,715,900			101,300	45,360
Cheese.....	do.	70,800	18,500	79,600							71,300	15,680
Other articles.....	do.	827,600	50,900	20,400							990,300	85,710
Coddish.....	do.	224,000						21,900			5,496,000	447,900
Bleach, raw.....	do.	180,900	9,500								998,100	174,900
Bleach, prepared.....	do.	1,100	13,800	500							15,500	5,430
Jewelry.....	do.	40,600	71,100	2,500							114,200	28,380
Stationery and paper.....	do.	40,600	71,100	2,500							114,200	28,380
Earthenware and glass.....	do.	15,700	60,300	17,600	300	350					94,400	14,180

Clocks, instruments, and similar sundries	1,630	3,300	100						5,090	37,490
Furniture	3,050	8,400	30,500						8,520	4,400
Oil and paints	85,650	106,100	24,100						136,700	136,000
Other women's sundries	65,100	75,300	24,100						194,400	17,850
Spirits, wine, and beer	134,900	198,900							276,600	23,600
Timber	14,800	19,550	750						392,650	89,600
General sundries	22,800	228,500							813,820	276,500
		62,000	6,500						92,141	23,000
Total value of imports										5,884,490

Manilla.

*Comparative statement showing the description, quantity, and value of the imports at Santander during the years ended September 30, 1864 and 1865.*

Description.	Weight and measure.	Total from September 30, 1864, to September 30, 1865.		Total from September 30, 1863, to September 30, 1864.		Difference.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
Steel .....	Pounds.	45,500	\$1,350	65,500	\$4,800	20,000	\$3,450
Iron, in pigs .....	do.	533,900	96,100	749,300	31,680	185,400	\$1,480
Iron, wrought, bars, nails, &c .....	do.	6,865,900	970,710	11,653,000	464,500	4,787,100	\$4,400
Iron, in other manufactures .....	do.	1,080,000	98,300	5,191,700	488,900	4,111,700	\$191,790
Iron, in tools .....	do.	131,000	98,370	34,700	48,900	4,101,900	\$369,900
Hardware and cutlery .....	do.	19,922	16,700	47,096	34,900	14,174	\$8,300
.....	do.	12,960	72,180	97,978	153,000	14,173	\$8,300
Machinery .....	Pieces.	473,002	73,090	1,854,556	992,700	1,381,553	\$210,680
Copper and brass .....	Pounds.	39,200	9,540	1,854,556	992,700	1,381,553	\$210,680
Cane, leaf, tin-plaid, and pewter .....	do.	39,200	9,540	1,854,556	992,700	1,381,553	\$210,680
Coal and coke .....	do.	7,630,000	91,750	13,187,000	37,300	5,557,000	\$15,350
Cotton, raw .....	do.	8,300	91,380	294,800	155,000	16,130	\$6,035
Cotton textiles .....	do.	926,200	924,560	303,900	588,900	384,000	\$152,350
Woolen textiles .....	do.	172,900	365,700	369,300	871,580	67,710	\$4,340
Silk textiles .....	do.	12,300	189,935	13,098	131,400	304,109	\$44,680
Mixed textiles .....	do.	42,265	15,500	364,692	431,700	304,337	\$365,100
Buttons .....	do.	168,405	195,530	17,135	3,880	10,433	\$2,330
Yarn .....	do.	49,500	101,500	82,774	193,700	98,365	\$75,040
Haberdashery and millinery .....	do.	34,600	183,620	481,700	15,140	13,374	\$7,300
Drugs, &c .....	do.	397,400	8,330	.....	.....	9,770	\$180,320
Chemical preparations and perfumery .....	do.	379,300	65,350	.....	.....	.....	5,790
Dyewoods, &c .....	do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,650
Groceries, viz: .....	do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cocoa .....	do.	2,601,300	1,110,180	4,300,900	1,811,900	1,689,500	701,040
Coffee .....	do.	163,150	30,800	905,500	1,131,360	762,560	110,500
Tea .....	do.	16,153,200	1,292,800	14,631,900	1,088,746	1,603,900	137,639
Rubber .....	do.	71,300	13,360	91,075	97,940	19,775	12,360
Tea and spices .....	do.	104,500	13,960	104,600	15,680	100	.....
Cheese .....	do.	920,300	63,710	605,269	58,370	315,011	\$9,340
Other articles .....	do.	5,438,000	177,900	5,067,530	418,330	358,150	28,570
Codfish .....	do.	998,100	174,900	4,227,600	74,830	570,500	100,070
Hides, raw .....	do.	15,500	3,430	35,066	12,375	.....	.....
Hides, prepared .....	do.	28,380	1,738	38,600	1,569	19,566	6,645
Jewelry .....	do.	114,200	76,736	102,611	64,130	1,310	12,420
Stationery and paper .....	do.	94,400	14,160	342,635	51,400	346,235	\$7,340
Earthenware and glass .....	do.	5,080	37,490	40,250	4,600	7,110	7,110
Clock instruments and similar articles .....	do.	8,280	4,400	20,509	10,250	11,689	5,630
Furniture .....	Numbers.	139,700	136,000	48,870	47,360	90,830	86,440
Oil and pelats .....	Pounds.	193,400	17,950	227,994	30,510	28,534	\$2,660
Other oilmen's sundries .....	do.	376,000	23,600	875,436	97,800	698,636	\$4,300
Wine, wine, and beer .....	Gallons.	302,650	89,600	1,601,037	474,000	1,998,367	\$84,400
Timber .....	Cable feet.	813,820	\$72,500	468,494	184,000	94,500	.....
Sundries .....	Pounds.	94,141	33,000	227,837	15,700	135,696	.....
.....	.....	.....	5,844,990	8,668,553	675,912	.....	3,677,475

*Comparative statement showing the description, quantity, and value of the exports from Santander, together with the names of countries where shipped, during the year ended September 30, 1865.*

Description.	Weights and measures.	To England.		To France.		To Belgium.		To Cuba.		To Porto Rico.		To Hamburg.		Total from September 30, 1864, to September 30, 1865.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Flour .....	English Barrels	710	\$3,940					255,814	\$1,575,975	12,760	\$75,485			255,814	\$1,575,975
Preserved provisions .....	Pounds			74	\$17			192,540	\$3,900	14,080	\$3,900			206,624	\$7,117
Salted fish .....	do.			430	65			90,670	2,050					91,100	2,115
Fruits and vegetables .....	do.			15,500	430									15,500	430
Groceries, viz:	do.	5,270	650	90,394	630			70,380	5,560					96,654	6,840
Rice .....	do.									1,260	50			1,260	50
Chocolate .....	do.	150	63											150	63
Soup .....	do.							101,860	3,540	26,380	1,650			128,240	5,190
Vermicelli .....	do.							1,760	160					1,760	160
Wine .....	Gallons	55	15	1,100	2,310	133	\$65	28,018	9,590					28,305	11,870
Ores, viz:															
Copper .....	Pounds	391,800	1,480											391,800	1,480
Iron .....	do.	4,385,800	1,580											7,901,900	3,790
Calamine .....	do.	1,030,200	6,100											44,045,480	244,390
Sundries .....	do.	33,200	2,730	1,500	3,030	42,003,060	\$23,430							33,700	5,760
Wheat .....	Bushels	5,700	6,420											5,700	6,420
Sundries, viz:															
Phosphoric matches .....	Gross							100	100					100	100
Tools .....	Pounds									3,350	450			3,350	450
Wool .....	do.							1,500	530					1,500	530
Fine cloths .....	do.							980	500					980	500
Tobacco stalks .....	do.											565,600	\$2,680	565,600	2,680
Various .....	do.	6,800	520	51,532	5,990			175,500	13,240					224,132	13,740
Totals .....			23,507		19,423		\$23,495		1,646,535		\$0,845		\$2,680		2,008,464

*Comparison of the returns of exports at the port of Santander from September 30, 1863, to September 30, 1865, showing the increase and decrease in quantities and values during the two years.*

Description.	Weights and measures.	Total from Sept. 30, 1864, to Sept. 30, 1865.		Total from Sept. 30, 1863, to Sept. 30, 1864.		Difference.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
Flour .....	English Barrels	269,264	\$1,658,410	264,423	\$1,961,786	Quantity, 15,139	Value, \$303,376
Preserved provisions.....	Pounds	206,694	37,117	78,890	25,490	Quantity, 6,400	Value, 4,600
Salted provisions.....	do.	15,500	2,115	27,500	1,440	Quantity, 110,351	Value, 2,630
Salted fish.....	do.	15,500	2,115	20,100	3,080	Quantity, 251,052	Value, 14,923
Fruits and vegetables.....	do.	96,054	6,840	206,405	9,343	Quantity, 255,200	Value, 14,500
Groceries, viz:						Quantity, 1,010	Value, 83
Rice.....	do.	1,260	50	252,312	14,973	Quantity, 187,500	Value, 23,150
Sugar.....	do.			235,200	14,500	Quantity, 16,500	Value, 3,383
Cacao.....	do.			1,010	83	Quantity, 26,850	Value, 1,570
Coffee.....	do.			167,500	35,150	Quantity, 1,000	Value, 50
Chocolate.....	do.	150	62	16,400	3,445	Quantity, 29,040	Value, 1,913
Raisins.....	do.			96,850	1,570	Quantity, 6,855	Value, 5,980
Pepper.....	do.			1,000	50	Quantity, 487,900	Value, 3,028
Soap.....	do.			98,200	7,103	Quantity, 9,429,600	Value, 8,028
Vermicelli.....	do.	198,240	5,190	7,740	646	Quantity, 14,988,480	Value, 480
Wine, viz:	Gallons	29,305	11,870	92,450	10,030	Quantity, 112,700	Value, 480
Ores, viz:						Quantity, 70	Value, 150
Copper.....	Pounds	591,800	1,480	778,000	4,502	Quantity, 5,700	Value, 6,420
Iron.....	do.	7,901,900	3,730	17,331,500	11,819	Quantity, 4,000	Value, 70
Cadmium.....	do.	44,045,480	244,330	29,057,000	161,070	Quantity, 4,000	Value, 135
Sulphur.....	do.	53,700	5,780	21,000	6,240	Quantity, 3,200	Value, 936
Dyes, viz:						Quantity, 1,530	Value, 297
Saffron.....	do.			70	150	Quantity, 1,450	Value, 475
Fustic.....	do.			4,000	135	Quantity, 700	Value, 950
Wheat.....	Bushels	5,700	6,420			Quantity, 399,300	Value, 12,311
Sundries, viz:						Quantity, 18,311	Value, 58,363
Phosphoric matches.....	Gross	100	100	2,330	1,036	Quantity, 116,580	Value, 394,773
Tobacco.....	Pounds	3,350	450	1,580	1,153	Quantity, 2,008,464	Value, 116,580
Wool.....	do.	1,500	930	1,630	1,405	Quantity, 276,212	Value, 976,212
Fine cloths.....	do.	990	500	1,990	1,450		
Tobacco stalks.....	do.	565,600	2,630	166,300	2,705		
Various.....	do.	234,132	19,740	292,515	7,499		
Total exports, years 1864 and 1865.....			2,008,464		2,296,606		
Decrease, years 1864 and 1865.....					2,008,464		

\* Quicksilver.



Coasting trade to and from Santander from September 30, 1864, to September 30, 1865.

Description.	Weights and measures.	Inward bound.				Outward bound.			
		From Sept. 30, 1864, to Sept. 30, 1865.		Difference.		From Sept. 30, 1864, to Sept. 30, 1865.		Difference.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.	Quantity.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.
Flour—Atlantic coast.....	English.								
Cwt.		15,300	\$55,000						
Grain, viz: Wheat.....	Cwt.	25							
Cwt.									
Barley.....	Cwt.								
Corn.....	Cwt.								
Provisions—Preserved.....	Pounds	68,300	19,100						
Salt.....		23,750	1,200						
Codfish.....	do.	413,900	98,200						
Other salt fish.....	do.	1,257,600	42,784						
Dried fruit—Apples.....	do.	1,335,700	4,640						
Raisins.....	do.	138,900	10,950						
Vegetables—Peas.....	do.	83,400	850						
Beans.....	do.	408,800	16,300						
Pinto.....	do.	188,750	9,300						
Groceries—Sugar.....	do.	454,600	28,700						
Rice.....	do.	1,902,900	68,150						
Onions.....	do.	212,000	98,100						
Coffee.....	do.								
Salt.....	do.	3,962,450	87,600						
Soap.....	do.	555,200	50,350						
Tobacco.....	do.	978,800	310,650						
Wine, common.....	Gallons	701,300	168,300						
Spirits, aguardiente.....	do.	16,000	9,600						
Metals—Iron.....	Pounds	1,873,400	198,000						
Zinc.....	do.	191,300	8,100						
Copper.....	do.	8,500	8,500						
Quicksilver.....	do.	219,870	4,350						
Dye-wood, Campeachy.....	do.	219,870	4,350						
Coal.....	Tons	3,900	98,000						
Oil.....	Gallons	277,300	276,900						
Grease.....	Pounds	73,900	40,585						
Waxes.....	do.	569,980	108,400						
Wax.....	do.	128,650	38,470						
Barthenware.....	do.	425,400	2,650						
Clothes.....	do.	925,000	2,650						
Timber.....	Cubic feet	71,300	11,400						
General sundries.....	Pounds	*4,135,508	108,585						
			1,970,731						
			1,530,631						
Increase.....			440,100						

\* Twenty items.

† Thirteen items.

*Statement showing the nationality, tonnage, number of vessels, with their crews entered and cleared at the port of Santander from September 30, 1864, to September 30, 1865.*

## ENTERED.

Nationality.	Where from.	STEAMSHIPS.		Crews.	Tonnage.
		No.	Total.		
Spanish .....	England .....	50	.....	1,085	11,885
Do .....	France .....	111	.....	1,551	8,585
Do .....	Belgium .....	11	.....	229	1,586
Do .....	Norway .....	1	.....	23	200
Do .....	Coastwise*				
			173		
Dutch .....	England .....	1	.....	20	300
English .....	Holland .....	2	.....	40	659
Belgian .....	Belgium .....	1	.....	20	374
Danish .....	Denmark .....	1	.....	19	238
			SAILING-SHIPS.		
Spanish .....	England .....	10	.....	134	2,257
Do .....	France .....	65	.....	457	1,937
Do .....	Norway .....	22	.....	198	2,843
Do .....	Spanish possessions ..	60	.....	937	13,582
Do .....	South American states ..	21	.....	231	3,163
Do .....	Manila .....	2	.....	23	530
Do .....	Hamburg .....	2	.....	22	294
Do .....	Portugal .....	1	.....	16	127
Do .....	Bremen .....	1	.....	10	146
Do .....	Coastwise† .....	632	.....	5,615	38,759
			816		
English .....	England .....	30	.....	212	4,587
Do .....	Other places .....	3	.....	27	316
			33		
French .....	France .....	36	.....	222	3,306
Do .....	England .....	5	.....	32	519
			41		
Norwegian .....	Norway .....	37	.....	373	9,940
Do .....	England .....	2	.....	20	500
			39		
Prussian .....	Prussia .....	1	.....	10	217
Hanoverian .....	England .....	5	.....	27	542
Bremen .....	Bremen .....	1	.....	14	410
United States .....	Virginia .....	1	.....	10	618
Do .....	English possessions ..	1	.....	9	321
			2		
Total .....	.....		1,116	11,586	108,681

## PORT OF SUANCES—(Province of Santander.)

English .....	England .....	.....	10	148	975
French .....	France .....	.....	46	276	4,226
Total .....	.....	.....	56	424	5,201

\*The custom-house makes no returns, perhaps included in list of sailing-ships.

† Nine months only; for the first three months the custom-house makes no returns that could be procured.

## PORT OF SAN VICENTE DE LA BARGUERA—(Province of Santander.)

Nationality.	Where from.	SAILING-SHIPS.		Crews.	Tonnage.
		No.	Total.		
English.....	England.....	.....	8	42	630
French.....	France.....	.....	73	437	4,663
Hanoverian.....	England.....	.....	1	5	95
Total .....	.....	.....	82	484	5,387

## PORTS OF SANTONA AND CASTRO—(Province of Santander.)

Spanish .....	France.....	.....	14	75	237
French .....	do.....	.....	1	7	79
Total .....	.....	.....	15	82	316

## CLEARED.

		STEAMSHIPS.			
Spanish .....	England .....	8	.....	184	2,095
Do.....	France .....	32	.....	382	1,687
Do.....	Belgium.....	1	.....	18	142
Do.....	Coastwise*	.....	41	.....	.....
Dutch.....	Belgium .....	.....	1	20	300
Belgian .....	do.....	.....	1	20	374
Danish .....	do.....	.....	1	19	238
English .....	do.....	.....	2	40	659
		SAILING-SHIPS.			
Spanish .....	England .....	1	.....	7	79
Do.....	France .....	6	.....	38	216
Do.....	Spanish possessions...	125	.....	1,381	23,347
Do.....	Bremen.....	1	.....	14	410
Do.....	Coastwise†	531	.....	4,089	23,541
		.....	664	.....	.....
English .....	England .....	23	.....	144	3,005
Do.....	Other places .....	7	.....	74	1,463
		.....	30	.....	.....
French.....	France .....	23	.....	153	2,266
Do.....	Other places .....	18	.....	111	1,579
		.....	41	.....	.....
Norwegian.....	Norway .....	21	.....	229	6,670
Do.....	England .....	5	.....	33	687
		.....	26	.....	.....
United States .....	Malaga .....	1	.....	9	321
Do.....	England .....	1	.....	14	618
		.....	2	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	809	6,979	69,687

\* The custom-house makes no returns; perhaps included in list of sailing-ships.

† Nine months only; for the first three months the custom-house returns were not procured.

## PORT OF SUANCES—(Province of Santander.)

Nationality.	Where from.	SAILING-SHIPS.		Crews.	Tonnage.
		No.	Total.		
English.....	Belgium.....		9	56	898
French.....	do.....		39	250	3,749
Total.....	.....		48	306	4,647

## PORT OF SAN VICENTE DE LA BARGUERA—(Province of Santander.)

English.....	Belgium.....		5	24	392
French.....	do.....		76	457	6,389
Hanoverian.....	do.....		1	5	95
Total.....	.....		82	486	6,876

## PORT OF SANTOÑA—(Province of Santander.)

French.....	Belgium.....		6	38	761
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## ADRA.

*Statement showing the description and quantity of exports coastwise from Adra during the year 1865.*

Description.	Quantity.	Description.	Quantity.
Silver.....marcos..	5,424	Zinc ore.....quintals..	36,146
Lead.....quintals..	162,097	Alcohol.....do....	23,265

\* One marco is nine ounces.

BILBAO—DANIEL EVANS, *Consul*.

DECEMBER 31, 1864.

It may not be inappropriate to preface the report upon the trade and commerce of this consulate with some statements relative to the peculiar people who have immemorially inhabited this part of Spain.

*Topography.*—What is known as the Basque country comprehends, besides Alava, Guipuscoa, and Vizcaya, (of which Bilbao is the commercial capital,) Navarre, which within a few years has lost the privileges belonging to the provinces above mentioned, and also the contiguous cantons of Soule, Labord, and Basse Navarre, on the French side of the Pyrenees.

These provinces are distinguished from the rest of Spain equally by their topography, history, and peculiarity of their inhabitants.

The Pyrenees, divided into numberless short ranges running in all directions, cover nearly the entire surface, and break off abruptly near the table land of Castilla.

*Climate and health.*—Exempt from extremes of heat and cold, the temperature during the summer and autumn is generally agreeable, while the winter and spring are excessively rainy. The mean temperature is about sixty degrees Fahrenheit.

The humidity of the air and the absence of fireplaces raise the percentage of mortality, to which, among children, the condition of medical science and the ignorance of nurses greatly contribute. Forty-seven per cent. of all the children born die before attaining the seventeenth year; yet the general hygienic condition of the climate is good. The average duration of life is about thirty-two years against twenty-nine in the southern part of the country.

The French Basques number about one hundred and forty thousand, and the Spanish seven hundred thousand; and during the middle ages the former possessed, in many respects, an equality of privileges with the latter as subjects of the Crown of Castile.

Every Basque esteems himself noble and of pure blood; and anciently whoever wished to settle or establish himself in their country had only to prove four generations of Basque parentage in order to be admitted into all their tribunals, and enjoy the honors for which nobility was a condition precedent.

Distinct in their features and their customs from their neighbors, the Spanish and French, the language of the Basques is, indisputably, one of the most primitive known. Peculiar in its structure, with but little affinity with others, it lends itself with great facility to express the various shades of thought.

It is a matter of pride with these people that they have never been conquered; for, although a part of the Roman empire from the reign of Augustus, their country was invaded, rather than its inhabitants subdued, in the war against the Cantabrians. Always independent, (or if recognizing exterior authority, it was merely nominal,) they have conserved, and still enjoy, a remnant of their ancient liberties. These liberties rested upon equality, and, after the union of the provinces with the Crown of Castile, consisted of two classes: first, usages and customs immemorially existing; and second, the *fueras* or charters granted by the Castilian to numerous towns, and which, generally, they have since to observe and maintain. There necessarily results a double system of laws. Within these towns the general laws of the kingdom control the sale and disposition of every description of property, but beyond their limits in the *tierra incanzonada*, the ancient usage prevails. Property, real and personal, can be bequeathed only to blood relations within the fourth degree; but the testator may select any one within this degree, and may leave his property to any one of his children, provided he bequeathes something, however valueless, to each of the others.

Their hereditary civil rights and usages have been jealously guarded for ages, but many of their privileges, apparently incompatible with the supremacy of the central government, have yielded to its inevitable encroachment. What remains of them is substantially as follows:

1st. Exemption from conscription, or blood tax, as they tersely call it. The Basque soldier is a volunteer, and not obliged to serve beyond his own province. During war each province maintains its own soldiers for defensive purposes. They furnish their quota of soldiers to the national marine.

2d. The admission of tobacco and salt free of duty under the general laws of the kingdom. These articles, however, pay a duty for local purposes. A custom-house, which before the termination of the civil war (1839) existed at Orduna, near the frontier of Castile, was after that date removed to Bilbao.

3d. Exemption from duties upon stamp paper. There is a growing party in the country endeavoring to subvert privileges so odious to the rest of the Spanish nation.

Their primitive judicial system has in the main been swept away, and that of the kingdom substituted. \* \* \* \* \*

*Comparative statement of the value of the exports from Bilbao during the years 1863 and 1864.*

1863.....	\$668, 215
1864.....	1, 040, 000
Excess of 1864.....	<u>371, 785</u>

The shipments of wheat and flour (always dependent in quantity upon the harvest and foreign prices) in 1864 exceeded that of the previous year \$250,000 in value, showing the increase in the general export trade to be \$121,785.

The flour shipped from this port (unless some special demand exists in Europe) goes almost exclusively to Cuba, where the market is secured from competition by the Spanish colonial tariff.

*Statement showing the principal exports from Bilbao during the year 1864, in the order of their importance also their values and the names of the countries whither shipped.*

Description of exports.	Names of countries where shipped.	Value.
Flour .....	Cuba.....	\$511, 555
Preserved food.....	Cuba, France and England.....	190, 500
Iron ore.....	England and France .....	75, 000
Madder .....	England.....	110, 000
Wines and spirits.....	Cuba, France and England .....	65, 000
Straw paper .....	Cuba .....	7, 200
Skins, lamb and goat.....	France .....	35, 000
Beans.....	Cuba.....	9, 000
Lead ore .....	England.....	4, 500
Zinc .....	England.....	3, 200
Chestnuts .....	Holland and England.....	9, 000
Sundries .....	Various countries .....	19, 545
Total value of exports .....	.....	<u>1, 040, 000</u>

The quantity of flour shipped to Cuba was 17,236,534 pounds.

The preserved vegetables, sweetmeats, &c., sent to the Spanish possessions amounted to 592,724 pounds.

#### IMPORTS.

The imports continue to show a large commercial development. The aggregate below for 1863 and 1864, being exclusive of railway and other materials which are not permanent additions to the import list, accurately indicates, therefore, the increase in the demand for foreign goods and products:

Total value of imports for 1863.....	\$7, 385, 885
Total value of imports for 1864 .....	13, 805, 000
Increase for 1864 .....	<u>6, 418, 115</u>

By which it appears there has been an augmentation of 90 per cent. in the amount of imports. To appreciate this result fully, it should be remembered that it occurred during a year of extraordinary commercial embarrassment. This increase is largely attributable to the completion of the railway lines, by which the interior of the country has been put in communication with this port.

The amount of customs revenue collected during the aforesaid years was as follows :

In 1863 .....	\$1, 305, 541 21
In 1864 .....	1, 776, 636 10
Increase in 1864 .....	471, 094 89

According to the published returns, Bilbao is the third port in the country as to the amount of customs collected, being exceeded only by Barcelona and Alicante. The excess of the latter was only \$47,000. In the amount of revenue actually collected it is believed that Bilbao is next to Barcelona. \* \* \*

*Statement showing the description and value of the principal imports into Bilbao during the year 1864, together with the names of the countries whence derived.*

Description.	Names of countries.	Value.	Increase over 1863.
Salted codfish.....	Norway, Sweden and Great Britain...	\$1,900,800	\$646,700
Cocoa.....	Ecuador, Cuba, France and G't Brit'n.	1,000,000	291,700
Hardware, cutlery.....	Great Britain, France and Belgium.	1,786,300	1,379,656
Timber, deals, &c.....	Norway, U. States and Great Britain...	236,360	53,660
Yarns.....	Great Britain, France and Belgium.	1,131,500	1,499,850
Cotton, manufactured..	Great Britain and France.....	800,000	415,300
Woollens, manufactured	Great Britain and France.....	513,635	66,630
Tobacco.....	Germany, Great Britain and Cuba...	616,500	117,600
Sugar.....	Cuba and France.....	584,410	98,900
Coffee.....	France and Cuba.....	36,000	5,690
Machinery.....	Great Britain, France and Belgium.	460,000	175,120
Drugs, chemicals.....	France, G't Brit'n, Belgium and U. S.	816,000	382,750
Glass, porcelain.....	France, Great Britain and Belgium...	380,500	343,300
Raw cotton.....	Great Britain.....	99,000	dec'se 68,300
Wires (all sorts).....	Great Britain and Belgium.....	152,000	57,495
Hides.....	Venezuela, France and Great Britain..	60,000	dec'se 3,230
Haberdashery.....	France, Belgium and Great Britain...	383,520	229,120
Cinnamon.....	Great Britain.....	85,000	
Tin plates.....	Great Britain and France.....	107,200	dec. 391,675
Pig iron.....	Great Britain.....	87,500	
Spirits (all sorts).....	France, Great Britain and Holland...	164,000	dec'se 74,910
Iron nails.....	Great Britain, France and Belgium...	41,000	
Petroleum.....	United States.....	10,000	
Hams and bacon.....	United States.....	300	

The importations from the United States consisted of petroleum, lumber, hams, and patent medicines. The value of these imports is estimated at \$50,000, being an increase of 30 per cent. over the previous year. One American ship engaged in the indirect trade, and two foreign ones, proceeding directly from the United States, arrived during the year. For the few factories within the Basque and adjoining provinces, there is some demand for cotton for consumption; when this article resumes its former importance in the American export trade, it will considerably swell the imports from the United States at this port.

## OCTROI DUTIES.

In addition to the customs collected by the general laws, there are at this port town duties for local purposes. Subjoined is a list of duties upon a few articles.

Ale 60 cents for a measure weighing 32 pounds; brandy 55 cents for a measure weighing 14 pounds; oil 20 cents per arroba, or 28 pounds; salt 30 cents the fanega, or 110 pounds; tobacco two and a half per cent.

*Statement showing the nationality, number, and tonnage of the vessels engaged in the trade of Bilbao.*

Nationality.	Number.	Tonnage.
Spanish.....	361	40,159
British.....	138	19,133
French.....	134	12,099
Norwegian and Swedish.....	59	10,992
Netherlands.....	9	1,207
Belgian.....	3	1,044
Hanoverian.....	5	829
Danish.....	4	342
Russian.....	1	116
Mecklenberg.....	2	501
Hamburg.....	1	62
United States.....	1	478

*Statement showing the tonnage and number of vessels entered and cleared at the port of Bilbao during the years 1863 and 1864.*

Year.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	No. of ships.	Tonnage.	No. of ships.	Tonnage.
1863.....	798	83,177	785	77,321
1864.....	726	87,745	754	88,306
Coasting trade:				
1863.....	1,374	49,969	1,270	42,681
1864.....	1,476	45,388	1,446	46,093

The number of vessels registered at Bilbao, January 1, 1864, was 819, with a tonnage of 70,073. The register is much less than the actual tonnage, in consequence of the method of measuring which prevails. Vessels registered at this port are not subject to the payment of the contributions exacted from those registered in the Basque provinces. This exemption is not a little advantageous, and explains why the registration of Bilbao is the second, if not the first, in the kingdom.

In countries where the rights of sepulture are denied to the dissidents from the established national religion, it is important that commercial towns should have cemeteries, where sailors and foreigners may have decent burial. One such exists near Bilbao, belonging to the English government, where the fees for interment are as follows: burial fee for a British subject, \$25; for privilege of putting up a head stone or monument, \$25. These fees are double for all not British subjects.



## FISHERIES.

From the most remote time the principal source of the wealth of the inhabitants of the coast of the Basque provinces consisted in the fish found in great abundance in the Bay of Biscay. The coast is dotted with little villages of very great antiquity, whose inhabitants have always pursued the same occupation, and whose skill and daring made the Basque fishermen famous during the middle ages. They were the first to visit the extreme seas of the north, whither they pursued the whales, which then frequented the Bay of Biscay; fishing for cod off Newfoundland, Greenland, Scotland, and Norway, where their intrepidity for a long period secured a monopoly.

Among them Spain found the mariners whose discoveries and naval triumphs gained her such pre-eminence during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries.

Merluza, a species of cod, sardines, anchovies, leesugos, bonitos, and many other sorts of fish, abound in these waters, possessing generally a very fine flavor. In many of the villages are establishments for boxing and exporting anchovies and sardines. The bonito, when preserved like salmon, very much resembles it. As this fish, in season, is very cheap, it would seem a profitable business to preserve it for sale in foreign markets.

Great quantities of fish are daily sent into the interior, Madrid and many other places being thus well and cheaply supplied.

The following is the aggregate quantity annually fished at three little villages near Bilbao:

	Arrobas.
Sardines and anchovies.....	200,000
Other fish.....	381,000
Total amount of product.....	<u>581,000</u>

The returns from the other villages are not accessible, but may be estimated at one-third more, making an annual aggregate of 775,000 arrobas or 19,375,000 pounds of fish in the province of Vizcaya alone.

The Basque provinces contain a great number of mineral springs, whose waters hold in solution sulphur, magnesia, potash, and numerous other substances. Their curative agencies are well recognized.

The sulphur and saline baths of Elorio, Villaro, Cestona, and other places, all lying within a few leagues of Bilbao, and easily accessible, are much frequented by invalids, and their reputation is extending to foreign countries.

About a league from the city, in the Somanostro district, is the famous Triano, known anciently as the mountain of all iron, mentioned by Pliny and other early authors. In 1857 the local congress of the province projected a railway from the mountain to a point on the river at Disierto, a distance of a league. The road has been completed; the terminus is two miles above the mouth of the river, and extends on piles into the channel, so that the ore is rapidly precipitated from the cars into the ships. A million of quintals is, at present, annually sent over this road, and the trade is capable of almost unlimited development.

The principal companies (the Ibarra and the Bolueta) have manufactured this year to the value of \$630,000 against \$795,000 of the previous one. The former has lately put up machinery for casting cannon. The ore employed is claimed to be equal to the best Swedish varieties.

The fire-arms factories of Placencia, distant thirty miles from Bilbao, turn out work considered not inferior to that of the most celebrated manufactories of Europe. They supply the Spanish government, and export considerably to Cuba and South America. The crop of wheat was an average. The prices

ranged about as follows: Wheat, first quality, \$1 55 to \$1 75 per bushel; flour, first quality, \$3 25 per cwt.; corn, (Indian,) \$1 per bushel. The statistics of agricultural productions are so meagre and unreliable that I am unable to give the quantities grown in the provinces.

The work of dredging the river and deepening the channel has not been prosecuted during the year.

The prices of provisions are as follows: Bread, 4 to 5 cents per lb.; beef, 12 to 16 cents per lb.; veal, 16 to 20 cents per lb.; mutton, 18 cents per lb.; pork, 20 to 25 cents per lb.; potatoes, \$2 25 per cwt. Rents are very high. Rents and the chief articles of provisions have increased in price 50 to 100 per cent. since the commencement of the Tudela and Bilbao railroad, or within a period of five years.

The price of labor has proportionately increased. In 1854, common day laborers received 20 to 25 cents per day, and carpenters, masons, &c., 40 to 45 cents. In 1864, common day laborers received 55 to 70 cents per day; carpenters and masons, 95 to \$1 25. A comparison of the table of prices within a period of ten years shows that there has been an upward movement beyond the legitimate effects produced by railroad enterprises. This movement appears to be European in its extent, manifesting itself even in localities removed from the lines of travel, and does not seem to be the result of scarcity. Improved methods and greater industry, stimulated by superior gains, have taken the place of labor directed into new channels.

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#### VALENCIA—GEORGE KENT, *Consul*.

OCTOBER 28, 1865.

\* \* \* Although our guano importations from the Chincha Islands have been very small during the past year—only three American vessels arriving therefrom, with 4,086 tons, against four from Chinchas and one from Baltimore, with 6,369 tons, the year preceding—yet the prospect now is that, with the return of peace, our commerce with the Pacific will be greatly increased. Indeed, with the still unsettled state of affairs in Peru, and the present condition of things in our country, where most of the charter-parties are usually entered into, we have already had two arrivals of large American ships since the commencement of October, with about 4,500 tons of guano, and I have notice of three or four others to arrive during the present quarter. Both of these ships, now in port, made very quick passages; one, with a single exception, made the quickest trip on record; the other is noted for its size, being, it is said, of greater tonnage than any merchant ship ever heretofore in this port.

When the former preference for United States vessels for this peculiar branch of business is restored, the income to our shipping from the guano trade must be very considerable. In my former returns there were reported 15,655 tons, imported in the year ending September 30, 1862; 19,496 in the year following.

Valencia has been very much prostrated in its business during the past year, and it may yet take some considerable time to restore it to a healthy condition. The disastrous flood of 1864 injured the crops and destroyed much of the labors and resources of the people; and the deranged financial affairs of the country have since added to the difficulty, while the labors of the husbandman and the artisan, and, indeed, of all classes of people, have been sadly interrupted by the sickness and death consequent upon the appearance of the cholera. Fortunately, some of our important crops are of a kind not to be directly or materially injured by the flood, or the other common disasters.

The orange crop, the greatest article of exportation from Valencia, is larger and in better condition than in the preceding year, there being 200,000 cases shipped in about equal quantities to London and Liverpool, compared with

150,000 cases of the year preceding. About the same proportions hold good in shipments to France and elsewhere.

The olive crop for the last year was, at least, equally good. The grape crop of the present season promised well in the spring and summer, but the market demand for immediate consumption had almost entirely ceased, on account of the cholera panic, when the crop ripened, and much of the vintage may have been lost from lack of hands to gather it seasonably, or want of facilities to manufacture it into wine.

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PORT MAHON—H. B. ROBINSON, *Consul*.

OCTOBER 31, 1865.

I have the honor to forward commercial report for this port for the year ended December 31, 1864.

The epidemic at Palma has deranged all business affairs so much that I have not yet been able to communicate with the consular agent.

During 1864 there were entered here :

British vessels .....	2
French vessels .....	8
Italian vessels .....	8
Norwegian vessels .....	2
Hanoverian vessel .....	1
Prussian vessel .....	1
Grecian vessel .....	1
Total .....	23

Laden with coals and timber. Cleared same period twenty-two vessels in ballast. This does not include the great number of vessels of all nationalities that are ordered here to quarantine.

I have unofficial information that a company of gentlemen is about to be formed, of several nations, for the purpose of constructing spacious docks, capable of receiving the largest class of vessels, preparatory to the opening of the Suez canal, and that it is in contemplation, if the Spanish authorities will permit, to make this port an intermediate point between the Suez canal and England and the United States.

If a depot for deposit and reshipment can be established here on liberal and just terms, the advantages to the commerce of the United States will be of vast importance.

This harbor is probably resorted to more than any other in the Mediterranean by war ships.

The harbor is landlocked, extending inward about two miles, and very deep—a perfectly safe retreat for vessels of all classes from the severe storms which prevail during the winter months. Our vessels are now much looked for in the Mediterranean and Black sea. I understand that shippers of grain and coal give the preference to the American vessels, as being more expeditious and less liable to accident.

\* \* \*

HAVANA—W. T. MINOR, *Consul General.*

*Tabular statement showing the description and quantity of the imports into Havana from America and Europe during the year ended December 31, 1865.*

Description.	IMPORTATIONS FROM—	
	America.	Europe.
Ale.....casks	1,887	31,209
Almonds.....barrels and kegs		7,922
Bacon.....boxes	437	
Beans.....barrels	8,026	
Do.....bags		1,860
Beef.....barrels	1,089	
Bran.....bags	15,202	
Brooms.....dozens	5,718	
Butter.....barrels and kegs	5,984	100
Candles, composition.....boxes	135	25,702
Coals.....tons	1,835	141,985
Coal oil.....barrels	3,082	
Do.....boxes	11,538	
Cocoa.....bags	2,344	
Cordage.....packages	5,392	1,578
Chewing tobacco.....boxes	1,333	
Cheese.....boxes	2,742	24,900
Chick-peas.....barrels and bags		19,090
Codfish.....casks	377	
Do.....drums	17,374	
Do.....boxes	1,088	39,696
Coffee.....bags	41,373	
Corn.....bags	45,108	
Cotton.....bales	19,190	
Figs.....boxes		17,302
Do.....drums	2,173	
Flour.....barrels	8,765	201,131
Do.....bags		29,450
Gin.....demijohns		115,227
Do.....cases		15,706
Hams.....tierces and barrels	2,226	
Do.....number		18,866
Hay.....packs	23,914	7,093
Hides.....number	32,932	
Ice.....tons	10,640	
Jerked beef.....quintals	339,116	
Lard.....tierces and barrels	20,953	
Do.....kegs	6,428	
Do.....cases	1,863	
Linseed oil.....casks		289
Lumber. { Boards.....M feet	21,925	
{ Box shooks.....number	449,023	
{ Hogshead shooks.....number	31,603	
Oats.....bags	14,452	
Olives.....kegs		116,703
Olive oil.....jars		324,978
Do.....cases		8,256
Onions.....barrels	15,169	
Do.....strings	151,309	9,593
Pork.....barrels	2,627	
Potatoes.....barrels	110,807	
Do.....hampers		80,552
Raisins.....boxes		56,372
Rice. { East Indies.....bags	3,145	113,580
{ Spanish.....bags		37,720
Salt.....bags	16,793	17,014

*Tabular statement—Continued.*

Description.	IMPORTATIONS FROM—	
	America.	Europe.
Wheat..... bags.....	568	.....
Wine, Spanish..... pipes.....	.....	49,971
Do..... barrels.....	.....	24,913
Do..... boxes.....	.....	12,366
Wine, French..... casks.....	.....	869
Do..... boxes and hampers.....	.....	28,296
Whale oil..... casks.....	218	.....
Wrapping paper..... reams.....	212,033	.....

*Comparative statement showing the description and quantity of the principal exports from Havana and countries of destination during the years ended December 31, 1864 and 1865.*

Destination.	SUGAR.				Molasses.	
	1865.		1864.		1865.	1864.
	<i>Boxes.</i>	<i>Hhds.</i>	<i>Boxes.</i>	<i>Hhds.</i>	<i>Hhds.</i>	<i>Hhds.</i>
United States.....	406,412	15,847	123,328	6,703	8,973	12,651
United Kingdom and a market.....	326,312	2,995	487,974	9,457	1,150	70
Russia.....	3,197	.....	3,577	.....	.....	.....
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.....	30,466	.....	11,694	.....	.....	120
Hamburg and Bremen.....	9,542	.....	13,618	175	.....	.....
Holland.....	2,802	.....	4,206	.....	80	.....
Belgium.....	14,533	.....	22,422	.....	.....	.....
France.....	160,499	101	203,541	.....	125	.....
Spain.....	183,817	5	217,560	54	340	157
Gibraltar, Italy, Adriatic, and Mediterranean ports.....	13,230	.....	9,625	.....	.....	.....
British Possessions in North America.....	1,044	147	2,710	415	83	673
Mexico, South America, &c., &c.....	19,822	.....	20,378	.....	491	25
Total December 31, inclusive.....	1,171,676	19,095	1,120,633	16,804	11,242	13,696

Destination.	Coffee.		Honey.		Wax.	
	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.
United States.....	<i>Arrbs.</i>	<i>Arrbs.</i>	<i>Tierces.</i>	<i>Tierces.</i>	<i>Arrbs.</i>	<i>Arrbs.</i>
United Kingdom and a market.....	2,676	132	46	226	72	.....
Russia.....	7	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.....	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....
Hamburg and Bremen.....	333	65	1,014	815	.....	.....
Holland.....	695	.....	17	114	.....	531
Belgium.....	4	16	385	392	.....	.....
France.....	1,171	117	.....	5	3	14
Spain.....	4,713	2,877	111	192	13,456	17,087
Gibraltar, Italy, Adriatic, and Mediterranean ports.....	7	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Possessions in North America.....	6	967	.....	.....	.....	114
Mexico, South America, &c., &c.....	7,024	42,423	17	3	14,718	27,663
Total December 31, inclusive.....	16,636	46,619	1,590	1,838	28,249	45,409

*Comparative statement, &c.—Continued.*

Destination.	Rum.		Cigars.		Tobacco.	
	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.	1863.	1864.
	<i>Pipes.</i>	<i>Pipes.</i>	<i>Mills.</i>	<i>Mills.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
United States.....	256	16	22,828	24,533	645,954	1,460,718
United Kingdom and a market.....	2,021	4	42,335	47,748	31,083	146,445
Russia.....			182	254		101,781
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.....			227	142		
Hamburg and Bremen.....	870	62	12,264	14,939	971,045	1,158,585
Holland.....	25	119	501	1,510		50,759
Belgium.....	119		2,410	3,274	134,930	422,985
France.....	722	199	19,671	48,047	261,898	975,885
Spain.....	7,500	7,024	11,020	14,357	1,538,461	2,449,075
Gibraltar, Italy, Adriatic, and Mediter- ranean ports.....	16	15	24	769		120,971
British Possessions in North America.....		141		365		3,000
Mexico, South America, &c., &c.....	3,072	2,246	5,475	9,425	80,018	38,625
Total December 31, inclusive.....	14,601	9,826	116,937	165,363	3,663,389	6,928,819

*Comparative statement showing the quantity of sugar exported from Havana and Matanzas, together with the names of ports of destination, during the several years ended respectively December 31, 1865, 1864, and 1863.*

Destination.	SUGAR.											
	Havana.			Matanzas.			Havana.			Matanzas.		
	1865.	1864.	1863.	1865.	1864.	1863.	1865.	1864.	1863.	1865.	1864.	1863.
New York.....	<i>Boxes.</i> 253,418	<i>Boxes.</i> 83,832	<i>Boxes.</i> 327,003	<i>Boxes.</i> 36,327	<i>Boxes.</i> 18,686	<i>Boxes.</i> 20,783	<i>Hds.</i> 11,057	<i>Hds.</i> 4,611	<i>Hds.</i> 5,302	<i>Hds.</i> 31,255	<i>Hds.</i> 32,555	<i>Hds.</i> 32,139
Boston.....												
Portland.....												
Philadelphia.....												
Baltimore.....												
Other ports.....												
Total to United States.....	405,710	131,730	172,847	67,223	25,414	33,780	15,847	6,803	7,323	49,380	29,350	30,275
British provinces.....												
Mexico and South America.....												
Total.....	21,568	22,956	18,845	14,848	10,011	9,534	147	415	263	383	2,616	1,652
British channel for orders.....												
Cork and Queenstown.....												
Greenock and Glasgow.....												
London and Liverpool.....												
Total to Great Britain.....	336,312	461,416	376,293	83,801	123,144	106,311	2,985	9,357	3,229	12,362	20,362	23,010
Russia, Norway, Denmark, and Sweden.....												
Hamburg, Bremen, &c.....												
Belgium.....												
Holland.....												
Total to north of Europe.....	60,540	55,267	75,229	11,947	2,759	2,801		175	2	632	401	
Havre, Dieppe, &c.....												
Bordeaux, B. Isle, Nantes.....												
Marseilles.....												
Total to France.....	160,499	203,517	135,996	45,878	38,604	35,247	101			156	126	
Spain.....												
Gibraltar, Malia, &c.....												
Trieste, Venice, &c.....												
Leghorn and Genoa.....												
Total to south of Europe.....	197,947	225,041	200,356	60,208	50,410	66,181	5	54	177	59		115
Grand total.....	1,171,676	1,109,917	979,538	283,905	250,342	253,554	19,085	16,804	10,994	62,972	52,755	55,052

*Comparative statement showing the quantity of molasses exported from Havana, Matanzas, and Cardenas, together with the names of ports of destination, during the several years ended, respectively, December 31, 1865, 1864, and 1863.*

Destination.	MOLASSES.									
	Havana.			Matanzas.			Cardenas.			
	1865.	1864.	1863.	1865.	1864.	1863.	1865.	1864.	1863.	
Portland.....	2,183	7,428	2,176	24,646	18,443	22,078	37,602	36,849	46,389	
Boston.....		35	226							
Providence.....		50	344							
Bristol.....	440	2,903	2,367	17,616	19,741	680	21,657	16,179	13,740	
New York.....	1,111	1,150	338	12,531	9,455	5,918	7,808	4,077	8,981	
Philadelphia.....	505			2,222	2,222	688		358	577	
Baltimore.....	273		1,444	3,836	8,181	5,760	4,805	8,060	3,035	
Other ports.....	4,935	1,721	44							
Total to United States.....	9,447	12,677	6,859	60,831	58,078	45,373	72,474	65,523	73,622	
Cork &c.....										
River Clyde.....	450		550	11,484	10,730	23,856	13,709	8,116	16,063	
Leith.....										
Liverpool.....		70	300	6,626	5,770	2,818	2,932			
Channel for orders.....	717				1,674	688				
Total to Great Britain.....	1,167	70	750	18,110	18,174	27,342	16,641	8,116	16,063	
British provinces.....										
France.....	80	673	962	2,410	5,366	2,805	1,228	457	107	
Spain.....			1,692	2,352	1,029	4,793	343		469	
Other ports.....	341	137	483	44	8	37				
Total.....	462	120		10	1,262		475	1,211		
Total.....	883	950	3,147	2,816	7,698	7,635	2,394	1,668	576	
Grand total.....	11,497	13,687	10,756	81,777	83,950	80,350	91,509	75,307	89,281	



*Table showing the production and cost of sugar and molasses during the last five years, taken on the last quarter ended December 31.*

SUGAR IN BOXES.					
Havana and Matanzas.	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.
Exports from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	1,455,581	1,360,259	1,233,092	1,266,751	1,181,115
Of previous crop on Jan. 1...	43,261	15,486	25,426	12,079	29,000
Of new crop .....	1,412,320	1,344,773	1,207,666	1,274,672	1,152,115
Stock on Dec. 31 at both ports...	27,363	43,261	15,486	29,194	8,000
Total receipts ..... boxes..	1,439,683	1,388,034	1,223,152	1,303,796	1,180,115
Price: Basis No. 12 ...per arroba.	8½ reals.	7½ reals.	10 reals.	6½ reals.	8½ reals.
Freight...sterling per ton...	40s. and 5 p. c.	40s. and 5 p. c.	45s. and 5 p. c.	40s. and 5 p. c.	40s. and 5 p. c.
Exchange ..... premium...	15 p. c.	12 p. c.	10 p. c.	13 p. c.	14 p. c.
Cost: f. o. b., including freight, sterling per cwt .....	24s. 6d.	25s.	31s. 6d.	22s. 4d.	25s. 7d.

SUGAR IN HOGSHEADS.					
Exports from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	82,525	89,559	66,046	79,812	86,319
Of previous crop on Jan. 1...	1,920	962	1,378	2,569	1,960
Of new crop .....	80,605	88,597	64,668	77,243	84,359
Stock on Dec. 31 at both ports...	1,675	1,920	962	1,604	2,701
Total receipts.....hhds..	82,280	70,517	65,630	78,847	87,060
Price: Good refining...per arroba.	8 reals.	7 reals.	7½ reals.	5½ reals.	6½ reals.
Freight...sterling per ton...	40s. and 5 p. c.	40s. and 5 p. c.	45s. and 5 p. c.	40s. and 5 p. c.	40s. and 5 p. c.
Exchange ..... premium...	15 p. c.	12 p. c.	10 p. c.	13 p. c.	14 p. c.
Cost: f. o. b., including freight, sterling per cwt .....	23s. 1½d.	21s. 5d.	23s. 2d.	17s. 8d.	19s. 10d.

MOLASSES IN HOGSHEADS.					
Exports from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31...	93,274	97,647	91,090	93,879	91,941
Of previous crop on Jan. 1...	6,198	2,077	1,923	1,835	2,210
Of new crop .....	87,076	95,570	89,167	92,044	89,731
Stock on Dec. 31 at both ports...	5,073	6,198	1,777	3,595	7,438
Total receipts.....hhds..	92,149	101,768	90,944	95,639	94,469
Price: Good clayed....per keg.	7 reals.	5½ reals.	5 reals.	3½ reals.	3½ reals.
Freight...sterling per ton...	40s. and 5 p. c.	42s. 6d.-5 p. c.	47s. 6d.-5 p. c.	42s. 6d.-5 p. c.	42s. 6d.-5 p. c.
Exchange ..... premium...	15 p. c.	12 p. c.	10 p. c.	13 p. c.	14 p. c.
Cost: f. o. b., including freight, sterling per cwt .....	11s. 11½d.	10s. 6d.	10s. 8d.	8s. 6d.	8s. 9d.

*Comparative prices of produce, and rates of freight and exchange, at Havana and Matanzas, for the last quarter ending on December 31 of the following years.*

	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.
Sugar, clayed, No. 12..... per arroba	10½ reals	7½ reals	10 reals	7 reals	8½ reals.
Muscovadoes, gd. refining.... do	8½ reals	6½ reals	7 reals	4½ reals	7 reals
Molasses, clayed..... per keg	6½ reals	5 reals	4½ reals	4 reals	3 reals.
Honey..... per gallon	4½ reals	4 reals	4 reals	4½ reals	4½ reals.
Rum, in old wine casks..... per pipe	\$31	\$29	\$25	\$26½	\$31.
Coffee, 1st quality..... per quintal	\$16½	18½	\$21.	\$18.	\$17½.
Wax, white..... per arroba	\$11½	\$12½	\$12½	\$11.	\$10½.
Freight, Falmouth..... per ton	36s. 3d. stg.	40s.	42s. 6d.	50s	45s.
New York..... per hoghead	\$4½	\$5½	\$4½	\$4½	\$3.
Exchange, London..... premium	16 per cent.	12 per cent.	10 per cent.	12½ per ct.	14 per cent.
New York.....	27 p. c. D.	54 p. c. D.	35 p. c. D.	26 p. c. D.	2 per ct. P.

*Comparative prices of the principal articles of import, taken on the last quarter ending on December 31 of the following years.*

	1865.	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.
Jerked beef, South American..... arroba	10 reals	9½ reals	10½ reals	9 reals	17 reals.
Flour, Spanish..... barrel	\$11½	\$13½	\$12½	\$11½	\$13.
Rice, East India..... arroba	13½ reals	12 reals	12 reals	12½ reals	14½ reals.
Codfish, Halifax..... quintal	\$6½	\$7	\$6½	\$6½	\$5½.
Lard, western..... do	\$18½	\$17	\$15	\$13½	\$15½.
Wine, Spanish claret..... pipe	\$37	\$48	\$53	\$39	\$51.
Coals, British..... ton	\$6½	\$8½	\$5	\$5½	\$11.
Boards, white pine..... M feet	\$27	\$28	\$30	\$28	\$35.
Box shooks, American..... each	8½ reals	9 reals	9 reals	8½ reals	8½ reals.

*Statement of the number of vessels, and their tonnage, which entered the port of Havana from January 1 to December 31, 1865, 1864, and 1863.*

Nationality.	1865.		1864.		1863.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American.....	400	209,028	410	201,814	467	177,210
Spanish.....	713	183,768	790	215,805	636	159,819
British.....	576	185,619	598	180,523	537	131,667
French.....	64	38,181	77	79,277	64	22,287
Belgian.....	5	2,053	6	1,552	6	2,336
Dutch.....	23	4,399	26	4,730	27	5,442
Danish.....	12	4,328	11	2,615	17	3,880
Bremen.....	7	2,958	11	3,905	16	6,441
Hamburg.....	8	2,517	3	1,083	9	2,433
Norwegian.....	35	11,907	32	7,328	41	12,123
Swedish.....	15	6,157	27	15,462	28	9,083
Prussian.....	12	4,222	11	3,654	13	4,451
Italian.....	7	4,033	17	3,846	4	1,051
Other nations.....	73	27,474	80	27,055	127	24,530
Total from January 1 to December 31..	1,950	686,644	2,099	698,651	1,993	562,773

MATANZAS—HENRY C. HALL, *Consul.*

DECEMBER 18, 1865.

I have the honor to forward herewith the annual report of this consulate, and the consular agencies of Cardenas and Sagua la Grande, for the year ended September 30, 1865.

There has been a very considerable increase in exports from these ports to the United States during the period named, the aggregate value from the three ports amounting to \$15,254,636 22. These figures are taken from the returns of invoices verified at the different offices, and represent the actual cost or market value, including all charges and commissions.

It is, however, quite impossible to make out a correct statement giving a detailed description and value of imports, such as are given in the accompanying tables, have been furnished in part by the principal merchants of the place and masters of vessels. The values are in most cases approximate, but may be considered nearly correct.

The difficulties under which our shipping labored during the rebellion are happily ended, and now, as in former years, it is placed on the most favorable footing as regards freight, whether to the United States or Europe.

According to a royal decree, dated Madrid, April 1, 1865, the following rates of duties were to be charged on flour imported into this island and Porto Rico, to take effect on the 1st July, 1865:

From Spain in Spanish vessels.....	\$1 00 per barrel.
From Spain in foreign vessels.....	2 00 "
From foreign countries in Spanish vessels .....	3 50 "
From foreign countries in foreign vessels.....	5 00 "

This decree was modified by another of the 27th June, to take effect in October last, as follows:

From Spain in foreign vessels.....	\$1 00 per barrel.
From the United States in foreign vessels.....	4 00 "
From foreign countries other than the United States in foreign vessels.....	3 50 "

To continue as long as the act of Congress of June 30, 1834, concerning tonnage duty on Spanish vessels remained in force.

*Statement showing the nationality, number, and tonnage of vessels arrived at and departed from Matanzas during the year ended September 30, 1865.*

Nationality.	ARRIVALS.		DEPARTURES.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	209	59,521	217	62,190
Spanish.....	206	41,309	207	41,389
British.....	236	70,200	236	69,926
French.....	7	2,601	7	2,601
Russian.....	6	1,785	6	1,785
Prussian.....	3	613	2	557
Austrian.....	1	555	1	555
German—Oldenburg.....	3	919	3	919
Bremen.....	3	1,273	3	1,273
Hanover.....	3	617	3	617
Netherlands.....	3	604	3	604
Danish.....	1	240	1	240
Swedish and Norwegian.....	10	4,613	10	4,613
Italian.....	1	489	1	489
Brazilian.....	1	196	1	196
Mexican.....	1	543	1	543
Total.....	694	186,078	702	188,497

*Statement showing the ports of destination, description, quantity, and value of exports to the United States from Matanzas for the year ended September 30, 1865.*

Ports of destination.	Sugar.		Melada.	Molasses.		Honey.	Cigars.	Tobacco.	Coffee.	Pine-apples.	Pump-Musk.	Invoice value.
	<i>Hds.</i>	<i>Boxes.</i>	<i>Bbls.</i>	<i>Hds.</i>	<i>Tierces.</i>	<i>Bbls.</i>	<i>Tierces.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Dozens.</i>	
New York	26,387	36,494	3,407	20,676	2,338	2,479	116	107½	233	1	114	\$3,096,216 50
Boston	2,943	10,265	32	7,673	961	112	135	35	233		26	581,789 23
Portland	3,569	1,008	6	10,314	1,215	385	121	121			67	311,193 59
Philadelphia	3,252	4,404	22	14,667	1,595	102	15	52½				684,646 00
Baltimore	1,119	953	30	1,382	199	16		5	26			130,087 70
New Orleans	4,293	10,252		1,176		4,263			54			500,257 03
Mobile	10	9		40								1,579 68
Belfast		101		733	67	36						22,837 23
Bangor	28	28		269	39	11						9,246 00
Fall River		22		150	16	8						5,099 63
Bristol		16		1,533	93	53						46,203 58
Newport					23	17						9,032 07
Charleston	27	3		54				1		3	85	3,562 35
Port Royal	4	20	4			110	63			8	683	4,003 33
Savannah		40			27							1,548 02
Total	36,632	63,655	147	58,366	6,493	7,602	131	385	315	12	23,848	5,409,630 94
Exports for the year ended September 30, 1863	35,837	23,833	536	44,758			458	301	167		17,827	2,987,420 43
Exports for the year ended September 30, 1864	34,452	33,790	2,209	50,442	5,768	2,970	683	986	163	4	35,251	4,335,057 80

*Comparative statement showing the average price of principal articles of exports, rates of freight, and of exchange at Matanzas, during the years ended September 30, 1864, and September 30, 1865.*

Year.	Freights to the United States.				Freights to Europe.			
	In American vessels.		In foreign vessels.		In foreign vessels.		In foreign vessels.	
	Sugar.	Molasses, hhd's of 110 gallons.	Sugar.	Molasses, hhd's.	Falmouth and a market.	Great Britain direct.	Hamburg.	France.
For the year ended September 30, 1864.	\$1 16	\$0 64	\$3 74	\$1 11	\$0 50	\$0 46	\$0 51	\$0 50
For the year ended September 30, 1865.	94	50	74	9	46	40	48	47

*Comparative statement showing the average prices of principal articles of imports at Matanzas during the year ended September 30, 1864, and September 30, 1865.*

Year.	Soft coals, per ton.		Flour, per barrel.		Jerked beef, per 25 pounds.		Lard, per 100 lbs.		Rice, per 25 lbs.		White pine lumber, per 1,000 ft.		Boxes shooks, each.		Hogsheads shooks, each.	
	\$7 1	6	\$12 14	\$1 31	1 19	\$15 00	\$1 56	\$1 42	\$0 84	\$0 91	\$2 31	2 22	\$0 84	\$0 91	\$2 31	2 22
For the year ended September 30, 1864.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
For the year ended September 30, 1865.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Statement showing the ports of destination, description, quantity, and value of the exports to the United States from Cardenas for the year ended September 30, 1865.*

Ports of destination.	Sugar, hogsheads.	Sugar, boxes.	Sugar, tierces.	Melada, hogsheads.	Molasses, hogsheads.	Molasses, tierces.	Molasses, barrels.	Tank footings, hogsheads.	Honey, tierces.	Cigars, thousand.	Asphalt, hogsheads.	Copper, boxes.	Mahogany, pieces.	Cedar, logs.	Value as per invoice.
New York.....	37,349	8,194	398	223	16,936	1,507	3,910	78	84	32,000	280	32	.....	.....	\$2,901,793 52
Boston.....	1,354	652	3	.....	12,576	1,188	731	55	.....	16,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	365,931 54
Portland.....	1,093	299	11	.....	14,900	1,403	334	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	518,142 90
Philadelphia.....	4,784	945	2	170	5,956	564	1,485	.....	63	139,230	.....	.....	.....	8	500,957 09
Baltimore.....	3,451	684	80	.....	5,575	54	274	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	239,453 73
Bangor.....	6	.....	.....	.....	768	100	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,114 70
Frankfort, Me.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	598	191	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,220 80
Newport.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	492	30	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,590 14
New Orleans.....	300	.....	30	199	347	63	2,604	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,590 14
Total.....	48,337	10,774	524	592	53,148	5,100	9,465	133	147	197,630	280	32	48	8	4,642,309 58

*Statement showing the ports of destination and number of vessels departed from Sagua la Grande for the United States during the year ended September 30, 1865, together with the description, quantity, and aggregate value of their cargoes.*

Destination.	Number of vessels.	Sugar, hogsheads.	Sugar, tierces.	Sugar, barrels.	Sugar, boxes.	Molasses, hogsheads.	Molasses, tierces.	Molasses, barrels.	Honey, gallons.	Wax, pounds.	Cigars, thousands.	Value as per invoice.
New York.....	103	39,619	3,172	39	22	9,331	747	799	759	135	48,855	\$2,896,325 86
Philadelphia.....	46	19,325	1,534	13	270	2,646	153	87	.....	.....	.....	1,369,574 92
Boston.....	25	4,166	599	.....	243	5,601	299	310	.....	.....	4	456,930 29
Baltimore.....	11	1,238	57	.....	.....	2,216	155	124	.....	.....	.....	145,961 55
Portland.....	11	1,621	130	.....	.....	2,087	131	123	.....	.....	.....	169,696 28
New Orleans.....	5	1,287	122	1	.....	603	27	1,510	.....	.....	.....	120,843 88
Newport.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	396	30	4	.....	.....	.....	13,607 31
Bristol.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	280	15	24	.....	.....	.....	8,332 06
Charleston.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	318	66	.....	.....	.....	46	11,134 19
Bangor.....	1	15	.....	.....	.....	279	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,299 36
Total.....	206	67,271	5,614	53	535	23,757	1,658	2,981	759	135	98,855	5,202,705 70

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO—A. JOURDON, *Acting Consul*.

NOVEMBER 28, 1865.

I have the honor to transmit to the department the annual commercial report of this consular district.

Table A, herewith enclosed, gives an exact account of the staple products of this island during the present year, from January to November, and such information could not have been given earlier, because the sugar crop closed very late this year, being the largest ever harvested in Porto Rico. The average price till the month of August has been ranging from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 cents per pound, and molasses 14 to 16 cents per gallon, but afterwards the prices advanced very considerably. Refining qualities have brought from  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 cents, and fair grocery  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to  $5\frac{3}{4}$ . Molasses, dark color, 18 to 22 cents, and yellow color 23 to 25 cents, and though the new crop is nearly gathered, planters do not seem inclined to take lower prices. Table A shows only the quantity of sugar exported. The quantity consumed in this country, which is very large, cannot be positively ascertained, as the accounts given by the planters are not exact. Though the weather has been regular, the new crop will not be as large as the previous one. Coffee begins to come to market, and 14 cents per pound have been offered and refused; the average price this year ranged from 12 to 14 cents; owing to the continuous rains the new crop will fall off at least one-half.

The crop of tobacco, though much less than in 1861 and 1862, yet has been quite regular; but the next will certainly present a considerable deficit; the average price has been from  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to 8 cents per pound.

The crop of cotton this year has been the largest ever collected. The last sales were made at from 28 to 30 cents, certainly a good price, high; but as it is not as was expected, and as the news from the United States and England does not promise any advance, planters are abandoning its cultivation; the next crop will be very short.

A large quantity of rum is distilled on the sugar estates, but very little is exported; most of it is consumed in the country; it generally sells at from 25 to 30 cents per gallon.

Beside the above staple products, the country has this year produced an abundant crop of minor products, of which a small part only is exported, viz: Plantains, which are the main support of the lower classes, rice, corn, vegetables, oranges, starch, and cocoa. There are also dyewoods, lignumvite, and beautiful woods for furniture in great quantity; cargoes of ship timber are annually sent to Spain.

The cattle trade with the Windward islands is very large; it amounts to \$300,000 annually. The export of hides has been quite large this year, and in fact has been increasing every year since 1858; the average price was from 11 to 12 cents per pound; 722,838 pounds have been exported the past year. Freights for the United States have been ranging from 40 to 45 cents (gold) per 100 pounds.

Exchange on London for ninety days from 5.05 to 5.10. The exports during the year 1864 amounted to \$10,000,000, and will not be less the present year. Table B gives a summary account of the importations for the year 1864; for the present year no report can be made, as the returns from the custom-houses are incomplete. During the year 1864 the imports amounted to \$10,379,834 18, of which \$2,341,871 06 were from the United States, and \$1,333,378 of this sum was under the American flag. The exports to the United States during the year 1864 amounted to \$532,561 65, of which \$239,500 26 were under the American flag. From the first of January to the first of December, 1865, the exports to the United States amounted to \$873,652 55, of which \$257,814 79 were under the American flag. The prices of American provisions have improved



lately. Lard is quoted at 29 to 30 cents; butter, 23 cents; hams, 27 cents; mess pork, 30 cents; cheese, 20 cents; wrapping paper, \$5 60; cloves, 30 cents; pepper, 14 cents; crackers, 12 cents; tallow candles, 16½ cents; potatoes, from \$4 to \$8 per barrel; onions at \$4 50 per barrel; flour at \$10 per barrel; corn meal at \$25 to \$30 per hogshead, and mackerel at \$4 75 to \$5 25 per barrel; No. 3 at \$9 50 per barrel; white beans at \$4 50 per barrel; pilot bread, \$4 50 per barrel; kerosene oil, 75 cents per gallon; rice, 4½ to 5 cents per pound; codfish, 5½ cents; haddock, 4½ cents; white pine lumber, \$24 per 1,000 feet; shooks for sugar hogsheads, \$2 to \$2 12½ per bundle; for molasses hogsheads, \$2 50 per bundle. By a new regulation in force since the first of October last, Spanish flour pays no duty; American flour is charged with \$4 per barrel, but as the former duty was \$1 on Spanish flour and \$5 on American, the difference, in fact, is the same as before. A comparison of the imports and exports since the year 1858 shows a great increase of the latter, and consequently of the commerce of the island. (See tables B and C.)

The arrivals of American vessels at this port during the last year were only 22, and from January 1 to December 1, 1865, 27. In 1864, 159 American vessels visited the ports of this island, and since 1863 there is a falling off of more than one-half. This is accounted for from the fact that during the war many were obliged to change their flag to escape piratical vessels; the high rate of insurance on American bottoms caused shipments to be made under English and Danish flags.

Table C, herewith enclosed, shows the general navigation of the island during the year 1864; the total number of vessels arrived from the United States for the same period was 229, with a tonnage of 38,990½, of which tonnage 25,559½ tons were under the American flag. The tonnage duty continues to be one dollar per ton. But vessels taking an entire outward cargo of molasses are exempt from paying tonnage dues, provided they entered in ballast. Masters of vessels bound to this island must bring their manifests and bills of health certified by the Spanish consul, otherwise they are liable to a fine of \$150. Notice must be taken that by a royal decree of the 19th of October last, the ports of Arecibo, Aguadilla and Naguabo will be closed as ports of entry and open only for exportation. This new regulation will take effect after the 18th of February, 1866, then the only ports of entry\* will be San Juan, Mayaguez, Ponce and Arroyo (Guayama.) The harbor of San Juan has a large coal depot, and steamers can obtain supplies at the wharf with ease.

If the above statement of imports, exports, commerce and navigation of this island show an increase of its products, so the statistics of population from 1853 to 1860, the year of the last census, on an area of 3,750 square miles, show that there were 583,281 inhabitants, classified as follows: white, 300,480; free colored, 241,015; slaves, 41,786. The population now exceeds 600,000. By the same census the free journeymen amounted, to 18,888 white, and 21,765 colored; there is also a number of small land-owners, amounting to 17,895 white and 9,642 colored, working also on the plantations, showing a total of 36,783 white, and 31,397 colored; making a total of 68,180 free laborers working daily on the plantations for a compensation of from forty to fifty cents per day; their labor is not arduous or constant, yet it is a great addition to that performed by the slaves.

*A.—Statement showing the description, quantity, and destination of the exports from the island of Porto Rico from November 1, 1864, to October 31, 1865.*

Destination.	Sugar.	Molasses.	Coffee.	Tobacco.	Hides.	Cotton.	Rum.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Quarts.</i>
From St. John's to—							
United States .....	13, 116, 017	352, 157	210, 980		40, 239	41, 885	
Great Britain .....	3, 962, 378					27, 600	
B.N.A.Provinces .....	798, 400	68, 200					
Spain .....	94, 055	2, 792	1, 878, 343	20, 264	477, 885	170, 256	55, 112
Germany .....				1, 055, 600		31, 800	
Island of Cuba .....			1, 043, 452				
Other ports .....	322, 471	6, 060	21, 097				1, 870
From Arecibo, Manati and Tortuguero to—							
United States .....	10, 025, 498	227, 264					
France .....	709, 001						
B.N.A.Provinces .....	373, 733						
Germany .....				3, 810, 773			
From Aguadilla to—							
United States .....		92, 508	5, 200				
Great Britain .....	5, 891, 300		2, 575, 800			358, 300	
Spain .....	23, 200		448, 800			213, 400	
France .....			346, 000				
Island of Cuba .....	12, 700		2, 849, 000				
Other ports .....		50, 277	328, 600	75, 000	35, 800	174, 100	
From Mayaguez to—							
United States .....	18, 412, 456	1, 113, 097	3, 113				
Great Britain .....	4, 804, 390					96, 000	
B.N.A.Provinces .....	2, 746, 248	35, 300	14, 531		3, 104		
Spain .....	193, 338		2, 500, 065		154, 937	348, 099	
France .....	3, 541, 649		1, 465, 279				
Germany .....	1, 727, 918		661, 752			172, 951	
Denmark .....	429, 245					1, 707	
Italy .....			2, 209, 000			580	
Island of Cuba .....			2, 849, 014				
Other ports .....	33, 386		538, 760				
From Ponce to—							
United States .....	19, 279, 763	1, 195, 725	27, 925			106, 690	
Great Britain .....	8, 374, 624					15, 892	
B.N.A.Provinces .....	5, 160, 216	248, 600	49, 237				
Spain .....	585, 804	4, 521	804, 026			41, 558	7, 837
France .....	2, 924, 367						
Germany .....	129, 798		1, 029, 797	296, 426		282, 421	
Other ports .....	13, 765		1, 216, 971				
From Arroyo to—							
United States .....	8, 629, 336	1, 095, 253				67, 736	127, 068
Great Britain .....	5, 774, 936					38, 314	
France .....	3, 583, 170					27, 611	
Germany .....				200, 000			
Denmark .....	672, 263						
From Humacao, Naguabo and Fajardo to—							
United States .....	8, 531, 793	898, 123					
Great Britain .....	10, 314, 870						
France .....	5, 096, 284						
Germany .....	1, 429, 934						
Other ports .....	56, 229					2, 136	
From Guayanilla to—							
United States .....	2, 322, 568	150, 860	10, 419			10, 750	
Great Britain .....	121, 446						
B.N.A.Provinces .....	107, 250	13, 300					
Spain .....			565, 631		10, 873		
France .....	932, 386		1, 500				
Germany .....				101, 506			
Other ports .....	72, 000		70, 352				

## RECAPITULATION.

Destination.	Sugar.	Molasses.	Coffee.	Tobacco.	Hides.	Cotton.	Rum.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Quarts.</i>
St. John's.....	18,293,321	429,209	3,153,873	1,073,864	518,121	971,541	56,982
Arecibo, Manati and Tortuguero.....	11,108,232	227,264	.....	3,810,773	.....	.....	.....
Aguadilla.....	5,927,200	142,785	6,553,400	75,000	35,800	745,800	.....
Mayaguez.....	31,888,630	1,118,397	10,241,514	.....	158,041	619,317	.....
Ponce.....	36,468,337	1,448,846	3,127,936	296,426	.....	446,561	7,837
Arroyo.....	18,659,706	1,095,253	.....	200,000	.....	133,661	127,068
Humacao, Naguabo and Fajardo.....	25,431,110	896,123	.....	.....	.....	2,136	.....
Guayanilla.....	3,555,650	164,160	647,902	101,506	10,873	10,750	.....
<b>Total, 1865.....</b>	<b>151,332,185</b>	<b>5,554,037</b>	<b>23,724,694</b>	<b>5,559,569</b>	<b>722,838</b>	<b>2,229,766</b>	<b>191,887</b>
1864.....	110,425,022	3,732,076	14,993,830	4,678,333	569,665	1,583,187	32,055
1863.....	146,467,263	4,912,645	20,980,475	6,004,593	627,681	365,810	363,303
1862.....	150,584,628	4,967,252	13,861,586	8,591,720	396,246	123,861	1,092,024
1861.....	145,995,816	4,616,108	14,440,956	9,394,645	279,927	166,396	393,066
1860.....	127,244,749	4,221,772	13,505,518	2,337,921	545,775	265,976	.....
1859.....	91,732,064	3,062,652	13,456,637	2,823,485	359,229	88,985	.....
1858.....	121,319,374	3,730,511	9,814,225	4,907,844	405,662	38,862	.....

NOTE.—The average price for the year ended October 31, 1865, was as follows: Sugar, 3 to 4 cents; molasses, 14 to 20 cents; coffee, 12 to 14 cents; tobacco, 7 to 8 cents; hides, 11 to 12 cents; cotton, 25 to 30 cents; rum, 25 to 30 cents per gallon.

## B.

Value of imports at Porto Rico during 1864.....	\$9,932,600 41
Value of imports in the deposit store.....	447,923 77

<b>Total.....</b>	<b>10,380,524 18</b>
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## Value of imports from the United States during 1864 :

Per American vessels.....	\$1,286,722 13
English vessels.....	791,240 66
Danish vessels.....	47,996 14
Bremen vessels.....	27,855 57
Hanover vessels.....	19,155 68
Spanish vessels.....	3,700 00
	<b>2,176,670 18</b>

## In the deposit store:

Per American vessels.....	\$46,655 87
English vessels.....	70,734 39
Danish vessels.....	35,620 96
Bremen vessels.....	11,849 30
Hanover vessels.....	340 36
	<b>165,200 88</b>

<b>Total imports from the United States.....</b>	<b>2,341,871 06</b>
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## Exports to the United States from the port of San Juan in 1864.....

Per American vessels.....	\$552,561 65
Per American vessels, (1865).....	239,500 26
	257,814 79
	<b>873,652 55</b>

<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,923,529 25</b>
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<b>Total exports from the island of Porto Rico.....</b>	<b>9,800,000 00</b>
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C.—Statement showing the nationality, number, tonnage, and places where from in the United States, of vessels arrived at Porto Rico during the year 1864.

Where from.	Nationality.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Where from.	Nationality.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Boston .....	American .....	10	1,320	New York.....	American .....	24	5,870½
	English .....	6	1,810		English .....	59	8,368½
Baltimore .....	American .....	27	4,827		Bremen .....	1	167
	Danish .....	4	1,042½		Hamburg .....	1	178½
	Bremen .....	1	196		Danish .....	5	1,116½
	English .....	3	539		Hanover .....	1	259
Cherrisfield .....	American .....	1	367½	New London .....	American .....	1	198
Philadelphia .....	American .....	12	1,890½	Norwich .....	American .....	2	700
	English .....	1	140½		English .....	1	193½
Hartford .....	American .....	2	342	Portland .....	American .....	10	1,971½
	English .....	3	417½		English .....	4	698½
Machias .....	American .....	1	173		English .....	1	157
	English .....	1	130½	Wilmington .....	American .....	1	163
Newburyport.....	American .....	6	840				
New Haven .....	American .....	29	4,668½			229	38,990½
	English .....	1	198				

#### RECAPITULATION.

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
American vessels from the United States.....	136	23,330½
Foreign vessels from the United States.....	93	15,659½
	229	38,990½
American vessels from other ports .....	23	2,229½

D.—Statement showing the number and tonnage of vessels arrived at the several consular districts of Porto Rico and dependencies from the United States during the year 1864.

#### San Juan :

	No.	Tonnage.
Port of San Juan .....	26	5,301
Port of Arricibo.....	2	378½
Port of Aguadilla.....	1	158
Port of Humacao.....	4	735½
Port of Fajardo.....	3	555
Total .....	36	7,128

#### Ponce :

	No.	Tonnage.
Port of Arroyo .....	14	3,182
Port of Ponce .....	35	5,238
Port of Guayanilla.....	7	1,339½
Port of Salinas .....	2	190
Total .....	58	9,949½

Mayaguez : Port of Mayaguez..... 65 8,422½

## RECAPITULATION.

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
United States consulate at San Juan.....	36	7, 128
United States consulate at Ponce .....	58	9, 949½
United States consulate at Mayaguez.....	65	8, 482½
Total.....	159	25, 559½

E.—Statement showing the nationality, number, and tonnage of vessels arrived at Porto Rico during the year 1864.

Nationality.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Nationality.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
American .....	159	25, 559½	Dutch .....	16	1, 536
English.....	279	37, 885½	Swedish and Norwegian .....	4	1, 171
Spanish.....	529	42, 283½	Oldenburg .....	5	1, 169
Danish .....	17	3, 647	Russian.....	7	1, 657½
Bremen .....	11	2, 300	Italian.....	5	779½
French .....	33	4, 802½	Venezuela.....	5	673
Hamburg .....	9	2, 016½	Hawaiian .....	1	157
Hanover .....	5	928			
Total.....	1, 042	119, 422½	Total.....	43	7, 143

Number of crews, 8,885.

MANILA—JOHN RUSSELL, *Consul*.

DECEMBER 31, 1864.

This port has been visited during the past year by twenty-seven American vessels, mostly loaded for the United States with sugar, hemp, coffee, and sapan wood. Besides American vessels, foreign vessels have taken similar cargoes both to the Atlantic ports and to San Francisco.

The total value of shipments hence to United States ports has been as follows :

In American bottoms.....	\$2, 506, 836 41
In foreign bottoms.....	1, 179, 870 06
Total to the United States.....	3, 686, 706 47

The total quantity of exports to the Atlantic ports and San Francisco is as follows :

Years.	Sugar.	Hemp.	Coffee.	Sapan wood.
1864.....	246, 261	263, 596	16, 427	3, 259
1863.....	131, 340	234, 324	7, 914	1, 515
Increase of 1864 over 1863.....	214, 921	29, 272	8, 513	1, 744

From the outports of Yloilo and Cibu nothing has been shipped to the Atlantic ports of the United States; but shipments of sugar have been made from the former place to San Francisco. Several vessels have been despatched from these ports to Europe, Australia, and China. Although Cibu has been opened for foreign trade since 1861, it is only during the past year that foreign houses have established branches there.

There are in Yloilo one American and one British house, and in Cibu one American and three British firms.

TRINIDAD DE CUBA—WM. H. RUSSEL, *Consul*.

*Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of the exports from Trinidad de Cuba during the several quarters of the year ended December 31, 1865.*

	Sugar.					Molasses.	Honey.	Cigars.	Total value.
	Hhds.	Tierces.	Barrels.	Boxes.	Bags.	Gallons.	Gallons.	M.	
First quarter.....	5,547	636	198	163	490	645,905	9,518	2244	\$319,233 26
Second quarter.....	8,411	955	44	835	150	862,332	8,039	276	680,361 40
Third quarter.....	8,276	681	106	1,351	418	291,558	.....	200	567,636 13
Fourth quarter.....	1,289	72	1	1,131	.....	94,321	*431	135	126,761 62
Total.....	23,523	2,544	349	3,580	1,058	1,894,116	988	8354	*1,927,522 41

\* Cedar wood, valued at \$13,500, included.

## CIENFUEGOS—GERMAN BARRIO, Consular Agent.

Statement showing the description and quantity, together with their destination, of exports from Cienfuegos from January 1 to December 31, 1865.

Destination.	Muscovado sugar.			Clayed sugar.	Molasses.			Honey.		Tobacco.	Cigars.	Rum.	Cotton.
	Hogheads.	Tierces.	Barrels.		Hogheads.	Tierces.	Barrels.	Tierces.	Barrels.				
New York .....	36,111	4,031	73	870	8,304	729	624	19	6		14		
Boston .....	15,953	1,599	52		6,123	538	264	10			10		
Philadelphia .....	11,236	1,194	9	29	1,704	186	71				132		
Baltimore .....	1,636	170			485	47	40						
New Orleans .....	1,615	83			165	621	1,704						
British Provinces .....	1,188	171	70		13,590	1,480	1,183				20		
Great Britain .....	4,949	732	218	316	1,836	253	89	311	13				
Bremen .....	346	50						750	61	137			
France .....	980	136	50	388									
Spain .....	469	70										60	3,700
Total .....	73,483	8,236	465	1,603	32,206	3,852	3,974	980	79	137	187	60	3,700

## PORTUGUESE DOMINIONS.

LISBON—CHARLES A. MUNRO, *Consul*.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

Owing to the continuance of our internal war the amount of American shipping to this port during the year ended this day has been very insignificant. The high rates of premiums demanded by European companies for insuring vessels sailing under the United States flag have no doubt deterred the owners of our mercantile marine from prosecuting a more brisk trade with this port, where American vessels are pretty sure, under ordinary circumstances, of obtaining favorable charters for ports in South America.

From October 1, 1864, to September 30, 1865, Lisbon has been visited by only six American merchant vessels, viz., two ships, two barks, and two brigs, measuring in all 3,164 tons.

The value of imports by the above vessels was as follows: Coals, \$3,000; staves, \$12,000; general merchandise, consisting of petroleum, machinery, clocks, &c., \$59,500; railway iron, &c., \$90,000—total, \$164,500.

The above imports were:

From Great Britain, (coals).....	\$3, 000
From Belgium, (railway iron).....	90, 000
From the United States.....	71, 500
Total .....	<u>164, 500</u>

There was exported in these six vessels to the United States salt to the value of \$7,335.

To show that there is sufficient inducement for our vessels to seek charters in Lisbon I subjoin the following statement of the declared value of goods shipped to New York in Portuguese vessels:

Cut corks .....	\$2, 026 50
Corkwood .....	29, 687 10
Argols, (refined).....	1, 320 00
Olive oil.....	14, 806 51
Orchilla weed .....	26, 127 69
Salt .....	3, 575 00
Raisins, (dried).....	6, 578 32
Marble, (rough).....	750 00
Sailcloth .....	820 00
Hides, (dry).....	10, 186 93
Gum copal .....	36, 651 27
Wine.....	570 00
Total .....	<u>133, 099 23</u>

Although this has always been a wine-growing country, it will be noticed that this article forms quite a small item in the above statement.

The reasons for this are many—the high rates of duty charged in the United States, and the high price of wines here caused by the ravages of the vine disease. Under ordinary circumstances Lisbon wines most in demand in the United States are of a low price, ranging from \$40 to \$90 per pipe of one hundred and twenty gallons—a rate at which until lately it was impossible to ship wines. It is to be observed, however, that in the year 1864 the vine disease made com-



paratively but little ravages, and that the vintage now about being gathered is declared excellent in quality and abundant, so that there is every prospect of Portuguese wines becoming again an article of extensive export to the United States.

The rate of freight between Lisbon and New York varies considerably ; but the following may be taken as the general limits : Light goods, (corkwood, &c.,) \$10 to \$15 per ton ; heavy ditto, \$4 50 to \$7 per ton.

Charters to South American ports are to be had at the following rates : To Rio de Janeiro, 18*s.* 6*d.* to 25*s.* per ton ; to Rio Grande, 24*s.* a 27*s.* 6*d.* per ton. These rates, however, are subject to much variation, and to the demand, the season, &c.

The principal exchange operations are effected through London, and the following are the prevalent rates per 1,000 reis :

For bills at sight.....	51 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 52 $\frac{1}{4}$
For bills at thirty days.....	52 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 52 $\frac{3}{4}$
For bills at sixty days.....	52 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 52 $\frac{7}{8}$
For bills at ninety days.....	53 to 53 $\frac{1}{4}$

For practical purposes, and as an average in calculation, the American dollar is taken at a par of 920 reis.

*Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of exports from Lisbon to the United States during the year ended September 30, 1865, with the names of the countries where produced, (compiled from official invoices.)*

Description.	Country of production.	Quarter ended December 31, 1864.		Quarter ended March 30, 1865.		Quarter ended June 30.		Quarter ended September 30.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Wool.....	Portugal	Sacks, 12.....		Bales, 117.....		Bales, 79.....		Sacks, 6.....	
Corks.....	do.....	Sacks, 12.....	\$342 14	Bundles, 456.....					Reis 60,000
		Bundles, 25.....		and a parcel.					
Corkwood.....	do.....	Bundles, 8.....	Reis 450,405	Bundles, 80.....	Reis 360,560			Bundles, 130.....	Reis 990,470
Corkwood and corks.....	do.....	Bales, 76.....		Bags, 31.....				Bundles, 790.....	\$1,137 92.32
Corkwood.....	do.....	Bundles, 585.....	\$1,967 62.32					Bundles, 233.....	Reis 2,837 112.62
	do.....			Bags, 172.....				Bags, 138.....	
Gum copal.....	Portuguese possessions	Bales red, 9.....		Bundles, 7.....	Reis 1,228,283			Barrels, 95.....	
Do. yellow.....	do.....	Bales white, 19.....		Cases, 2.....		Barrels, 30.....	Reis 361,840	Cases, 25.....	Reis 3,311,639
Do.....do.....	do.....	Cases yellow, 3.....	Reis 322,044	Sacks, 200.....	Reis 7,714,525			Bags, 103.....	
Do.....do.....	do.....			Bags, 464.....					
Argols, refined.....	Portugal	Bags, 282.....	Reis 3,304,345	Barrels, 282.....	Reis 1,226,478				
	do.....			Barrels, 364.....	Reis 604,290				
Orcilla.....	Portuguese possessions.	Casks, 5.....	Reis 606,220	Barrels, 5.....					
Do.....do.....do.....	do.....do.....do.....	Bags, 423.....	Reis 6,833,755	Bags, 298.....	Reis 1,053,615	Sacks, 338.....	Reis 6,023,625	Barrels, 298.....	Reis 7,354,362
Purga oil.....	Portugal					Bags, 28.....	Reis 633,360	Cases, 10.....	
Salt.....	Portugal	Moya, 2,684 3-5.....	Reis 4,804,860	Moya, 514.....	Reis 1,138,384	Barrels, 3.....		Bags, 25.....	
		Boxes, 90.....		Alquileres.....		Moya, 551.....	Reis 798,700		Reis 910,320
Raisins.....	Spain	Quarter boxes, 360.....	Reis 420,990					Moya, 691.....	Reis 3,627,911
Do.....	Spain							Fralis, 271.....	Reis 1,310.
Olive oil.....	Portugal	Barrel, 100.....	Reis 2,193,705	Barrel, 100.....	Reis 2,108,345	Barrel, 100.....	Reis 2,094,960	Boxes, 1,310.....	Reis 1,603,161
Marble.....	do.....			Moya, 38.....	Reis 52,600			Barrel, 450.....	Reis 9,446,655
Sail-cloth.....	do.....			Blocks, 94.....	Reis 603,577				
Hides.....	Brazil					Bales, 5.....	Reis 739,680		
Wine.....	Portugal							2,600.....	Reis 9,371,971
Wine, Madeira.....	Portuguese possessions.							Cases, 50.....	Reis 323,130
Almonds.....	Portugal					And gum.....		Barrel, 10.....	Reis 250 02.02
								Ocaves, 4.....	Reis 3,679,147
								Bales, 249.....	
								Hogheads, 41.....	

FUNCHAL—J. A. LEAS, *Consul*.

NOVEMBER 3, 1865.

Herewith I have the honor to transmit a statement of the commercial movements of this place for the year 1864.

## GRAPE CROP IN 1865.

The grape crop of the island has just been gathered, and the amount of wine obtained therefrom is estimated at four thousand pipes, being about double that of 1864. Though the blight still continues, yet the grape is preserved from utter destruction by the use of sulphur, which substance cannot be thoroughly washed from the grape before the juice is expressed therefrom, nor can it be altogether separated from the juice; hence the wine is not regarded as good as before the blight occurred; but nevertheless the cultivation of the wine, even under such unfavorable circumstances, is more profitable than even that of sugar cane (which was resorted to after the failure of the grape crop some years ago;) hence many are now pulling up their cane and replanting the vine. Therefore, all things being equally favorable during this year, the supply of wine the coming year will be greater than that of the present.

## SUGAR CROP FOR 1865.

The amount of sugar produced from the crop of cane this year is estimated at a fraction over five hundred thousand pounds, English.

Statement showing the description, quantity, and value, and country of production, of imports at Funchal during the year 1864.

Description.	Weights and Measures.	From Great Britain.		From British colonies.		From Portugal.		From Morocco and Brazil.		From France.		From Netherlands.		From United States.		Total.		Total value.	
		Quant.	Value.	Quant.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quant.	Value.	Quant.	Value.	Quant.	Value.	Quant.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
Bacon and hams	Kilog.	3,951	\$2,171			10,615	\$2,042							922	\$377	15,488	309	Cwt.	\$4,590
Beer	Litres.	17,969	3,617													17,969	4,683	Galls.	3,617
Cheese	Kilog.	8,663	2,971			746	185	36	\$27			263	\$79	57	92	9,765	195	Gwt.	3,984
Coal	Tons	21,180	197,060													21,180	21,180	Tons	127,080
Coffee	Kilog.	2,846	97,770	117	\$60	7,294	2,188	3,797	5,109	45	\$149	835	336			14,919	21,202	Cwt.	11,655
Cotton goods.	Kilog.	50,644	97,770			7,655	1,226									51,344	1,026	Cwt.	98,145
Drugs	Kilog.	39	619			3,787	1,598			30	111			4	62	3,860	77		2,324
Earthware	Kilog.	15,639	5,425	1,164	131	3,787	1,598			31	100			4,624	600	34,923	685		7,223
Fish, salted	Kilog.	5,542	736	38,973	4,595	17,429	1,646							211,820	15,026	383,881	1,191		28,034
Flour	Kilog.	72,227	5,480	109,724	7,608	10,519	1,069			373	500			270,600	9,600	2,135,715	14,036		117,169
Indian corn	Litres.	384,700	11,880			878,700	23,074	229,215	66,115	1,172	910			64	29	2,164,656	3,485		38,080
Iron	Kilog.	130,360	31,358			23,392	4,470			9	35					24,212	390		16,734
Leather	Kilog.	11,554	10,337			7,985	3,005			2	13					11,541			13,355
Linen goods.	Kilog.	66,590	16,398			40,383	383												130,917
Sundries	Kilog.	732	666			58,556	19,098			360	70					60,552	14,902	Galls.	19,744
Oil, olive	Litres.	442,518	43,687	12,224	7,214											455,878	9,083	Owt.	50,955
Rice	Litres.	422,518	43,687	12,224	7,214											4,816,403	17,464	Bush	4,146
Salt	Kilog.	492	17,716			4,816,400	2,450			9	420					1,031	21	Owt.	20,596
Silk	Kilog.	45,972	5,180	13	1	40,984	5,220			66	50					87,035	1,738		10,483
Soap	Kilog.	45,972	5,180	13	1														19,592
Spices	Kilog.	23,948	7,598																13,530
Spirits	Litres.	23,948	7,598	86	98					816	463	20,618	5,466			44,768	11,192	Galls.	13,530
Stationery	Kilog.	2,405	3,450			15,012	7,730			225	175			3,000	400	20,642	9,742	Owt.	10,703
Sugar	Kilog.	13,815	3,746	46,307	5,954											437,655	8,742		58,039
Tea	Kilog.	3,746	13,785					338,000	43,980							3,910	78		14,113
Tin	Kilog.																		21,600
Tinbar	Metres													67,785	6,600	264,981	8,000	Sq. Foot	47,067
Tobacco	Kilog.	53,620	3,200			23,650	47,067									23,650	47,067		21,600
Wheat	Litres.	30,558	98,210			82,800	1,300			138,800	7,200			198,800	6,000	403,890	1,462	Quint.	16,530
Wool	Kilog.					1,106	2,181									31,916	635	Owt.	102,883
Total																			1,013,163

*Statement showing the description, quantity and value, and the countries of destination, of the exports from Funchal for the year 1864.*

Description.	Great Britain.		British colonies.		Portugal.		France.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quant'y	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quant'y	Value.
Beef, salted....kilo..	.....	.....	1, 110	\$130 00	21, 646	\$2, 737 00	.....	.....
Brandy.....litres..	.....	.....	.....	.....	8, 859	1, 416 90	.....	.....
Coal.....tons.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides.....kilo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27, 859	5, 919 20	.....	.....
Sundries.....kilo.....	.....	\$18, 400	.....	3, 789 00	.....	5, 519 00	.....	\$408 70
Onions.....kilo.....	.....	.....	86, 500	2, 151 90	.....	.....	20, 000	480 00
Oranges.....M.....	400	463	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potatoes.....kilo.....	.....	.....	27, 459	1, 160 00	2, 300	59 70	3, 000	70 30
Spices.....kilo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 070 00	.....	.....
Sugar.....kilo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	206, 168	44, 805 00	.....	.....
Wine.....litres.....	289, 365	188, 612	7, 501	6, 070 00	29, 807	22, 921 00	2, 044	1, 600 00
Total.....	.....	199, 475	.....	13, 300 90	.....	84, 377 10	.....	2, 553 00

*Statement showing the description, quantity and value, &c.—Continued.*

Description.	Netherlands.		United States.		Ship supplies.		Total quantity, French measure.	Total quantity, Eng. cwts.	Total value.
	Quant'y	Value.	Quant'y	Value.	Quant'y	Value.			
Beef, salted....kilo..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22, 756	455	\$2, 867 00
Brandy.....litres..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8, 859	22, 143	1, 416 20
Coal.....tons.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17, 550	\$104, 706	.....	17, 550	104, 706 00
Hides.....kilo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27, 859	557	5, 919 20
Sundries.....kilo.....	.....	\$573	.....	\$6	.....	.....	.....	.....	20, 689 70
Onions.....kilo.....	30, 000	430	.....	.....	.....	.....	136, 500	2, 730	3, 061 90
Oranges.....M.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	463 00
Potatoes.....kilo.....	3, 000	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	35, 450	714	1, 330 00
Spices.....kilo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 070 00
Sugar.....kilo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44, 805 00
Wine.....litres.....	2, 534	1, 800	2, 034	1, 540	1, 001	488	234, 286	79, 053	223, 031 00
Total.....	.....	2, 863	.....	1, 546	.....	105, 194	.....	.....	409, 379 00

\* Tons.

*Tabular statement showing the nationality, number, tonnage, and crews of foreign vessels entered and cleared at the port of Funchal during the year 1864.*

Nationality.	ENTERED.								
	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
British .....	107	25,023	1,368	110	43,489	3,404	217	68,512	4,772
Portuguese .....	83	12,847	955	15	9,497	475	98	22,344	1,430
American .....	4	1,127	39				4	1,127	32
Italian .....				2	927	41	2	927	41
Spanish .....				1	473	28	1	473	28
Dutch .....	1	70	6				1	70	6
French .....	1	280	9	3	1,085	49	4	1,965	58
Norwegian .....	3	798	32	1	475	14	4	1,273	46
Hamburgian .....				1	158	8	1	158	8
Greek .....	2	568	90				2	568	90
Brazilian .....				1	237	21	1	237	21
Prussian .....	2	627	26				1	627	26
Oldenburg .....	1	193	8				1	193	8
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>41,533</b>	<b>2,456</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>56,941</b>	<b>4,040</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>98,474</b>	<b>6,496</b>
Nationality.	CLEARED.								
	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
British .....	16	5,085	872	201	62,116	4,271	217	67,201	4,643
Portuguese .....	28	6,748	446	69	15,522	976	97	22,270	1,429
American .....				4	1,127	32	4	1,127	32
Italian .....				2	929	41	2	929	41
Spanish .....				1	473	28	1	473	28
Dutch .....	1	70	6				1	70	6
French .....	1	280	9	4	1,085	58	4	1,965	58
Norwegian .....				4	1,273	46	4	1,273	46
Hamburgian .....				1	158	8	1	158	8
Greek .....				2	568	20	2	568	20
Brazilian .....				1	237	21	1	237	21
Prussian .....				2	627	26	2	627	26
Oldenburg .....				1	193	8	1	193	8
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>11,833</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>85,258</b>	<b>5,541</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>97,091</b>	<b>6,350</b>

*Statement showing the nationality and number of vessels arriving at Funchal during the year ended December 31, 1865.*

Portuguese .....	89	Norwegian .....	2
English .....	188	Danish .....	1
French .....	20	Spanish .....	2
American .....	5	Bremen .....	1
Prussian .....	6	Siamese .....	1
Russian .....	3	Oldenburgese .....	1
Italian .....	3	Hanoverian .....	1
Peruvian .....	2	Dutch .....	3
Egyptian .....	1		
Swedish .....	1	<b>Total .....</b>	<b>331</b>
Mecklenburgese .....	1		

Oporto—HENRY W. DIMAN, *Consul*.

DECEMBER 31, 1864.

*Statement showing the description, place of production, and value of exports from Oporto to the United States for the quarter ended December 31, 1864.*

Description.	Place of production.	Value.
Wines.....	Portugal.....	\$6,900 93
Argols.....	Portugal.....	494 37
Corkwood.....	Portugal.....	853 17
Salt.....	Portugal.....	279 34
Total.....	.....	8,527 81

FAYAL—C. W. DABNEY, *Consul.*

*Summary statement showing the description and value of the imports into the port of Fayal, also the names of the countries whence shipped, during the quarters ended December 31, 1864, and March 31, 1865.*

Names of countries.	Description.	Value in reis.
Great Britain .....	Coals, dry goods, sugar, tea, rice, brandy, wine, paper, flax, preserves, soap, clocks, iron work, iron hoops and posts, crockery, indigo, &c.	52, 529 800
Portugal—St. Michael's, Pe-reira, Graciosa, St. George, and Flores.	Dry goods, wine, gin, vinegar, brandy, oil, petroleum, linseed oil, sole leather, steel, iron hoops, brooms, earthenware, tallow and wax candles, soap, furniture, tobacco, paper, hats, books, sweetmeats, sugar, coffee, tea, flour, lime, fruits, salt, Indian corn, mahogany, white lead, glass, palm oil, nails, spices, &c.	55, 302 515
United States .....	Flour, bread, lamps, furniture, apples, sole leather, candles, self-heaters, lumber, nails, blacking, oars, glass, guano, salt fish, &c.	9, 834 309
Whaling ships .....	Sperm, black fish, whale, kerosene, and palm oil, whalebone, salt fish, cotton, &c.	49, 703 820
Total quarter ended December 31, 1864 .....		167, 370 435
Great Britain .....	Coal, sugar, crockery, cheese, salt, dry goods, tea, liquors, ropes, flax, potatoes, beef, salted, oil for painting, white lead, indigo, soap, hemp, canvas, and sundries.	19, 946 400
Portugal—Lisbon, St. Michael's, Sta. Maria, Terceira, St. George, and Graciosa.	Corn, wheat, barley, coffee, sugar, tea, paper, soap, hats, leather, furniture, cotton, tobacco, dry goods, flax, paints, potatoes, hides, petroleum, pitch, rice, lime, beef, salted, liquors, and sundries.	35, 734 600
United States .....	Flour, bread, ropes, petroleum, oil for paint, nail plates, potatoes, provisions, clocks, salt, paper, matches, coal, furniture, books, &c.	6, 938 000
Teneriffe .....	Dry goods, tea, clocks, wine, &c.	184 000
Rio de Janeiro .....	Coffee, liquor, and sundries .....	3, 082 100
Total quarter ended March 31, 1865 .....		65, 985 000

*Summary statement showing the description and value of the exports at the port of Fayal, also the names of the countries where shipped, during the quarters ended December 31, 1864, and March 31, 1865.*

Countries where shipped.	Description.	Value in mil-reis.
Great Britain .....	Oranges, straw hats, sperm whale, and palm oil, old iron and metal, lemons, wine, &c.	10, 229    920
Portugal—St. Michael's, Pe-reira, Graciosa, St. George, Flores.	Lumber, furniture, tea, sugar, butter, dry goods, barley, log-wood, brandy, wine, vinegar, iron work, baskets, flour, coffee, cotton, grain, wax candles, petroleum, palm oil, hides, soap, matches, fruit, cheese, glass, preserves, molasses, oars, iron hoops, flax, crockery, guano, tobacco, clocks, self-heaters, &c.	25, 695    551
United States .....	Sperm and whale oil, whalebone, cotton, preserves, straw hats, baskets, embroidery, &c.	34, 119    500
Antwerp .....	Oranges .....	40    000
Total quarter ended December 31, 1864 .....		70, 084    971
Great Britain .....	Oranges, straw hats .....	841    600
Portugal—St. Michael's, Terceira, Graciosa, St. George.	Butter, lard, hides, lumber, tar, braid, fruit, cheese, tobacco, flour, tea, sugar, coffee, salt, dry goods, oil, white lead, rice, hats, sundries.	11, 041    100
United States .....	Oranges, straw hats, junk, braid, sperm oil, &c.	18, 400    500
France .....	Wine, plants, oranges .....	22    000
Germany, (Bremen) .....	Ebony .....	60    000
Total quarter ended March 31, 1865 .....		30, 365    200



*Statement showing the description and value of the imports and exports at the port of Fayal, together with the names of the countries or places whence or where shipped.*

QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 1865.

Where from.	Imports.	Value in milrees.	Whither sent.	Exports.	Value in milrees.
Great Britain.....	Coal, dry goods, canvas, sugar, coffee, tea, tobacco, liquor, sundries, &c.	15,660 800	Lisbon, St. Michael's, Terceira, Graciosa, St. George, and Flores.	Tea, coffee, sugar, rice, wheat, empty casks, vinegar, cheese, beans, matches, paint, oil, soap, beeswax, leather, hides, tallow, tobacco, tumbler, sundries, &c.	19,739 000
Lisbon, St. Michael's, St. George, and Flores.	Limestone, sugar, coffee, rice, liquors, dry goods, beeswax, tins, bricks, cheese, grain, soap, steel, hides, leather, nails, tobacco, sundries, &c.	63,765 000	United States.....	Straw hats, brads, embroideries, leather, flowers, sperm oil, whale oil, whalebone, palm oil, &c.	7,221 000
United States.....	Beef, pork, fish, ropes, flour, furniture, matches, petroleum, coffee, lumber, clocks, soap, tea, bread, &c.	2,333 200			
Whaling .....	Sperm oil, whale oil, palm oil, and whalebone....	8,447 000			
Rio de Janeiro.....	Sugar, coffee, leather, brandy, Brazil wood, sundries, &c.	3,960 000			
Total .....		94,186 000	Total.....		26,960 000

QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

Where from.	Imports.	Value in reia.	Whither sent.	Exports.	Value in reia.
Great Britain .....	Coal, sugar, tea, rice, liquors, crockery, glass, clocks, paper, &c.	2,683,400	United States.....	Embroidery, straw hats, sperm oil, whale oil, palm oil, old metal, &c.	15,640,200
United States.....	Salt beef and pork, flour, bread, molasses, chairs, glass, clocks, paper, codfish, oars, harpoons, &c.	15,939,000	Lisbon, St. Michael's, Terceira, Graciosa, St. George, and Flores.	Sugar, coffee, tea, rice, grain, lumber, matches, tobacco, paper, oak, salt, liquors, cotton, hardware, old metal, butter, cheese, dry goods, soap, pitch, furniture, &c.	20,849,000
Portugal, St. Michael's, Terceira, Graciosa, St. George, and Flores.	Grain, dry goods, wax, raisins, liquors, paper, tobacco, rice, beans, cheese, potatoes, tins, bricks, soap, sweet oil, paint oil, salt, hides, &c.	42,364,300			
Rio de Janeiro .....	Coffee, sugar, flour, rice, brandy, preserves, cigars, &c.	1,871,800			
Whaling .....	Sperm oil, whale oil, palm oil, &c.....	61,322,000			
Total .....		124,190,500	Total.....		36,489,200

ST. MICHAEL'S—T. HICKLING, *Consular Agent.*

*Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of imports into St. Michael's, (Azores,) during the year 1864, with the names of countries whence derived.*

Description.	Countries whence imported.	Value.
Wine, manufactures, &c .....	Portugal .....	\$417, 324 23
Lumber, 688 M feet, petroleum oil, 6,154 galls. 10 cases, 280 bbls. nails, &c.	United States .....	29, 451 06
Lumber, 146 M feet, petroleum, 1,400 galls., 4Q bbls nails, and sundries.	United States, via England.	12, 668 80
Manufactures, ironware, &c .....	Great Britain .....	409, 870 34
Molasses and sugars .....	Demerara .....	7, 180 80
Total .....		876, 495 23

*Statement showing the number and nationality of vessels, the quantity and value of their cargoes, which sailed from the port of St. Michael's during the year 1864.*

No.	Nationality.	Description of cargoes.	Quantity.	Value.
156	Portuguese .....	Wheat, maize, small and large, beans and fruits .....	227, 364 bush	\$204, 030 85
1	American .....	Oranges .....	2, 000 boxes	2, 000 00
298	British .....	do .....	208, 221 do	250, 018 90
	Total .....			456, 049 75

TERCEIRA—T. DE CASTRO, *Consular Agent.*

*Statement showing the value of the imports into Terceira (Azores) during the quarter ended December 31, 1864, together with the names of the places of importation.*

	Value in reis.
Quebec .....	6, 006, 000
Bangor .....	4, 750, 000
Liverpool .....	50, 293, 600
London .....	17, 348, 500
Rio de Janeiro .....	3, 639, 000
Fayal .....	1, 015, 000
Lisbon .....	38, 108, 000
Lisbon and St. Michael's .....	49, 946, 000
Total .....	171, 106, 400

*Statement showing the value of exports from Terceira (Azores) during the quarter ended December 31, 1864, together with the names of the ports whither shipped.*

Name of ports and countries.	Value in reis.
Fayal.....	12, 232, 000
Lisbon.....	10, 533, 000
Lisbon and St. Michael's.....	16, 025, 000
Great Britain.....	8, 250, 800
Total.....	<u>47, 040, 800</u>

MACAO—W. I. JONES, *Consul*.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

\* \* I have the pleasure to transmit tables exhibiting the principal trade statistics of this port for the year ended June 30, 1865.

It appears that the imports into the colony for the above-named period—

In foreign-rigged vessels amounted to.....	\$5, 010, 829 00
In Chinese junks to.....	840, 955 00
Total.....	<u>5, 851, 784 00</u>

The exports amounted—

In foreign-rigged vessels to.....	\$3, 201, 917 00
In Chinese, junks.....	500, 965 00
Total.....	<u>3, 702, 882 00</u>

The tables are extremely unsatisfactory, as is easily accounted for when it is understood that the values are merely the estimates of masters of vessels or shippers who are generally unwilling to exhibit their business to the public. A comparison of the value of the opium imported, \$2,535,974, with that exported, shows the unreliability of that exhibit, the greater part of the difference being actually bought by the Chinese and Parsee merchants, and sent up the coast and into the interior in Chinese junks, which manage to smuggle it past the custom-houses. The principal value of the tables is to exhibit the variety of imports and exports, and by careful collating show what are the chief of these; for example, opium, rice, tea, silk, cinnamon, paper, salt, anise-seed, oil, fire-crackers, &c.

The coolie traffic from this port, even under increasing restrictions, is still but little diminished in the number of emigrants, while their general health and comfort are very nearly as well guaranteed before sailing as any police regulations can warrant. The sufferings of these poor creatures do not occur until their arrival beyond the seas. Few, probably, leave this harbor without their own full consent, little apprehensive of their fate.\*

I exhibit also the nationality of the sailing vessels entered at or cleared from this port during the same period—none bore our flag, which, however, was repre-

\* The total number of coolies shipped from Macao during the year 1864, in conformity with the regulations of this colony, was 10,712 in 33 vessels, of an aggregate number of tons, 20,450. Callao or Lima was the destination of 22 of these vessels, and Havana of the residue.

sented by five American merchant steamers, one of them running regularly between this port and Canton, and another plying of late daily to and from Hong-Kong.

I also show the number and tonnage of vessels employed in the direct and indirect trade, with a comparative statement of the number of vessels entered and cleared during the several years from July 1, 1860, to June 30, 1865, and a statement of the average market prices of principal imports and exports during the year ended September 30, 1865.

I take pleasure in communicating the intelligence that this colony has set a most important example to all China and Japan by the erection of a light-house, with a superior American revolving light, upon the loftiest height of the Macao promontory. Were such lights established on all the prominent parts of the China coast and upon the Prata and Paracella shoals, many lives and millions of property would be saved annually.

American capital is still employed at Macao only in merchandise, and principally for shipments either direct to Great Britain or to Whampoa, or Hong-Kong (where they are invoiced,) and thence to the United States.

Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of the imports at the port of Macao, together with the names of the countries whence shipped, during the year ended June 30, 1865.

Description.	Spain and possessions.		Straits.		Great Britain and possessions.		China.		Total quantity.	Total value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
Alum.....										
Brandy.....			2,680	\$4,633					2,680	\$4,633
Biche de Mer.....	16	\$230	1,942	21,505	30	\$240			30	240
Bird's nests.....	2	620	16	890	643	19,250			2,601	41,115
Betel nuts.....			4,000	9,000			27	\$2,020	45	3,550
Beans.....				278					4,000	9,000
Beans.....	20,575	1,130							20,575	1,130
Cocoa.....					2,193	48,402			2,193	48,402
Cotton.....									2,271	1,324
Cigars.....	12	1,324							12	1,324
Copper.....			691	2,455					691	2,455
Cupress.....			2	200					2	200
Elephant teeth.....					100	10,000			100	10,000
Guns.....									1,400	11,200
Lamp oil.....	1,400	11,200							1,400	11,200
Leather.....	764	3,130							764	3,130
Lead.....			564	7,600					564	7,600
Money.....					220	1,900			220	1,900
Opium.....					5,439	594,566			5,439	594,566
Paddy.....			1,001	508,235		2,027,739			1,001	508,235
Teas.....			1,170	510					1,170	510
Powder.....	3,040	4,864							3,040	4,864
Pepper.....			300	2,800					300	2,800
Rice.....	30,688	123,000	2,444	15,692					2,444	15,692
Rice.....			463,120	1,102,346	9,385	28,155			534,193	1,253,401
Sandals.....					196	3,800			196	3,800
Sandalwood.....	3,425	4,643							3,425	4,643
Sugar.....			3,997	28,432					3,997	28,432
Silk.....			1,864	7,456					1,864	7,456
Salt fish.....			10	5,000	90	34,350			100	39,350
Salt.....			2,724	13,353					2,724	13,353
Tea.....			10	80	2,195	23,358			2,205	24,158
Umbrellas.....			392	1,462					392	1,462
Wine.....					75	500			75	500
Wax.....			3	150					3	150
Saltpetre.....					12,195	23,358			12,195	23,358
Salt.....									1,568	4,118
Tree skin.....			4,500	5,100					4,500	5,100
Tin.....			968	24,180					968	24,180
Turtle shell.....					40	400			40	400
Total.....		150,221		1,761,297		2,815,938		283,243		5,010,489

*Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of imports into and exports from Macao in Chinese junks during the year ended June 30, 1865.*

Description.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Anise-seed.....piculs..	2,774	\$21,277	.....	.....
oil of.....do.....	420	7,529	.....	.....
murk.....do.....	274	2,650	.....	.....
Almonds.....do.....	72	4,400	.....	.....
American drills.....bales	.....	.....	9,117	\$47,511
Baize.....do.....	.....	.....	355	2,545
Beans.....piculs.....	1,707	3,457	.....	.....
Bags.....do.....	157,616	3,003	.....	.....
Cotton.....piculs.....	60	1,740	5,075	118,578
Copper.....do.....	20	398	.....	.....
Cinnamon.....do.....	3,886	37,969	.....	.....
oil.....do.....	210	13,892	.....	.....
Chinese medicines.....bales	64	825	100	2,500
Cows' horns.....piculs	2,807	9,943	.....	.....
Cloth.....do.....	.....	.....	423	3,064
Chintz.....do.....	.....	.....	850	3,860
Cocoanuts.....do.....	62,600	551	.....	.....
Cocoa.....piculs.....	2,314	2,415	.....	.....
Cash.....do.....	35	360	.....	.....
Camphor.....do.....	229	189	.....	.....
Dried shrimps.....do.....	25	975	.....	.....
fish.....do.....	381	8,331	.....	.....
cuttle fish.....do.....	4	68	.....	.....
Drugs.....do.....	.....	.....	108	1,554
Dyeing cocoa.....piculs	1,724	4,967	.....	.....
Erva doce.....do.....	44	1,689	.....	.....
oil of.....do.....	4	570	.....	.....
Flax.....do.....	236	1,218	.....	.....
Fish wings.....do.....	114	505	.....	.....
Flour.....do.....	718	1,912	.....	.....
Flax-seed.....do.....	54	248	.....	.....
Gum.....do.....	213	1,078	.....	.....
Hogs.....do.....	1,344	21,127	.....	.....
Hams.....catties.....	162	62	.....	.....
Ivory.....piculs.....	2	400	.....	.....
Joss sticks.....do.....	123	163	.....	.....
Indigo.....tubs.....	35,196	142,527	.....	.....
Kernel.....piculs.....	941	3,425	.....	.....
Lamp oil.....do.....	30,050	133,686	.....	.....
Leather.....do.....	299	3,285	.....	.....
Lard.....do.....	80	938	.....	.....
Lead.....do.....	50	1,000	.....	.....
Lacquered.....do.....	53	575	.....	.....
Mats.....pieces.....	23,212	2,115	.....	.....
Maca.....piculs.....	53,487	102,889	.....	.....
Peas, green.....do.....	1,062	2,845	.....	.....
Sugar, brown.....do.....	5,558	7,698	48	144
Nankins.....do.....	576	784	12,430	27,740
Opium.....do.....	.....	.....	540	256,559
Paddy.....do.....	4,696	11,085	.....	.....
Paper.....do.....	1,387	7,318	40	1,000
Pima, (medicine).....do.....	14	120	.....	.....
Rice.....do.....	16,466	52,854	3,064	9,192
Ratans.....do.....	413	2,200	.....	.....
Redwood.....do.....	485	417	.....	.....
Sugar.....do.....	8,656	46,358	.....	.....
Salt.....do.....	109,758	58,127	.....	.....
Silk.....do.....	44	15,830	.....	.....

*Statement—Continued.*

Description.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Silk, common.....			80	\$2, 032
yellow.....	62	\$8, 307		
Sesame.....	4, 511	6, 328		
oil.....	203	2, 229		
Sucan.....	61	671		
Salt fish.....	355	1, 023		
Sticks.....	1, 380	24		
Tallow.....	1, 065	8, 127		
Tin.....	2, 033	7, 727		
Tea.....	1, 644	15, 486		
Tobacco.....	2, 319	16, 716	1, 280	10, 420
Tree skin.....	474	510		
Unicorns.....	5	100		
Varnish.....	123	1, 213		
Velvet.....			2	1, 120
Wood.....	95	606		
Wax.....	140	1, 690		
Wood oil.....	30	502		
Sundries.....		19, 709		13, 146
Total.....		840, 955		500, 965

Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of exports from Macao, with the names of the countries whither sent, during the year ended June 30, 1865.

Description.	Great Britain.		The Straits for a market.		Spain and Portugal.		China.		Cuba, Hamburg, and Australia.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Anise-seed .....	4,416	\$13,858	406	\$7,300	12	\$95	103	\$618	H 120	\$9,600	4,937	\$21,772
Anise-seed, oil of .....	583	40,810	4	620	34	6,000	470	1,175			2,310	57,030
Alum .....	1,800	3,600			7,070	530					10,845	5,575
Bags .....			3,775	4,050			93	21,390			10,102	4,580
Birds' nests .....	9	2,070									26	23,460
Cloth .....			26	28,800					H 4,520	9,496	15,691	28,800
Cinnamon .....	9,161	70,513	1,926	18,290	1,084	12,000					110,299	13,392
Cinnamon, oil of .....	4,305	13,392							L 20	2,280	20	2,280
Cigars .....							418	6,270			1,442	22,410
Cash .....	1,024	16,140									1,680	10,100
Coffee .....			680	10,100							154	4,600
Cotton .....	154	4,600									2,719	4,090
China wood .....			258	1,629			2,461	2,461			1,155	1,084
China ware .....	23	100	378	1,060	754	304					1,309	26,990
Copper .....	1,200	24,160	94	1,060	15	1,760					67	2,290
Copper ware .....			35	280	32	2,000					173	4,325
Copper, old .....			173	4,325							91	1,060
Camphor .....					91	1,060			A 50	500	10,065	70,630
Fire-crackers .....	1,243	9,944	8,611	67,888	161	1,298					18	825
Glass .....			18	200							34	180
Glass ware .....			25	625	9	200					3	24,960
Gold .....			823	6,584			38	304			3,156	2,455
Gold paper .....			279	1,255	300	1,200					883	46,457
Gallinole .....	2,295	18,072	744	39,432	114	5,700					44	9,032
Gin .....			10	2,060	20	4,060	5	1,000	L 8	1,664	278	2,418
Joos sticks .....	25	1,325					28	168			315	1,801
Lacquered .....	1	2,250									388	1,080,477
Lead .....	250	2,250									470	6,580
Leather .....	110	980	143	2,810	105	821					182	90,531
Lamp oil .....					2	310					6,119	174,570
Money .....							18	9,000			295	2,079
Medicine, Chinese .....			237	3,318	51	714	150	4,500			1,525	4,640
Optum .....	182	915,674							L 100	714	1,537	3,998
Paper .....	164	81,531	4,740	142,200	969	20,070			L 200	500	1,300	1,500
Pepper .....	260	7,800					666	1,998			205	6,810
Preserves .....	195	1,365	1,325	4,190	15	200			L 300	1,500	2,415	662,721
Retans .....			856	1,800								
Rice .....												
Shoes .....	100	600	105	6,210								
Silk .....	1,591	401,498	101	14,594	358	211,621	157	32,608	L 8	2,400		



Silk handkerchiefs.		16	7,200	131	84,470							147	91,670
Soap				200	600							220	600
Sugar	10,438	52,562	553	2,665								11,422	61,983
Salt			307,152	137,604				351	5,591	L	100	307,152	137,604
Saltpetre					300	4,800						300	4,800
Tea	12,300	98,400									8,050	67,082	165,482
Tobacco	1,637	24,350	5,268	47,990				80	1,200			20,350	73,730
Trunks	62	900	73	1,025	70	916						6,995	73,730
Tree skins.			180	540								205	2,841
Umbrellas	108	3,240	2,621	78,630								180	540
Vermillion.	1,312	21,201	369	3,482	64	1,920						2,793	83,790
Wine	99	700	15	300				3	90	L	60	1,380	26,063
												117	1,090
Total.		1,837,004		660,126		368,268			948,878			97,641	3,901,917

*Statement showing the nationality, tonnage, number, and crews of vessels entered and cleared at the port of Macao during the year ended June 30, 1865.*

Nationality.	ENTERED.								
	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Belgian .....				1	832	21	1	832	21
Bremen .....	7	2,290	86	5	1,814	61	12	4,104	147
Chilian .....				3	1,395	44	3	1,395	44
Danish .....	10	2,245	93	15	3,445	150	25	5,690	243
Dutch .....	9	2,892	157	11	4,180	61	20	7,072	218
English .....	36	16,057	651	19	11,172	495	55	27,229	1,146
French .....	6	1,930	78	18	8,154	319	24	10,084	397
Hanoverian .....	4	922	52	2	995	27	6	1,917	79
Hamburg .....	20	5,449	273	14	4,435	186	34	9,884	459
Italian .....	1	329	13	8	7,265	177	9	7,594	190
Norwegian .....				2	487	24	2	487	24
Oldenburg .....	2	926	44	1	518	15	3	1,444	59
Peruvian .....				8	5,907	151	8	5,907	151
Portuguese .....	8	3,510	174	4	2,366	67	12	5,876	241
Prussian .....	1	590	17	3	1,903	50	4	1,783	67
Total entered...	104	37,130	1,638	114	54,168	1,848	218	91,298	3,486

Nationality.	CLEARED.								
	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Belgian .....	1	832	94				1	832	94
Bremen .....	9	3,118	110				9	3,118	110
Chilian .....	2	599	27				2	599	27
Danish .....	17	3,946	175	7	1,603	76	24	5,549	251
Dutch .....	15	5,327	242				15	5,327	242
English .....	35	17,183	799	13	4,419	196	48	21,602	995
French .....	20	8,977	368	3	871	38	23	9,848	406
Hamburg .....	20	5,700	255	15	4,168	191	35	9,868	446
Hanoverian .....	4	1,577	63	1	343	15	5	1,920	78
Italian .....	8	7,514	271				8	7,514	271
Norwegian .....	2	505	94				2	505	94
Oldenburg .....	2	1,131	34	1	340	25	3	1,471	59
Peruvian .....	4	3,470	120				4	3,470	120
Portuguese .....	16	8,540	362				16	8,540	362
Prussian .....	1	450	11	2	960	27	3	1,410	38
Siamese .....	1	250	15				1	250	15
Sweden .....				2	895	26	2	895	26
Spanish .....	14	4,400	316	6	1,544	107	20	5,944	423
Total cleared...	171	73,519	3,236	50	15,143	703	221	88,662	3,939

*Statement showing the nationality, number, and tonnage of vessels engaged in the direct and indirect trade at the port of Macao during the year ended June 30, 1865.*

Nationality.	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
	Direct trade.		Indirect trade.		Total.		Direct trade.		Indirect trade.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Belgian .....			1	832	1	832			1	832	1	832
Bremen .....	5	1,814	7	2,290	12	4,104			9	3,118	9	3,118
Chilian .....			3	1,395	3	1,395			2	599	2	599
Danish .....			25	5,690	25	5,690			24	5,549	24	5,549
Dutch .....			20	7,072	20	7,072			15	5,327	15	5,327
English .....	20	10,419	35	16,810	55	27,229	39	18,260	9	3,342	48	21,602
French .....	4	1,475	20	8,609	24	10,084	5	1,312	18	8,536	23	9,848
Hamburg .....			34	9,884	34	9,884	2	435	33	9,433	35	9,868
Hanoverian .....			6	1,917	6	1,917			5	1,920	5	1,920
Italian .....			9	7,594	9	7,594			8	7,514	8	7,514
Norwegian .....			2	487	2	487			2	505	2	505
Oldenburg .....			3	1,444	3	1,444			3	1,471	3	1,471
Peruvian .....	1	240	7	5,667	8	5,907	4	3,470			4	3,470
Portuguese .....			12	5,876	12	5,876	1	236	15	8,304	16	8,540
Prussian .....			4	1,783	4	1,783			3	1,410	3	1,410
Siamese .....									1	250	1	250
Sweden .....									2	895	2	895
Spanish .....							14	3,383	6	2,561	20	5,944
Total .....	30	13,948	188	77,350	218	91,298	65	27,096	156	61,566	221	88,662

*Comparative statement showing the aggregate number of vessels arrived at and departed from Macao during each of the five years ended June 30, from 1860 to 1865, inclusive, together with their tonnage and number of their crews.*

Years.	ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURES.		
	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of the crews.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of the crews.
June 30, 1861 .....	287	104,613	5,513	288	120,398	5,898
1862 .....	231	84,992	4,245	220	94,145	4,469
1863 .....	195	75,819	3,333	198	75,422	3,619
1864 .....	172	63,280	2,809	171	62,075	2,854
1865 .....	218	91,298	3,482	221	88,662	3,939
Total vessels .....	1,103	420,002	19,382	1,098	440,702	20,779
Average each year .....	220	84,000	3,876	219	88,140	4,155

*Statement showing the average prices at Macao for the year ended September 30, 1865.*

Tea, Souchong.....	41 and 43	taels per picul.
Tea, Congo.....	31 " 32	" "
Cotton, Shanghai.....	\$36 50 and 30 00	per picul.
Cotton, Ningpo.....	27 00 " 29 00	"
Cotton, Calcutta.....	23 50 " 25 00	"
Rice, Bengal.....	2 90 " 3 10	"
Rice, Saigon.....	2 80 " 2 90	"
Rice, Singapore.....	2 70 " 2 75	"
Cinnamon.....	16 75 " 19 25	"
Cinnamon oil.....	186 00 " 189 00	"
Cinnamon flour.....	48 00 " 49 00	"
Star anise-seed.....	23 00 " 23 50	"
Anise-seed oil.....	174 00 " 178 00	"
Galingale.....	1 80 " 1 90	"
Vermillion.....	32 " 33	per box.
Quicksilver.....	61 " 63	per picul.
White pepper.....	11 58 " 12 00	"
Black pepper.....	6 75 " 7 00	"
Sugar, No. 1.....	8 25 " 8 75	"
Sugar, No. 2.....	7 25 " 8 00	"
Sugar, No. 3.....	6 00 " 6 10	"
Sugar, brown.....	5 00 " 5 20	"
Tin.....	52 00 " 25 00	"
Lead.....	5 80 " 5 90	"
Ratan.....	3 80 " 3 90	"
Betel nut.....	3 40 " 3 50	"
Sandal-wood.....	8 00 " 8 25	"
Lamp oil.....	12 25 " 12 75	"
Tobacco.....	5 50 " 6 00	"
Indigo.....	2 75 " 2 80	"
Peas.....	2 75 " 2 80	"
White beans.....	2 25 " 2 60	"
Flour.....	1 75 " 2 00	per bag of 50 lbs.
Silk.....	480 00 " 482 00	per picul.
Saltpetre.....	8 25 " 8 50	"
Opium, Patna.....	685 00 " 690 00	per chest.
Opium, Benares.....	665 00 " 670 00	"
Opium, Maloa.....	820 00 " 825 00	"

## BELGIUM.

GHENT—MARINUS J. LEVISON, *Consul*.

OCTOBER 5, 1865.

### GENERAL SITUATION.

Business has not shown more activity during this than the last year. From the very beginning of the year it was evident that the great American struggle was rapidly approaching towards a close, and the greatest uncertainty prevailed as to the effect which the cessation of hostilities would have on the trade. Another cause of calmness was the high rate of discount on all European mar-

kets. In Belgium it never exceeded six per cent., but the banks showed much more security than in ordinary times as to the nature and the character of the bills presented for discount.

## MARITIME COMMERCE.

The tonnage of the vessels which entered the port of Ghent in 1864 was 47,558 tons, showing a decrease against 1863 of 2,540 tons.

The following is the statement of arrivals compared with those of the preceding year:

Cargoes.	1864.		1863.		Difference in 1854.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	More.	Less.
Wood.....	85	17,772	89	20,383	.....	2,611
Oleaginous grains.....	17	1,815	16	1,727	88	.....
Flax, hemp, and tow.....	33	6,574	23	3,890	2,684	.....
Oil cakes.....	23	1,711	6	412	1,299	.....
English coals.....	10	791	2	179	612	.....
Grain.....	1	332	4	617	.....	285
Rice.....	9	702	6	443	259	.....
Wine.....	8	675	9	615	60	.....
Raw salt.....	6	1,296	7	1,639	.....	343
Raw sugar.....	4	894	6	1,618	.....	724
Portugal fruit.....	4	434	9	745	.....	311
Stock fish and liver oil.....	6	381	.....	.....	381	.....
Cast iron.....	5	486	18	1,816	.....	1,330
Various merchandise.....	77	13,253	107	15,702	.....	2,449
On ballast.....	4	442	4	312	130	.....
Total.....	292	47,558	306	50,098	.....	2,540

These vessels were of the following

Nationality.	Number.	Tonnage.
British.....	103	16,086
Belgian.....	35	5,017
Danish.....	8	639
Spanish.....	1	144
French.....	10	898
Hanoverian.....	28	3,181
Swedish and Norwegian.....	68	14,499
Prussian.....	6	1,837
Russian.....	9	1,836
Netherlandish.....	21	2,803
Italian.....	2	538
Hamburgian.....	1	80
Total.....	292	47,558

The flag of Mecklenburg, which used to arrive frequently in this port with wood, has completely disappeared. This is on account of the extra tax which the Mecklenburg vessels have to pay, that government having declined to participate in the redemption of the Scheldt toll.

The importations of flax and tow have increased considerably notwithstanding the abundant crop in this country.

## COTTON-SPINNING AND WEAVING FACTORIES.

There has been no improvement in this branch. Labor has not increased, and can only be valued half of that of an ordinary year. The home consumption of manufactured goods has been so little important that three-sevenths of the production was to be exported.

## FLAX.

In the preparing of flax there was this year great activity. The crop of flax was considerable, and the trade has increased also by the preparing in this country of foreign flax. In the district of Eeloo the importance of this branch has doubled in 1864. About four-fifths of the crop of the port of Zealand which is situated on the left bank of the river Scheldt was imported into Belgium to be prepared, and there re-exported to England.

## SPINNING FACTORIES OF FLAX, HEMP, AND TOW.

1864 has certainly been the most prosperous year this industry ever has witnessed. Several new factories have started, in consequence of which wages have risen. Towards the end of the year, however, the cessation of hostilities in America being more and more anticipated, some reaction showed itself, prices of yarn gradually gave way, and in December they were reduced to their normal value.

Weaving participated in the activity of the spinning; all sorts of linens met with a considerable demand, the light bleached linens excepted. Trials made with these latter, to be used instead of cotton goods, failed.

Lace will want the complete pacification in America to recover its ancient prosperity. The year 1864 was, however, not quite so bad as the preceding.

## SUGAR REFINERIES.

The exportation of the produce of this industry has greatly diminished on account of the drawback having been reduced from frs. 55.50 to frs. 51.50. Several factories reduced hours; some closed altogether. Raw sugar produced in Belgium, not finding sufficient consumption in this country, has been exported to France.

## DISTILLERIES.

The taxes for this district approach 548,418 hectolitres against 501,707 in 1863, showing an increase of production of 46,711 hectolitres.

## THE OIL INDUSTRY.

The crop of oleaginous grains in 1864 was far inferior to that of 1863, and the deficiency had to be made up by heavy importations of foreign grains. Prices consequently were too high to allow the crushers to find due remuneration for their labor; besides, large importations of petroleum, admitted into Belgium without duty, reduced also the consumption of vegetable oil.

## CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.

With the exception of *chlouret of lime* wanted for bleaching, this industry has not shown more activity than 1863. *Ultra marine blue* met with a regular sale, and white lead had some good demand both for the interior and export.

*The pre, aring and dyeing of rabbit skins.*—The demand for exportation for dyed and dressed skins has been active and regularly sustained.

The following are the returns for 1864 of the port of Ostend, according to the statements of the consular agent:

Nationality.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
British.....	293	40,718	303	40,720
French.....	6	409	4	298
Norwegian.....	35	5,803	38	6,277
Hanoverian.....	12	879	15	1,268
Belgian.....	71	11,530	68	10,723
Netherlandish.....	12	717	14	1,141
Danish.....	8	794	11	872
Prussian.....	3	933	4	1,166
Swedish.....	3	557	4	738
Hamburgian.....	1	64	.....	.....
Russian.....	1	168	3	595
Total.....	445	62,572	464	63,798

This table does not comprise the Belgian steamers running between Ostend and Dover; these carried 7,583 passengers from, and 8,107 passengers to, Ostend.

Countries.	IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.	
	Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain.....	<i>Francs.</i> 3,310,457	<i>Francs.</i> 16,766,906
Prussia.....	277,841	.....
France.....	346,170	33
Norway.....	475,955	8,486
Russia.....	397,481	714
Denmark.....	56,087	.....
Netherlands.....	112,577	215
Portugal.....	17,325	166
Peru.....	122,500	.....
Cuba.....	.....	32,981
Italy.....	.....	174
Brazil.....	.....	516
Hanover.....	.....	25
Total.....	5,116,393	16,804,215

Transshipment from—	Transshipment to—	Amount.
Great Britain.....	Prussia.....	<i>Francs.</i> 16,256,348
Do.....	Netherlands.....	51,641
Do.....	Luxemburg.....	45,719
Do.....	France.....	37,743
Prussia.....	Great Britain.....	615,162
France.....	Prussia.....	554
France.....	Great Britain.....	2,932
Total.....	.....	17,010,099

ANTWERP—A. W. CRAWFORD, *Consul*.

MAY 26, 1865.

I have the honor to transmit some remarks on the commerce of the United States at this port during the year ended December 31, 1864.

Petroleum has been the principal article of import from the United States, and Antwerp still takes the lead of the European markets in this branch of trade. The imports of this article this year have doubled those of the preceding, and are as follows: In 1863, 115,000 barrels; in 1864, 230,000 barrels; increase, 115,000 barrels.

About ten per cent. of the amount imported in 1864 was crude oil. Prices of refined ranged higher in the summer than in the latter part of the year. Speculation in the spring carried prices as high as 84 francs for oil to be delivered in the winter. Subsequently prices declined, and in the middle of winter, when consumption was most active, they ruled as low as 65 to 66 francs. This abnormal situation can only be attributed to excessive speculation in the article, an evil which will probably ere long work out its own remedy.

The consumption of petroleum in Europe generally, during 1864, has not increased more than one-eighth over that of 1863. In some countries it has remained stationary. In this country, however, it has shown a marked increase, and also in the south of Germany, while in Great Britain there is no perceptible progress. It is probable that our market will continue to be the great emporium for the article. No neighboring port possesses such facilities for warehousing and keeping the oil. This port has acquired great reputation abroad; the Germans, Dutch, &c., are accustomed to buy their supplies here, and they will doubtless receive permanent customers. Importers having, however, generally lost money, they will be less eager to order fresh cargoes this year; but I believe that our port will receive a good deal on consignment, or cargoes purchased afloat in the channel. Our stock of refined petroleum on the 31st December was 31,000 barrels.

Breadstuffs have been imported to a smaller extent in 1864 than in the previous year, either from the United States or other grain-growing countries, owing to the good crops and consequent low prices, which left no margin for importers. We have also imported much less bacon, lard, and tallow, partly on account of the better hay crop in this country, and partly owing to the high prices of these articles in American markets.

Guano was imported in large quantities during 1864. Forty-four American vessels arrived here direct from Callao. The stock of guano now on hand being considerable, and no American vessel having been chartered this year, I anticipate a great falling off in the arrivals of American vessels during 1865.

There have been nine American ships sold at this port during 1864, their aggregate tonnage amounting to 8,946 tons. These sales have all been *bona fide* transactions.

Emigration to America *via* this port continues unabated from Germany, but does not, I regret to say, in this country attract that share of attention the subject merits.

## DOMINIONS OF THE NETHERLANDS.

ROTTERDAM—GEORGE E. WISS, *Consul*.

AUGUST 15, 1865.

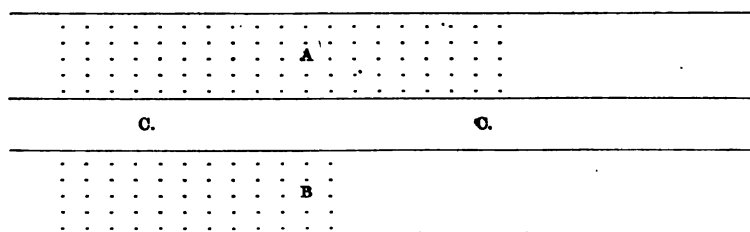
Enclosed herewith you will find my treatise on the cultivation of madler, and on the expediency of introducing it into the United States. After the main features of this treatise were prepared, I became more familiar with the pecu-



liarities of the subject, and gathered additional information, compiled in an appendix, which may both aid our agriculturists in intelligibly cultivating the plant, and induce them to undertake further experiments. It is important to foster in the United States the cultivation of such plants as are used extensively in commerce and manufactures.

The usefulness and importance of introducing the cultivation of madder into the United States was first brought to my attention by the despatch of the Secretary of State on that subject. Immediately after the receipt of that despatch, all the information I could obtain from persons having particular acquaintance with the subject was given in mine of June 12, 1863. I have now the honor to send you herewith additional information.

The germs of madder have to be planted in the beginning or middle of April. The best soil is clay land, which has to be tolerably solid. In Holland, as well as in France, four or five germs are planted near each other, in the space of one square foot, and so on, as in the following diagram:



A and B are called beds, which are made higher two or three times a year with the soil C.

Madder lasts, with cold summers, three years, but usually two; then it must be dug carefully and dried, when it is fit to be ground as required.

In the industrial convention held at Deventer, in the section of agriculture, the question was moved, "What soil, as respects chemical contents, is best adapted for the cultivation of madder? By the committee of the section it was proposed, and in general session adopted, to institute a chemical examination of the lands where the best madder is produced, in order to ascertain what material of the soil are to be considered most conducive to this cultivation.

In consequence of this resolution, Dr. T. M. Van Bemmelen personally visited the grounds of the islands Schouwen and Zind Beveland, taking samples of the soil for chemical examination, and gathering useful information of what is to be considered a soil best adapted to this cultivation, and lays down the following propositions: A soil may yield a large crop of madder, but of an inferior dye; secondly, a soil may yield a medium or small crop, but the quality at the same time be good or bad. What in one locality may be understood to be a very good soil may, perhaps, have a less credit in another. For every locality the farmer needs a test of its value, which is by no means adapted to another location. This test will not only be dependent upon the best soils of a certain district, but also upon other conditions. Where the very same kind of soil exists in two places equally adapted to the cultivation of madder, the one, after much tillage and manuring, may fail, while the other yield a good crop. To come to a right understanding of the subtle agents affecting the quality of the crops, Dr. Van Bemmelen has made several chemical examinations of the different soils used for the cultivation of madder on the islands of Zuid Bevelan and Schouwen, collecting every species of information he could get from the intelligent agriculturists of that region, and has embodied it into his discussion of that question.

THE KIND OF SOIL ON WHICH MADDER IS CULTIVATED IN ZEALAND AND OTHER ISLANDS.

The soil used is of every description that is found there, but generally alluvial; some of these soils are light and some heavy clay, others "sand clay"; the light clay being mixed with sand and shells or pure sand with broken shells. Where heavy clay is found it is in layers, generally about one Netherland yard thick, followed by deeper layers of sand clay, and then by sea sand in many localities. On sandy ground, however, the upper layers of sand clay are earlier followed by sea sand, thus—

ISLAND OF SCHOUWEN.

Names of localities.	Palm's depth of clay containing sand layers over sea sand.
Bommenedepolden.....	5½ 7-7
Near Zonnemaire.....	2½
Near Nordwelle.....	6
Near Serooskerke.....	8

ISLAND ZUID-BEVELAND.

Perpoucherpolder.....	6
Oosterland.....	5
Ouder Fraayert.....	4
West Fraayert.....	4
Near Nieuwe, West Fraayert.....	1.7

Where sand ground lies close under the sand clay, the upper stratum generally contains less clay, and of a lighter kind, while in the thicker layers the clay is heavier. Thus—

	Thickness of clay stratum.
Near Bromvershaven, clay.....	More than 1 Neth. yard.
Perpoucherpolder, clay.....	More than 1.2—1.3 above white sand.
Perpoucherpolder, heavy clay.....	More than 1 yard Neth.
Goeschepolder, clay.....	More than 1 yard Neth.
Breedewatering, Arendskerke at S. Hur, clay.....	More than 1 yard.
Breedewatering, n'r Goeschepolden, clay.....	1.20 yard above white sand.
Wilhelmapolder, heavy clay.....	More than 1 yard.

On all these soils madder is planted with success, and on the island of Goedereede even down sand is said to be used for the same purpose. As to the age of the bottoms, there is no less difference; that of the island of Schouwen being uncertain, while the "polders" (lands gained by the levees) of Zuid-Beveland, are 400, 300, 200, 100, 50 years old, and some of them even lately acquired by levees.

Madder is also planted on the clay ground of Zyuid, Holland, West Zealand, in Noord Brabant and Haarlemmermeer, in the Anna Panlownapolders, in the Wieringorwaard on Reyerland, Texel, &c., and lately in Friesland.

From the above data it appears that the cultivation of madder is not confined to certain soils, provided care be taken that the land in tillage be deeply dug, well dressed, kept loose and open, and fairly manured.

A tough, stiff clay ground is not very suitable, as the roots cannot well penetrate, develop and expand. Then such a ground is often too cold, as it does not let off water, but at the same time such ground, if strongly worked and drained, may be very well adapted. In the Wilhelminapolder very heavy clay grounds, formerly quite useless, are now, after good drainage and tilling, giving

the richest crops. But swampy, deep-lying, and poorly-drained lands are not adapted to the cultivation of madder. Sandy soils generally, being loose, have a tendency to let off the water, and do not resist the expansion of the roots. A soil of common fertility for grain is not fit for madder without heavy manuring. It has to be planted at great intervals, and the crop is necessarily light. Soils rich in humus, such as have been used for gardens, are valuable from their fertility and humidity. Besides, they are warm, abound in ammonia and nitric acid and chemical transformations, and are known by experience to produce luxuriant crops. Pasture lands, ploughed up after other crops, will produce a large yield of good madder. Also swampy grounds, newly enclosed by levees, are especially suited for madder, being loose and open, without hard crusts. These are richer in soluble salts than other grounds, and remain so for many years. If they should not produce well in the first year, it will be owing to their not being sufficiently tilled or properly drained.

Light soils, having humus, easily drained, and not very fertile, may become suitable, and give rich crops by heavy manuring. But, generally, heavy grounds are, by their very nature, to be considered better adapted than light to this cultivation, provided they be carefully worked and dried.

Old soils of proper underground are very good, and even light, sandy soils, having a rich subsoil, such as clay or humus layers, may give rich crops of madder. So in Haarlemmerpolder the cultivation of madder proved successful.

1st. Clay, light colored, underlaid with one Netherland yard of sea sand.

2d. Moorey and sandy clay, (mixed ground,) underlaid with 0.5 Netherland yard of clay, and a layer of sea sand.

3d. Moorey sand, with one yard of clay.

#### CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF ZEALAND AND OTHER MADDER-PRODUCING SOILS, AND THE RELATIONS OF CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS AND FERTILITY.

As there has been, until lately, but limited means of ascertaining the connexion between the chemical composition and fertility of soils, a strict and subtle analysis of samples would prove of very little utility. The inquiry must, therefore, be confined to the most important object, that of ascertaining the quantity of soluble ingredients—humus, moisture, clay, and sand. The following samples, taken from Dutch and French soils, were examined by Drs. Von Bemmdere and Vlaanderen :

Sample No. 1. Swampy earth from the department of Vaucluse, probably from the Palus de Montaux; an oblong basin, which had formerly been reclaimed from the sea. There is a sediment of alluvial layers, containing remains of sweet water conchytes, mixed with humus and mud. The subsoil consists of coarse gravel, through which water constantly flows. This region is, by the surrounding mountains, protected from violent winds. The drainage has natural outlets, which can be shut up in dry weather. It is a loose and crummy ground, resembling, in dry weather, a dusty heap of ashes. It was examined by Dr. L. Vlaanderen. The madder planted in the above-described soil is of a deep dark color, and a hectare will, on the average, yield 3,000 kilos of madder root in eighteen months. Less adapted to madder are the newer alluvial lands of the Rhone valley, and still less than these are the swampy grounds lying north of Orange, and near Tarascon, where only yellow, or at most rosy, madder grows. The above grounds are manured.

No. 2. A soil at Bromvershaven, within the old walls of the town, but beyond its building grounds. This soil is considered to be the best for this cultivation of the whole Schonwen, and on which the three years' variety has been successfully cultivated for twenty years, with one single alternation of barley or rye. It is enriched by sixty to seventy cart-loads of manure to each hectare of land. The returns are rather curious. Even on the rich grounds of Schonwen,

and after thorough manuring, there is nothing equal to it. This soil is, by its dark color, different from all ordinary soils on Schonwen and Tuid Beveland, being very rich in humus. By more careful analysis it will be found to contain charcoal, fragments of shells, bricks, stones, and bones. All these were selected and set aside for examination. The ground, most probably, had once been covered with buildings. For a depth of one yard, instead of sand, are yellow clay and sand mixed; rich and humid, but not at all wet.

No. 3. A very light ground, consisting of sea sand, mixed with fragments of shells, in the Wilhelminapolder, enclosed by levees in the year 1809, and containing very little clay, even on the surface.

No. 4 is a very good madder soil; it is a sea-marsh 550 years old, and is called's Gravenpolder; also enclosed by levees in 1809. The crop produced thereon in 1861 was 2,650 kilograms of madder-root per hectare. It is a loose, mucky sand soil, light-colored, which dries up into balls and clods containing a little clay, much *humus*, and retaining humidity more than mere sand soil No. 3. But both the two last specimens are inferior to No. 2.

No. 5 is sand soil of the Zommenedepolder, diked A. D. 1425; planted with "three-years madder," which had been manured three years before; half a yard beneath it was sea-weed and shells. This ground is quite open, well watered, and lies six palms above the level of the water. This soil is equal to No. 3, having had fifty loads of stable manure per hectare.

No. 6 is an old clay soil, with a slight admixture of magnesia, lying on the Breedewatering—i. e., the oldest part of the Tynie Beveland, the nucleus of the island, surrounded by what lately were marshes. There is, besides 120 yards of white sand, a free, thick layer of heavy clay, planted with "three-years" madder. The crops that preceded the madder were well manured, but the madder was not; there is, however, ditch earth thrown on as a substitute. It is poorer in soluble salts than Nos. 2, 3, and 4; the 0.3 per cent. of carbonate of lime gained by the analysis is to be ascribed to some fragments of shells found therein. This is darker-colored, and is richer in *humus* and humidity, and, of course, of good quality.

No. 7, clay, from the Wilhelminapolder, analyzed by Dr. C. L. Vlaanderen in 1857, together with its subsoils, is equal to the clay of No. 10, and becomes very fertile, and is by far the best madder grown when well drained.

No. 8. This is a heavy clay soil, out of the Wilhelminapolder, of a uniform color, and almost without veins. Though the layers of clay are thick and heavy, they show in the deeper parts some red veins. These lands have, by good tilling and draining, produced excellent crops of "three-years" madder. For madder they require manure, but not for grain.

No. 9. This is a lighter clay soil, at Scrooskerke, on Schonwen, of darker color than sandy clay soils generally are; at eight palms in depth it becomes sand mixed with fragments of shells, and is well drained, but does not yield very rich crops of madder, and is not, therefore, considered well adapted to it. More madder is raised in the neighborhood on another clay soil of a darker color than the above, having, at eight palms below, sandy clay, but not sand; being humid, yet letting off the water quite freely.

No. 10. This is a very good madder soil, of clay, not very heavy, near Noordwelle; one of the oldest soils gained by levees, yet, at 0.75 depth, containing clay and sand only, and is planted with "three-years madder."

No. 11. This soil is lying near the former, and is of heavier and stiffer clay; subsoil brown, colored with many moory spots and strips, showing no sand even at 1.1 in depth; it dries very hard; the yield is less than on a neighboring soil, where, at 0.6 yard depth, sand appears; no brown veins or spots are to be seen, and the water passing freely through it. In rainy weather it is not so easily handled as No. 10, the latter, however, not being an unfruitful soil. The madder-roots, while penetrating well enough, do not sufficiently spread;

but for grain this soil is well adapted, as might be expected from a clay soil containing chalk.

No. 12. This is a clay ground, in the new Perpoucher-polder, diked in 1846; of homogeneous rose-color, and thickness of 1.2—1.3 yards, decreasing to 6 palms; at another place it contains fragments of shells; in the underground, white sea-sand. The level of the water is quite low here. This is also manured, (40 cart-loads per hectare,) and yields excellent crops. In this neighborhood are very heavy clay soils, letting the water off with the difficulty, and, of course, not adapted to madder, but may be well prepared for it by good tillage and drainage.

Of these kinds of soils, more or less detailed analyses have been made. Of Nos. 1 and 7, Dr. Vlaanderen has determined the mineral parts soluble in muriatic acid, with loss by heat and humidity, but the amount of clay and sand has not been defined. From the quantity of potash, magnesia, and alum-earth thereby solved, it seems that the muriatic acid used by him was very weak.

Of Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 12, by Dr. Van Bammerlen, the ingredients soluble in weak acetic acid were (besides the loss by burning and humidity) defined.

Of Nos. 1, 2, and 12, besides the mineral parts, (after having extracted with acetic acid,) are soluble in boiling muriatic acid. Then of 1 and 2; the quantity of dissolvable portions (clay and the finest sand) is salinuous acid, and to be (after extracting with muriatic acid) solved in boiling carbonic soda; and, finally, exposed to nitric acid by Boussingault's method.

Of Nos. 8, 9, and 10, the chalk magnesia, sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid, (soluble in boiling muriatic acid) have been defined. The results of this analysis are to be found in tabular statements I and II. By extracting with acetic acid we are enabled to learn the soluble matter, *i. e.*, the bases and acids, soluble in water; thus, sulphuric and muriatic compounds, the bases resting on organic acids, such as the *humus* acids, the salts soluble in carbonic waters, like chalk and magnesia. At last, from alum-earth becoming solved, besides more of potash, soda, chalk, and magnesia, combined sulphuric, muriatic, carbonic, and phosphoric acids, there appears that part of the silicious compounds (zeolithes) which are also solved in acetic acid.

We can, doubtless, no better learn precisely the soluble matter of a soil which serves to nourish the roots of the plants than by the contracting agency of acetic acid. Short of this, water would not furnish the means of solving either the phosphoric acid, or the chalk and magnesia ingredients, as well by acetic acid as by the sediment water. Although we cannot possibly tell what quantity must be yearly in store to nourish the roots, as this depends more on good tilling, rain, warmth, &c., yet we may be sure that the more food for the plants the soil contains, the more the acetic acid will evolve.

By defining the quantity of humidity still remaining in the samples of soil, after drying in the air, we can, by comparison, perceive what sample will more quickly dry up, and what retain humidity in its natural state, under similar circumstances. By ascertaining the loss in weight that the soil loses after glowing, we can ascertain what kind contains the most *humus*.

To come to a right understanding of what kind of soil is the most valuable, the most important step will be to define the quantities of soluble salts, *humus*, humidity and clay; provided that location, kind of subsoil, water outlets, sublets, degree of mellowness, tillage, &c., at the same time be taken into consideration. Of the examined soil planted with madder we may compare those of table III, in which the most important ingredients are taken at rather a higher amount than it might be practically necessary.

In grounds well adapted to madder there is but a small quantity of sulphuric acid and compounds of chlorine to be found. A large proportion being of no use, meanwhile, the larger percentage of soluble salts is of great utility.

A large quantity of soluble salts is, indeed, greatly fertilizing, and mostly to

be found in swampy grounds. We find there, at once, more sulphuric acid, chlorine, potash, and soda, which can be extracted by a little water, than in other soils requiring acetic acid. No. 2, the clay out of Brouwershaven is the best madder soil of Zealand, and to be rated, together with the clay of the Perfincherpolder, the first in the list. Also, the fertile clay of the Wilhelminapolder takes high rank and will be placed by analysis as No. 8, and the quantity of sulphuric acid found is also eight. After all, the soluble salts are, as a standard, to be considered the test of fertility. The fertile clay of Brouwershaven is the first in the list VI; the quantity thereof, 0.25, is even seven times greater than that of 4, 5, 6. The Perhoucherpolder contains phosphoric acid soluble in acetic acid 0.048 more than the others.

The swamp earth contains so much of phosphoric acid and so little of oxides of iron, together with much chalk, that we are right in supposing it to contain much of phosphoric acid easily solved.

Also in the Wilhelminapolder the whole quantity of phosphoric acid is sufficient to secure to it a good position.

Since in its carbonates, though met with in madder soils, is not indispensable to good crops, chalk cannot always be found in the best madder lands unless we take swamp earth, of which it is the main ingredient. So clay No. 2 is more valuable, at least not less valuable than clay No. 12, which contains more chalk, except the old clay of the Breedewatering and Goeschenpolder. Chalk is especially found in young clay and sand ground.

Clay soils.	Carbonic acid.	Chalks.
Brouwershaven.....	3.45	4.76
Perpoucherpolder.....	5.09	7.03
Wilhelminapolder.....	(VI) 2	7.26
Wilhelminapolder.....	2.65	3.44
Breedewatering, only single fragments of shells.		
Goeschepolder, not effervescing with acids.		
S'Gravenpolder.....	2.54	3.08
Bouwenpolder.....	1.84	2.26
Near Noordwelle.....	2.39	3.08
Near Swoskeveke.....	1.47	2.00

Carbonate of lime being plentiful in new clay soil, decreases in older dry soil of the same thickness, but is sure to be met with in lighter clay soil mixed with sand, as is everywhere to be found on Schonwen.

	Carbonate of lime in the upper soil.
Bomtedepolder, sand soil, some palms thick.....	Everywhere to be found.
Between Serooskerke and Noordwelle, on the road.....	Not present.
Around Serooskerke, 1st sand clay, 8 palms thick.....	To be found.
2d sand clay, thicker layers.....	Very little at surface; at 0.5 more abundant.
3d sand clay, heavier at 8 palms, sandy.....	Present, more deep.
Around Noordwelle, 1st clay, heavier and more than 1 yard thick.	Present with fragments of shells.
2d clay, lighter than 1 yard.....	Present with more shells.
3d sand clay.....	Do. with still more shells.
Date of endiking.	
1331. Goeschepolder, clay more than one yard thick.....	Not present, being at 0.5 depth.
1370. Oosterlandpolder, sand clay, at 0.5 sand.....	Do.
(a) Broad Watering, at Kurr Avendskerke, clay pretty heavy and thick.....	Not present.
(b) Under Flooking, clay thick, 1.20.....	Do.
1561. Oude Faayert, thin layer sand clay.....	Do.
1642. West Faayert, thin layer sand clay, 0.4.....	Do.
1676. Nieuwe West Fraagret, very thin layer sand clay, 0.17.....	Do.
1808. Wilhelminapolder, heavy clay, sand clay, sea sand.....	Everywhere present.
1846. Perpoucherpolder, heavy clay, sea sand.....	Do.
Kaarlemmermenpolder, (a) Clay light-colored.....	Do.
(b) Mixed soil of moor clay and sand.....	Not present.

As in the Breedewatering and Gorschenpolder good madder is produced, it is evident that a greater quantity of carbonate of lime is not an indispensable requirement.

Sand soils contain more of carbonate of lime than heavier clay grounds of the same age, without, therefore, being more fertile than the latter. These soils, however, are, at large, less fertile than soils younger and richer in carbonate of lime. Heavy clay soil of older date generally lacks carbonate of lime, while sand soil, mixed with clay especially, often shows fragments of shell tilled in the top soil.

At last we come to the conclusion that, for cultivating madder, carbonate of lime is and may become a very useful quality of any soil, especially of real clay ground, without, however, being indispensable. We can easily find, in chemically analyzing soils, analogous instances where different kinds of earths, like chalk, magnesia, clay, &c., seem to be alternately substitute for each other.

#### AMOUNT OF HUMUS AND COLOR LOST BY GLOWING.

Next to a really good quality, it is apparent that a great amount of humus and dark color is to be considered one of the predominant ingredients of good madder ground. But for the remarkable instance of the fresh clay of Per-foucherpolder being of light color, and showing, nevertheless, great loss of humus by burning, dark-colored soil, rich in humus, will be always coincident, and proportionate one to the other; and, further, dark garden soils being generally the richest in nitric acid and ammonia, nitric acid (so exquisitely fertilizing ingredients) will also be found proportionate to darkness of color.

So there is more of nitric acid in No. 1 than in the lightest soil of No. 2.

No. 1 is 0.00985 per cent. (according to two concurrent computations.)

No. 2 is 0.00660 per cent. (according to same).

The light-colored clay holding sand soils, Fraazertpolders, are not so good as those of Serooskerke, the latter being rich in humus.

On the Haarlemmermeerpolder, a black soil of moor mixed with sand and clay, the most humus was found. For this reason we ought not to indulge in special conclusions from the amount of clay and sand. Clay soil of otherwise good composition is by its very nature more fertile than sand and seasoned soils; the former rendering, without manuring, richer crops with common plants as well as of madder. But, as appears from the given tabular statement, madder grows well on those grounds, provided that other circumstances are favorable.

#### PHYSICAL CONDITION OF MADDER LANDS.

All soils examined have, from their high location, a good drainage, except those of the Breedewatering, where the water is of medium level. Swamp earth, while easily drained, has, by layers of pebble stones, an additional natural drainage. The soils of Zealand, as far as they are sand soils, are pervious to water, and are generally covered with a layer of clay earth some palms thick; their being still heavier and thicker and well drained, at the same time constitute a very fertile soil, as in the Wilhelminapolder. On Schonwen madder is only cultivated on grounds of higher location, the lower ones of the island are used for raising hay, and the farmers even of the higher regions having their hay grounds in the lower parts.

Soils more or less stiff, underlaid with impervious strata, ought not to be cultivated with madder.

We therefore conclude—

1. That the kind of soil requisite must be loose, open, and self-draining.
2. That the subsoil should not be stiff, and must be everywhere pervious to water.

3. That the water level of the land must be such as to permit high ground for cultivation.

The latter two points not being everywhere attainable, soils unfavorably located must not be used for cultivating madder; as to the first, there is usually much care and industry to be used in this cultivation, by means of the ground's being turned up by digging out the grown madder, generally, as far as six palms, or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet; then, before planting, deeply tilled and ploughed, thoroughly rolled and harrowed, to a degree proportionate to the nature of the subsoil, in order to obtain an excellent condition of the upper soil.

Such is the character of the soil of No. 11; for other purposes being rich and fertile, yet by its stiffness and closeness by far less adapted to the cultivation of madder. The same may be said of the loose soils of the same locality, a deficiency, however, that could be well removed by drainage and better cultivation.

A certain degree of humidity (series IX) is very useful, and will be mostly found in soils containing humus and clay, especially in those containing both these ingredients in moderate quantities, or of a deep humus layer, in dry weather self-draining, and in wet imbibing humidity.

Such soils, mostly retaining humidity, are Nos. 2 and 12 in our table. The other would be better if they contained larger quantities of humus and clay, and were better adapted to holding water, provided they were well drained. Generally the degree of humidity can be well ascertained on the spot. And that soil will be the best which contains clay, many soluble salts, carbonate of lime, much soluble phosphoric acid, much humus, and which lose by glowing five, or at least four, per cent., retaining at the same time humidity in dry weather, and being loose, open, and draining itself well. For this reason No. 2 is the best, then No. 12; No. 9 inferior to No 10, the former having far less quantities of lime, magnesia, phosphoric acid, and loses less by burning, is not well adapted for the three years' madder, but well calculated to produce the two years' growth of 1,700 to 1,900 kilogrammes per hectare.

#### DIGGING AND MANURING MADDER LANDS IN CONNEXION WITH CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS AND FERTILITY.

Ploughing, digging, and tilling of madder lands, as well as the quantities of stable manure they receive, are very different in the different localities. The influence of chemical compounds and physical condition of the soil in fertility is difficult precisely to determine. It is, therefore, more expedient separately to inquire into the influences of digging and manuring upon fertility.

On Schonwen, as well as on Zuid Beveland, the ground is deeply ploughed, and more deeply the heavier the soils are.

Wilhelminapolder.....	0.25 to 0.30 yard.
Brommenedepolder.....	0.35
Haarlemmermer, double ploughed and turned up.....	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (a) 0.6 \\ (b) 0.6 \\ (c) 0.35 \text{ to } 0.40 \end{array} \right.$

In the Anna Parilonna island, where the ground being deeply ploughed, gives excellent returns, while on Eyerland, where ploughing is shallow, the madder is bad, short, woolly, and yielding but few sprouts. Hence deep digging and stirring up the ground to several palms will, in time, add a great deal to its fertility.

MANURING.—On Schonwen, Zuid Beveland, and Haarlemmermer, the quantity of stable manure brought upon the ground ranges from 40 to 70 cart-loads per hectare, generally used immediately before planting madder, which yields return in 7, 9, or 10, and in rare cases 14 years; taking two or three years for the



madder planted, and 4, 6, 7, following, during which time wheat, rye, barley, peas, beans, potatoes, &c. are cultivated, and manuring repeated once or twice. As to soil fit for madder without fertilization, there are clay grounds newly en-diked giving two or three crops. Lighter soils being, after barley, used for madder, must always have from 35 to 40 cart-loads of stable manure, but are, even if well managed, never so fertile as heavy clay soil and those soils more abundant in humus, or of a rich subsoil. The influence of manuring on fertility may be seen in table IV, as far as it can approximately be defined. The grounds of Schonwen, though greatly varying in richness of clay, humus, and lime, are of great comparative value when equally well cultivated and managed, while in Zuid Beveland a very different mode of manuring has been adopted; generally no manure has been applied immediately before planting, but at some period during the following four or five years, so that the higher fertility of the soil of Schonwen, in proportion to that of Zuid Beveland, may well be ascribed to the irregular mode of manuring and cultivating practiced in the latter.

#### WANTS OF MADDER LANDS IN CULTIVATION, AND SOILS BEST ADAPTED TO IT.

In order to arrive at a final conclusion of our inquiries, it will be expedient to compare the chemical ingredients and madder roots with those of the soils used for their cultivation. For that purpose we must hold that the ingredients constituting the plants must be found in the soil, water and air, and those ingredients under the name of earth, in the soil alone. Whether such kinds of earths, like clay, lime and magnesia, may be substituted one for the other, cannot well be determined: 1. Because the very chemical processes entered into in the formation of plants from soil are yet a scientific mystery; and, 2. Because in all of these earths small particles of the others are found mixed in the natural state; and lastly, in all cases of cultivating plants, some ingredients, wanting in the soil, may be added by the manure. In this respect only such grounds as are able without manuring produce one or two crops. Some light may be thrown on the ultimate connexion between the chemical compounds of soil and the nature of plants, but the chemical quality of soil and plants will be found to correspond; some of them, however, being considered the production of chemical processes entered into and working in the soil itself during the period of growth. In this view a very important ingredient of madder is lime; as it is a constituent part of the ashes of the roots, its source is undoubtedly to be sought in the soil. All good madder grounds contain it; but not sand soils, if without clay or fragments of shells. This is, however, of no importance to the question, for such lands will never be suitable to madder without manuring; and by this means some chalk may always be added to the soil. Besides, the scientific proofs given by Mr. Boussingault and Mr. Dechevain of the effects of lime upon rich humus earth producing ammonia and nitric acid by chemical process and making soluble phosphoric acid are not to be omitted.

As to the wants of the madder plants cultivated for the roots only and their dyeing properties, it is apparent that all conditions favorable to the development of the main and side roots in width, as well as in depth, will also be favorable to the general purposes of cultivation. All need feeding from the soil; all stones impeding and restraining development of the roots must be carefully removed, and care taken that the soil be deeply cultivated, be loose and rich in soluble salts, lime, phosphorus, ammonia, nitre, &c., to raise crops of 2,000 to 3,000 kilos per hectare. Whereas for grain manuring is often unnecessary or even disadvantageous, especially on rich clay grounds, but for madder the richest soils may still be improved by manuring. To all grounds that do not contain lime, it must be added. The richest madder lands are those of the Netherlands province of Groningen, and Alsace in France, having a good deal of lime or its carbonate, the former thirteen per cent., the latter ten per cent.

The amount of ashes of madder-root is given by the following figures :

Madder-root dried at 100°, examined by Dr. Fischlin.....	8.2
Avignon madder.....	8.1—8.3
Alsace madder.....	6.3—6.5
Levant madder.....	9.8
Average.....	8 per cent.

At the average of 8 per cent., 2,000 kilos of madder contain 160 kilos of ashes, and 3,000 kilos of roots 240 kilos of ashes.

Madder ashes, according to Dr. Olaardingen's analysis of 100 kilos.		2,000 kilos of roots taken out of the soil.	3,000 kilos.	4,000 kilos.
	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.
Potash.....	25.42	40.7	61.0	80.7
Lime.....	15.84	25.3	38.0	50.6
Magnesia.....	0.11	1.7	2.6	3.4
Phosphoric acid.....	13.62	21.8	32.0	43.6
Sulphuric acid.....	3.27	5.2	7.8	10.4

The following analysis instituted by Mr. Fischlin and Dr. Oloanderen gives—

	ALSACE MADDER.		Zealand madder.
	I.	II.	
Potash.....	29.35	26.64	25.42
Soda.....	15.89	17.67	21.91
Lime.....	34.54	29.25	18.84
Magnesia.....	3.72	3.68	0.11
Oxide of iron.....	1.10	3.36	10.18
Phosphoric acid.....	5.26	4.62	13.62
Chloride of sodium.....	4.71	13.25	7.72
Sulphuric acid.....	3.60	2.14	3.27
Siluric acid.....	1.64	5.36	10.87

Out of the figures of the above analyses, it is apparent that grain and other plants may be raised on the ground as well as madder—the latter depriving the soil of no more ingredients than the former—provided, however, that this loss to be sustained by the soil from madder is upon two and mostly three years' growth, and is partly returned with the leaves, which are a useful manure.

#### VARIETIES OF MADDER.

Varieties in the scientific sense are not known in madder, the plant as such and its parts seem to be the same in species everywhere, but varies in the roots as to thickness, richness, in garancine or other dyeing ingredients. These differ in commerce in terms like "schoves," prime and secondary crops, ombro, little ombro, gamenes, overstumped, mulls, roots, &c., designating thereby also how far the roots brought into market are more or less ground or otherwise worked upon; then among farmers they are known by denominations, such as sweet

ones, seedlings, Wilhelmstادتaps, (grown near Wilhelmstadt,) tough ones, &c. For further information on this head we refer to the "Netherlandish Handels-gazyn," translated in the appendix.

As to the relations of soil to the different varieties in the above sense, there is one instance to be mentioned on the authority of Mr. Trausen vander Putte. The "tough" variety of madder wants a heavy clay; the Wilhelmstadders and sweet ones a lighter ground. In this case all the four varieties will get the most dye and the best kind of red color. Without such choice of soil there will be no such success. This, of course, would tell, for natural varieties may still be increased from different causes, climate as well as peculiarities of soil being likely to produce other and new varieties in other regions where the cultivation may be conducted, and perchance natural ones may be discovered.

We should bear in mind that the process of the growing, apparently so simple to an inexperienced eye, is as dependent on manifold agencies of soil, water, air, sunlight, electricity, &c., as to make us distrustful of the results of our scientific research, as rather the general features only of a subtile and richly combined system of vital powers. The following will hold good for the most practical purposes of agriculture :

#### PHYSICAL CONDITIONS OF MADDER LAND.

The ground must be loose, crumbly, soil, open, and for a considerable depth free of pebbles, not having any stiff and impervious sub-soil; the earth should not be adhesive, sticking to the tools, ploughs, and harrows. It must have as good a drainage as not to permit the soil to be wet, but only humid; that humidity is to be maintained, as grounds rich in humus possess it and clay grounds retain it longer than sandy lands. The water-level in such grounds ought to be such that the beds are at least half an ell above the high tide. Care should also be taken for due access of air as far as it can be gained by looseness and openness of the soil. The soil must be rather warm, as is observed on grounds draining themselves well, being black and rich with humus. The planting and sprouting ground must be deep, so as to enable the roots to penetrate and absorb sap and nourishment.

#### CHEMICAL COMPOUND.

A great deal of soluble salts (of which 0.8 per cent. can be extracted from swamp earth by water) remains of water shells, hydratic silicates of zeolites.

A great deal of phosphoric acid, easily soluble.

Many salts of ammonia and nitric acid.

Much humus, (5 or 6 per cent. or more,) giving the earth a darker color. Lime and its carbonate are important as an agency, facilitating the chemical operations in the soil.

A soil comprising all these qualities united may give crops of 3,000 kilos of madder to the hectare every three years, provided that there is due manuring, and will return the plant in seven years or less.

The turning over of old soils somewhat exhausted, as well as new ones of lighter nature, will always be useful, especially when the subsoil is rich in plaster, clay, salt of commerce, and sea salt. Thus blue gypsum clay in the Netherlands is particularly valued for that purpose.

Among the facts proved by experience and scientific examination are that the differences of climate and compounds of soil in different countries, will tend to produce varieties of a certain plant, as well as give vigor or weakness of growth, richness or lack of those qualities that are peculiarly sought for in this cultivation. All the inquiries made in our country can only furnish general rules and useful hints as to the mode of culture, and choice of soil to be adopted in other countries, and cannot excuse agriculturists and chemists of other countries

from investigations in their respective countries. Among the general problems to be solved are questions like the following:

1st. How far is lime a necessity, and how great is the quantity required?

2d. How much salts of ammonia and nitric acid ought the soil to contain in order to produce good crops?

3d. What chemical compounds, or physical state of the soil, will especially have influence upon the quantity as well as the quality of the dye?

A proper co-operation in synthetical experiments upon growing plants and analytic chemical examination of samples of soils used for madder will produce good results, peculiarly beneficial to the respective countries. I also call attention to the inquiry, what especial powers are to be found in a certain soil for either fixing the bases, like potash, or solving like lime, soda, magnesia, or those agents evolving ammonia and nitric acid by the aid of lime, &c., are objects well worth being known.

#### SYNTHETICAL EXPERIMENTS.

In synthetical experiments the method generally adopted was to put the plant to be experimented on in pure water, or in artificial ground loose and porous, and by itself entirely sterile, and then add the different salts and earths in quantities precisely weighed, in order to observe leaves, stems, and roots, and how they grow, work, develop, and watch the absorption of the added ingredients, and the production of new ones. Thus Mr. H. has found the following necessary conditions of soil to produce the richest crops of madder:

1. Of soluble nourishment there must be a positive quantity in the ground of  $\frac{1}{10}$  per cent.

2. The necessary soluble minerals must be present in equal proportions.

3. There must be soluble assimilating compounds of nitrogen present in the soil.

The quantity of nitrogen in proportion to all other minerals in the soil must be as  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1.

*For clover.*—1. The salts of lime must prevail over alkalies in the mineral food of the plants.

2. Nitrogen must be offered in the form as compound of phosphoric acid and sulphate of ammonia.

3. The mineral food added together must amount to one-quarter per cent. of the general mass.

4. The proportion of nitrogen to be present in proportion to other minerals must be as 1 to 5.

It will be evident at the first glance how useful a similar standard, obtained by subtle scientific experiments, would be to the cultivation of madder; but as a singular fact developed in the above experiments, we may mention that they failed always under the same conditions under which they otherwise yielded good crops, if lupines were sown together with barley or clover in the experimental ground—an instance of striking significance of how subtle agencies influence the growing plants, and must be taken into consideration.

But to adopt a plan of scientific inquiry in connexion with practical agriculture, the climate of the United States presents no obstacle (except in some northern districts) to the cultivation of madder. First determine, by planting it in different localities, what soils are best adapted to the purpose, and which will make the richest dye and largest roots, and fittest for producing certain colors. We do not doubt that on American soils, as in different European countries, there will appear peculiar varieties of madder. Then the precise chemical analysis of the roots, as well as of the earths, and physical exploration of the soil, atmosphere, electricity, &c., should follow, in order to come to an understanding of what chemical qualities of the roots have an affinity to certain local

agencies of soil and climate and their initiate, in view of conclusions thus obtained, productive experiments, by planting and artificially feeding madder in water and unfertile earth.

To improve the quality of the roots, or elevate uncertain varieties to fixed ones, what Darwin would call "species," the principles of that scholar should be followed, viz., select the single crops most successful in richness of dye, or dye for certain colors. Select among these the most vigorous single plants or roots, and use those only for seedlings, selecting among the offshoots of those seedlings in the same way, besides keeping the soil in a rich and good state. This process may be continued to the highest development of the plant, modified as to the different purposes aimed at to supply the wants of the manufacturers.

#### CULTIVATION OF MADDER IN THE UNITED STATES.

In relation to cultivating madder in the United States, I am pleased to call attention to the advantages of swamp ground and sea marsh—lands but scantily and slowly settled from their unfitness for crops of the first year. Those very grounds we may consider the best adapted to madder, without manuring for two or three years, and need to be tilled only in the spring. Intelligent and enterprising farmers may go on reclaiming large tracts of such grounds, to be met with in all, especially in the southern, States—South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, and the districts of the lower Mississippi valley.

One spring they can start the first cultivating process, then, in the ensuing one, throw earth upon the beds; and at last, after three, four, or five years, dig out the roots, and leave the ground during three or four years under the care of persons well acclimated, that they may remain continuously on the spot. By and by, those grounds would be redeemed for settlers, and climate improved by the very cultivation, and then the raising of other products may follow; madder thus playing the part of pioneer plant. The countries or districts where madder has been especially cultivated, besides the Netherlands, are France, Silesia, Greece, Smyrna, England, (unsuccessfully,) Spain, Palestine, Brunswick, Hungary, northern Africa.

As to manufacturing garancine, the principal dye produced from madder, valuable details are given in the appendix.

From what I could learn from personally visiting garancine manufactories and conversing with their managers, I think the germs or sprouts best to be used for planting are those of Italy and the south of France, especially those from the city of Avignon. It is a strange fact that wild plants, found abundantly in some regions of the Caucasian mountains of the new Russian southern provinces, are as valuable and rich in garancine as those improved by cultivation in Italy and the south of France. The importance of garancine for dyeing linen, wool, and cotton, especially in red and violet colors, is very remarkable for its durability and indelibility, even with washing with soap in hot water. The limits of chemical combinations in this respect are not yet closed; and it will be of great practical value to find out new modes of dyeing by new chemical combinations of garancine. As to economical manufacturing, an extra profit is gained by using the "sugar" (resulting from the treatment of the root with sulphuric acid and washing out in purifying the garancine) in distillation of spirits. For that purpose, I saw a machine brought into connexion with the steam engine of the manufactory, working continually without much help from manual labor, and saving the gauging by indicating regularly the specific proof of the alcohol. At the purchase of roots the manufacturers have to take great care, the real quantity of garancine showing a considerable difference in the different crops of roots; and a chemical examination of lots offered to them before the purchase might save great loss.

Generally, the cultivation of madder, as well as the manufacture of garancine, are in Europe considered very profitable pursuits; the first by making a good use of clay soil, often unfit for other crops in the first year of the clearing, and demanding little labor.

The improbability of any other dye being substituted for garancine makes the demand for this article permanent, and requiring generally a mild southern or middle and humid climate, the most desirable for the cultivation of this root, the improvement of which cannot fail to ensue when adapted to American soil and climate.

Statement showing the analysis of specimens of madder soils.

Ingredients.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 12.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 1.	No. 7.
Bromers-haven.		Wilhelmina-polder.	Perpoucher-polder.	s'Graven-polder.	Bomender-polder.	Breede-watering.	Palud earth.	Wilhelminaspolder.
Clay rich in humus.		See sand.	New clay.	Sandy ground.	Sandy ground.	Old clay.	Chalk ground.	Heavy clay.
<b>A.—Those soluble in acetic acid.</b>								
Lime, carbonate of.....	4.500	4.523	7.694	3.061	2.257	0.420	0.192	Subsoil.
Magnesia.....	0.324	0.166	0.465	0.279	0.239	0.558	0.103	0.083
Potash.....	0.103	0.075	0.110	0.110	0.073	0.044	0.067	0.005
Soda.....	0.053	0.056	0.037	0.018	0.059	0.019	0.038	0.038
Oxides of iron and manganese.....	0.30	0.32	0.045				0.037	0.029
Alum earth.....	0.08	0.101	0.050 MnO <sub>2</sub> 0.069 Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>					
Carbonic acid.....	3.450	3.445	5.893	2.540	1.844	0.19		
Sulphuric acid.....	0.020	0.022	0.053	Trace.	Trace.	0.01	0.207	0.008
Chloric acid.....	0.025	0.024					0.065	0.009
Phosphoric acid.....	0.248	0.079	0.046	0.027	0.015 (0.016)	0.03		
Nitric acid.....	0.00885	0.0081						
Silicic acid.....	0.11		0.14	0.151	0.085	0.06	0.024	0.036
<b>B.—Soluble in muriatic acid by boiling.</b>								
Chalk.....	0.36	0.065	(1)				48.795	7.850
Magnesia.....	0.62	0.165	0.871				0.683	0.320
Potash.....	0.40	0.492	0.834				0.200	0.345
Soda.....	0.045	0.075	0.074				+0.120	0.125
Oxides of iron and manganese.....	3.90	1.904					+0.100	0.195
Alum earth.....	2.31	0.951					+0.134	0.367
Sulphuric acid.....	0.049						+0.720	1.305
Phosphoric acid.....	0.042		0.093	0.021			+0.070	0.145
Silicic acid.....	0.170	0.040	0.16				+1.568	0.500
		0.083					+0.250	0.255
<b>C.—Soluble in carbonate of soda by boiling.</b>								
Silicic acid.....	17.00	\$1.91						
		1.13						
<b>D.—Loss by glowing.</b>								
Humidity.....	7	2.37	6.8	3.90	2.16	4.10		
Particles floating off clayish sand, &c.....	4.05	1.36	4.1	2.25	2.24	2.90		
	47.00	5.63						

† Gained by double extracta.  
‡ Therefrom 7 per cent. silicic acid to be deducted.

† The whole quantity.  
‡ 2d extract.

\* In weak solution of muriatic acid.  
† 1st extract.

*Statement showing the analysis of specimens of madder soil.*

	No. 8.	No. 9.	No. 10.
Ingredients soluble in muriatic acid, boiling.	Wilhelminapolder. Heavy clay.	Near Serooskerke. Sandy ground.	Near Norwelle. Sandy ground.
Chalk.....	3.44	2.	3.08
Magnesia.....	1.29	0.68	1.
Carbonic acid.....	2.65	1.47	2.39
Sulphuric acid.....	0.128	0.077	0.09
Phosphoric acid.....	0.21	0.1	0.15
Loss by glowing.....	5.6	3.08	3.8
Humidity.....	4.	2.8	3.5

*Statement showing the analyses of specimens of madder soils.*

Place of origin.	Kind of soil.	Probable fertility.	Salts soluble in acetic acid after separating carbonic acid.	Carbonate of lime.	Phosphoric acid soluble in acetic.	Phosphoric acid in total.	Loss by glowing.	Humidity.	Color, (darkness.)
No. 1. Paludal earth.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
No. 2. Near Brauwershaven.....	Clay.....	1	2	3	2	2	1	1	1
No. 12. Perpouderpolder.....	Clay.....	2	1	2	3	3	1	1	*
No. 8. Wilhelminapolder.....	Heavy clay.....	3	.....	4	.....	3	2	1	*
No. 10. Near Nordwelle.....	Sand soil.....	3	.....	4	.....	4	4	2	3
No. 4. S'Gravenpolder.....	do.....	4	3	4	4	.....	4	4	4
No. 5. Bommenedepolder.....	do (light).....	4	4	5	5	.....	6	4	5
No. 3. Wilhelminapolder.....	Sea sand.....	5	3	3	4	6	6	5	5
No. 9. Near Serooskerke.....	Sandy soil.....	5 or 6	.....	6	.....	5	5	3	3
No. 6. Breedewatering.....	Clay.....	2	3	7	4	.....	3	3	2

NOTES.—Paludal earth, seasoned, and sand soils the most open.

The clay of the Breedewatering is the least open.

The heavy clay loosened by drainage and tillage.

\* Reddish.



Statement showing the analysis of madder soils.

Place of production.	Kind of soil.	Loss by glowing.	Chemical compo- pounds	Colors.	Manuring, per bunder, with stable manure.	In what period of time to look for return.	Yield.	
							2 years' madder, return.	3 years' madder, return.
Palud earth, No. 1.....	Lime soil.....	(1).....	1.....	.....	.....	.....	Kilos.	Kilos.
Near Bovenrhaven, No. 2.....	Clay.....	Much.....	2.....	Darker.....	70 cart loads.....	In 4 years.....	Average, 3,000	Average, 4,700
Perpouderpolder, No. 12.....	Clay.....	Much.....	3.....	Light.....	40.....do.....	(1).....	.....	Av. of 3 years, 3,000
Wilhelminapolder.....	Heavy clay.....	Very much.....	4.....	.....	50.....do.....	Returns here are not so quick, but depends on 21 years' system.	.....	Av. of 30 bun- ders every 9 years, 3,663.
Do.....	Light clay, clay, and sand soil.	Little.....	6.....	.....	50.....do.....	21 years' system.....	.....	Av. of 30 bun- ders every 9 years, 1,836.
Generally on Schoonven.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 to 70.....	9 years, average on good soil.....	.....	3,800 to 4,000
Near Serooskerke, No. 9.....	Sandy land.....	Less than No. 10.....	6.....	Somewhat dark.....	60 cart loads.....	9 years.....	.....	2,400 to 2,800
Near Nordeville, No. 10.....	do.....	Do. Wilhelmina- polder, heavy clay.	5.....	do.....	60.....do.....	9 years under the most favorable circumstances.	.....	1,600 to 1,900
Bommenderpolder, No. 5.....	Light sandy land.....	Little.....	6.....	Light.....	50.....do.....	9 years.....	.....	1,700 to 1,900
Haarlemmerpolder.....	1. Sandy soil.....	.....	.....	Black.....	60.....do.....	(1).....	.....	.....
	2. Light do, with moor	.....	.....	.....	40.....do.....	.....	.....	.....
	3. Sand soil.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	In general.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Average, 3,000	.....
Manuring in the fallow 4 or 5 years before madder.								
Goeherpolder.....	Clay.....	.....	.....	Darker than in sandy soil.	.....	21 years.....	.....	Average, 2,800
Broederwatering, No. 6.....	Clay.....	Same as No. 10.....	7.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gravpolder, No. 4.....	Sandy soil.....	do.....	5 or 6.....	Light.....	.....	No. 4 in 1861.....	.....	Average, 1,700 to 1,800
Old Fraingeri and other.....	Very light ditto.....	.....	.....	Light.....	.....	14 to 21 years.....	.....	Average, 2,000
								Rather under than above.

[Translation of an extract from the Netherlandish Handelsmagazine. Article Krap.]

In English, madder; in French, garance; in Italian, robbia; in Spanish, granga; the whole, or dried root; that comes from the Levant, as well as from Avignon, in South France, is called in commerce alizari and lizari, to distinguish them from grance, or meekrapp, the ground madder. The ends of roots of madder (lying horizontally in the earth) bend naturally on a curve as far as the surface, where the green, herbaceous, four-edged stems, that used to lie down in their weakness, spring up of themselves; they gather no nourishment from the soil, in no portion of which will the green plant be found to grow. The middle stock of the madder-root, usually not thicker than a quill, rarely exceeds the size of the little finger, and is knotty and articulate; externally covered with a reddish-brown skin, under which lies the fleshy, dark-yellow parts of the root, (called sometimes "schoras,") including the wood-like pith, always of a pale color. It tastes bitter, somewhat astringent, when chewed; coloring the spittle red, and even the milk, hair, and bones of animals fed on it. This is a known quality also of the roots of the real "walstroot," though in lighter shades; the roots of madder lasting through several years, and shooting up a new stem every year, which grows three to four feet, rough, and bearing lancet-shaped leaves, usually six together at a point, on the ends of which are the blossoms, with a four or five toothed calix, and a similar crown of yellow-greenish color. The fruit is double, blackish, with a smooth, glossy berry. The whole plant (*rubia tinctorum*) belongs to the first order of the fourth class of Linnæus.

#### COUNTRIES PRODUCING MADDER.

Madder grows wild, especially in southern Europe, on fences, &c., also in Leon and Old Castile, in Spain, and near Montbelaird, Avignon, and in Alsace, particularly in the environs of Muhlhausen, Hagenaw, and in Normandy, in France; also near Hassell, in Belgium; in Italy and Turkey it is especially cultivated; on the island of Schonwen, in Lienburg, and many other places in the Netherlands; in Baden, Wurtemberg, Bavaria, Styria, Carinthia, Moravia, Bohemia, Silesia, Brandenburg, the Prussian provinces, Saxony, Brunswick, Electorate Hessa, Hungary, of the German and Austrian states; also in the Turkish countries of Boeotia and Thessalia, and on the Greek islands of the Levant; on the Caucasus and on the Asiatic slope in Russia.

The cultivation of madder is managed in a very different way in different countries, and in northern countries it requires much care and knowledge. In southern countries it is raised from seed, but in northern ones from seedlings, (sprouts.) The latter are found in beds of spring plantations, from which they are taken from the commencement to the middle of May; and transplanted into beds newly prepared. These beds may be laid out in good sandy soils, as well as in rich ones; the latter having received twice as much manure as when destined for wheat, and been ploughed over since the autumn three times, the last time to the depth of fifteen to eighteen inches. As in spring, the beds are again turned up in the fall, by a double standing fork, with prongs of three inches in breadth. Then the first row of roots is laid out, not further than a finger's breadth apart, for a distance of ten or twelve feet, leaving a space of from fourteen to eighteen inches between the rows. In dry weather, water made rich ought to be poured on the beds, to enable the fibres of the root to take immediately in the ground. From four to six weeks afterwards the stalks, grown from six to eight inches high, are put under the ground so as to leave not more than from two to three inches of the tops free and visible, and the beds covered with one to one and a half inch of earth. In winter, if not severe, there is no need of labor except covering the beds with long manure straw. In February or March, before revival of vegetation, the beds are again carefully covered over with earth taken from the intervals between the rows, while the roots of

all perennial grasses should be removed. This mode of cultivating seems generally to be in vogue.

#### DRYING THE ROOTS.

This is done in stoves, in order to remove as much as possible the humidity. For the first stamping and drying of 200 pounds, the expenses are estimated at ten francs; and to reduce 1,000 pounds of green roots into 200 pounds of dry ones, the labor of one hand only is required, and the use of a white-oak wood fire. Generally there are from 500 to 550 pounds of green root contained in 100 pounds of dry. Thus dried they are taken by the producer to the manufacturer in November or December. In the year 1835, the product of 35 kilos brought, 40 to 48 francs.

Madder is brought to market either in the roots whole, or ground. The grinding is done in a particular kind of mills. Ground madder smells strongly; has a saffron-like appearance, most like the roots; when rubbed on paper gently, adheres and leaves a fine light spot if of good quality.

100 pounds of dried roots yields 83 to 84 pounds of ground madder, FF.; 3 to 4 pounds of middling; 5 to 6 pounds of mullen (crumbs;) and 6 per cent. evaporated in working. The wages for grinding and expense of packing amount, on an average, to 3 or 4 francs for 50 kilos.

The different kinds are, Levantine madder, called also Smyrna or Turkish, which is brought to market only in whole roots. It is richest in its dye; a fact attributable to the roots not being taken out until five or six years of age. African madder is equal to the Levantine madder, and comes *via* Tripoli to Europe. The Netherlands madder is sent to market only in a ground state, and is highly esteemed for its quality and excellent preparation. The secondary kinds of it are—

1. The "onberoofde" (fine trap) is the pith of the root.
2. The "gemeene" is the skin or bark around the pith.
3. The "onberoofde" is the whole root stamped together.
4. "Twee and een," two-thirds fine and one-third common mixed.
5. "Een and een," half fine, half common mixed.
6. "Mullen" is the refuse or trash.
7. "Overgestampde mullen" is the same as the latter, but stamped a second time.

8. "Stoofvaagsel" is the dirt that is swept together in the drying stove, and added to the mill madder or sold separately.

9. "Molenvaagsel" is the refuse of madder put up in barrels and sold separately. The English denominations of the Dutch secondary qualities are only mutilations of Dutch names. By an instruction of 1813, the barrels shall not be of pine, but of oak wood, on account of the less porosity of the latter.

In 100 pounds of fine madder there must not be more than two pounds of dirt or rubbish, and in 100 pounds of ombro not more than twelve pounds. The marking of barrels is according to the instruction of 1808, viz: K, ongepelde; O $\frac{1}{2}$ , twee and een;  $\frac{1}{4}$  O, een en een.

Madder of Avignon they call in France alizari, if in whole roots, and "garance" if ground. The roots are distinguished as new ones, or madder of this year, and old ones, or madder of a previous year. There, as well as in Alsace, the roots are taken out of the ground in the third year; and in the latter province, even in the second year, on account of the dearth of the land, although it is an undeniable fact that it is the long period during which the madder in the Levant is growing in the soil that the roots there contain such richness of dye. On the ground the madder has the same marking as in Alsace; in Avignon, is rather a refinement in assorting. Thus they have, for instance, extra S. S. S., F. F. F., &c. Extra fine is the ground pith, which, owing to the lighter, agreeable color, has an attractive appearance among buyers, but it is by no means

equal in richness of dye to the substance surrounding the pith, which is preferred by the dyers. In Avignon they distinguish "S. F. veritable" from "S. F." The first is madder stripped of the outer skin, or coating, and adhering earth, before coming into the mills, the latter without so doing; from which arises a difference in weight of from five to six pounds. Madder only stamped they call "garancine en paille," and mill madder is all such as is gathered up from threshing "billon." For the interior of France, even the finest kind of ground madder is called "garance grappe-engrappe." The varieties thus follow one another:

S. F. F., S. F., F. F., M. F., M. C., C. F., O. F., O.

The Alsace madder, in its secondary qualities, like that of the Netherlands, exhibits more steadiness than that of Avignon, thus giving consumers greater certainty in purchasing, and for this reason is in good demand in the market, although the Avignon is thus far considered superior.

There are five sorts in the market. The prices were, in 1856, for S. S. F., 82 francs; S. F., extra fine, 72 francs; T. F., fine fleur, 64 francs; M. F., molenn fleur, 56 francs; O., ordin on mull, 10 francs, for 50 kilos fat Strasbourg.

In the rise or decline of prices, kinds remain proportionate. From its high price, S. S. F. is rarely in demand, and usually furnished on special orders; for dyeing silk and fine India products, F. F. is mostly in demand. There was formerly another quality—C. F.—following up M. F. in value, but is now no more in market.

Of Spanish madder, the stocks of secondary are, "fine," "extra fine," and "common," cultivated near Segovia, and called "growza benefiziada."

Of German madder, the Silesian, in market since 1705, is more finely ground, but not so rich in dye as the Dutch. The roots are dug in the spring or in autumn. The barrels or sacks with "Sommerroethe" are marked with a crown, the year of its being put up, and the letters W. T. This is estimated higher than the "Herbestroethe," because its roots are more free of fibres and earth. Of the Herbestroethe, the first quality is marked with a crown, the year, and the letter W.; the other, with the letters C. E. or M. Defective, or Sommerroethe, mixed with a small quantity of Herbestroethe, is distinguished by the year and W., without a crown. The same way defective Herbestroethe is distinguished by the letters W. C. Sommerroethe, mixed with a quantity of Herbestroethe, of at least four pounds, is marked with a standing cross and the number of the year. The other sorts are generally consumed in the region of production.

#### USES OF MADDER.

Madder is mostly used for producing the Turkish red on cotton. This dye was invented in the East Indies; thence it came across the Levant and European Turkey to Marseilles, where madder root was first made use of; and from thence it spread all over Europe.

The peculiarity of this dye is its rendering different shades of red color, such as rose, violet, brown, and dark red. Twenty-five years ago M. Govin, at Paris, succeeded in adapting madder to dyeing wool; and since that time the most opposite shades of red, violet, brown, and black have been produced on wool. The finer sorts give brown color. Besides these, there is a kind of varnish prepared from madder.

Of the different parts of the root the flesh is richest, returning thrice as much as the skin. The main colors of the root are thus defined: red, purple red, yellow.

The Society of Industry of Muhlhausen first discovered the cause of Avignon madder excelling that of Alsace, notwithstanding the most careful cultivation. It was the presence of carbonate of lime in the Avignon madder that was not

found in that of Alsace. Experiments of cultivation made in Alsace, by aid of earth from Avignon, or with mixtures of the soil with chalk, according to scientific conclusions, lead to a decisive result in favor of the Avignon article, and to improved cultivation of madder in that particular.

Ground madder, by exposure to the air, becomes darker, and for that reason is most firmly packed in the casks to avoid excess of air; besides, it undergoes fermentation by absorbing humidity from the atmosphere, and in six months will increase five to six per cent. in weight. But this fermentation in no way damages the dye, but, on the contrary, improves it; and this self-improvement may continue through three or four years, but afterwards it decreases in value.

Adulterations of madder, by mixing it with red minerals, as ochre, red sand, &c., are detected by mixing it with water, when the mineral parts sink; and if it is suspected that there is a mixture with the bark of the fir tree, it will be detected by the application of sulphate of iron (evaporated in free air to one-fourth of its original weight) with the madder in water, which will give the water a blackish color. Such frauds, however, cannot be practiced, except in very finely-ground madder, without being easily detected by the eye.

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AMSTERDAM—J. E. MARX, *Consul*.

JANUARY 18, 1865.

\* \* \* Trade between this port and the United States continues stagnant. There was but one Dutch bark that sailed direct to the United States during the quarter ended December 31, 1864, and but one American vessel has cleared from this port. She went, in ballast, to Cardiff.

Among the arrivals were three American vessels, all from Bassein, with rice, and none from the United States direct, whence all imports come in neutral vessels. They were from Baltimore. Their cargoes consisted of 1,480 hogsheads of tobacco, 5,000 staves, 25 barrels of beef. From New York, 54 hogsheads and 32 boxes of tobacco, 2,060 boxes of extract of logwood, 169 pieces of wood, some staves, 140 bales of pimento, and 6 boxes of oil. \* \* \*

As I stated in a former despatch, much trouble and costs arise to large vessels destined to this port, from the fact of the connexion of Amsterdam with the open sea being through a long canal not fit for their passage. The result has been that this city lost more and more its prestige as the emporium of the trade of the kingdom. To remedy this evil the plan was adopted of building another canal capable of passing the largest class of vessels, and running direct to the Bethsea, cutting short the distance from sixty-four to twelve miles. The construction of this canal has been agitated for years without results, until very recently, as there were many obstacles to overcome. The work will now be constructed by a private company, at the estimated cost of 28,000,000 guilders. It is to be commenced early this spring, and to be completed in seven years.

The minister of the interior also proposes the annexation of the islands of Ameland, Tershalling, &c., to the main land by filling up the fords between them, and to complete the drainage of the Zider sea, which has a depth of from eight to sixteen feet of water.

There has been added another light-house to those situated on the island of Texel, which is to be lighted next November.

JUNE 27, 1865.

I have the honor herewith to submit to the department a statement containing the number, tonnage, and nationality of the vessels arrived within and cleared from this port during the year 1864, also a statement of imports and exports for the Netherlands and Amsterdam during the same period. For the first I am under obligations to the collector of customs at this port; the second is from the annual report of the board of trade, navigation, and industry for the year 1864, published but lately. From the same source I learned also and commu-

nicate the following facts in respect to the commerce and navigation of this place, especially as far as they relate to its intercourse with the United States.

In general, the result of the last year's business cannot be called a favorable one. The political events of the year early disturbed the regular course of commerce and navigation, impeding also their extension. The financial complications which caused the crisis in the second part of the year made themselves also felt here, and brought about many losses. Hereto is to be added the continuance of the war in the United States, whereby one of the most important markets of this country was kept closed. \* \* \*

The war between Denmark and Germany also interrupted the navigation of Amsterdam in the Baltic and its important trade with some of the northern countries of Europe. The credit crisis occasioned in Europe, especially to the extraordinary demand of capital for the establishment of numerous credit institutions and corporations, exercised less influence here than at other places, showing the solid foundation of the commerce of Amsterdam. No such corporation was formed here on a large scale during the past year, but several smaller ones, as is the case every year. The condition in this respect was, therefore, a normal one. Much good for the trade is expected to arise from new laws now in contemplation concerning the registration and stamp duties in this country, but still more for all sources of the national welfare is expected from the revised license law and the abrogation of all municipal excise duties.

To promote international commercial relations divers treaties were concluded and others prepared. Among them are postal conventions with England, Belgium, France, and Switzerland. Much opposition arose against the conditions of the preliminary agreement regarding the international regulation of the duties on sugar, as resolved upon by the representations of the governments of France, England, Belgium, and the Netherlands. It is asserted that the fundamental principle of it, *i. e.*, the taxation of crude sugar, according to the color, is wrong, unreliable, and disadvantageous to the refiners of this country as well as to the government.

A commercial treaty with France is considered a necessity, and there is one prepared, but it cannot be concluded until the legislature of this country has enacted the changes in the excise laws already executed between France and other European countries; these occupy a more advantageous ground in the French markets than the Netherlands, making the competition of the latter more difficult than ever.

The Netherlands being more of a trading than a manufacturing country, they favor free trade, and a majority of the people wish the government to conclude treaties whenever practicable to break down the barriers as yet obstructing the entire freedom of commerce between the different nations.

In respect to the influence exerted by the war in the United States upon the commerce of this country, the report says: For nearly four years the North American civil war has exercised its disturbing influence upon our commerce. The import of staple products in Europe was thereby much reduced, especially that of cotton and tobacco, and the export of fabrics and manufactured goods, wherewith Europe extensively provided America, was mostly stopped. Well, it may be said that the communities got somewhat accustomed to this war; that they tried to supply their wants from other sources, and to sell their surplus production to them, but these efforts were only partially successful. New producing countries and new buyers have neither the power to produce, nor the wants of a refined life, to such an extent as to be enabled to fill the place of North America and its civilized people. And yet the searching for new producing countries had in view only one of the many costly articles America was used to supply us with—cotton. This staple was most imported from the United States, because their qualities were generally preferred.

As to tobacco, there were already formerly several kinds imported from other countries which could compete with the United States.

But even in products greatly depressed by the American war trade exhibited a comparatively good condition at the commencement of the year. The demand for consumption was more animated, the supply well proportioned, and a greater willingness for enterprises in general exhibited.

Since June, 1861, the prices of cotton were rising steadily until August, 1864, when they commenced to decline on account of the expectation that General McClellan, on a peace platform would be elected President of the United States. This hope being frustrated, they went up again, but not as high as they were before, in consequence of the high rate of discount and the increased supply, which since 1862 was never as large, while the cultivation in India was extending steadily.

The Netherlands Trading Society held one auction, the first since 1862, at which the Dutch East India cotton brought the lowest prices, whilst Japan, of which there was a limited supply, was more in demand; also of Surinam, was but little in the market. The sales were mostly East Indian and North American, the latter principally imported indirectly.

The trade in American tobacco was very animated. Good qualities, especially from former importations, were much in demand. The great fluctuations in the prices were caused only by the rise or fall of the price of gold in the United States. The prices of Maryland and Kentucky were very high. The latter was used instead of Virginia, of which there was no supply. Tobacco is also imported from Porto Rico, Havana, Brazil, Manila, and Java. That from the latter takes the lead in this market. There is also much tobacco grown in the country, for which there is always a good demand at remunerating prices.

The wool trade of this country also felt the influence of our war, as the United States were one of the principal consumers of its woollen fabrics; and notwithstanding the manufacturers searched for and gained some new customers, they could not win back for their trade the flourishing state it had attained before the war.

Of American rosin there was none in the market; and as no fresh importations could be expected, the market was supplied from France, which was also the case with turpentine. Demand from America partially caused a rise in the prices of spices; still another and more prevalent reason was the conclusion of the government to abolish the monopoly in spices on the Molucca islands, in consequence whereof less cultivation and smaller crops are now expected.

Carolina rice has not been imported since 1861; there is none in market. The prices of other qualities were low. The abundant crops of cereals in 1862 and 1863 and the increasing exports from America brought down the prices of these staples to the standard of 1844 and 1845; but as the crop of 1864 was a short one, a rise is expected. The importation of wheat flour from the United States decreased from 10,947 barrels in 1863 to 2,781 in 1864. Rye and wheat were not at all imported direct.

The crop of oil seeds was but one-fifth of that of former years in Holland, and not much better elsewhere. Therefore, a considerable rise would have been experienced in the prices of vegetable oils had it not been for the use of petroleum, which is extending more and more. The imports of this article amounted to 15,000 barrels, all refined, and for inland consumption, but only 6,500 barrels were imported direct from the United States.

The trade in American lard was very animated, and brought good prices; the imports were 2,500 barrels. 107 barrels of American tallow were imported in 1864 against 107 barrels in 1863; 300 barrels of pearlshes were imported in 1864 from the United States; 681 tons of lumber were imported from the United States, besides some considerable quantities of finished and unfinished white ash oars and staves. The demand for these latter articles was but limited.

The same reasons which retarded the movements of commerce also impeded those of navigation; and to find a like unfavorable season for comparison, it

would be necessary to go back as far as 1856. For the last three years arrived here in—

1862.....	1,725	vessels, measuring	411,397 tons.
1863.....	1,688	" "	394,513 "
1864.....	1,675	" "	384,709 "

While the number of clearances amounted to, in—

1862.....	1,912	vessels, measuring	438,832 tons.
1863.....	1,823	" "	394,513 "
1864.....	1,717	" "	387,285 "

The decrease is altogether in foreign vessels, as the arrivals and departures under the national flag have increased.

This result is mainly due to the Danish war, and the warlike situation of several European powers during its continuation. The reason why the departures always outnumber the arrivals is to be found in the fact that many vessels are freighted here to discharge their cargoes in other Dutch ports.

The merchant marine of Amsterdam has increased last year with 17 vessels, measuring 4,650 tons; fifteen of them, with an average tonnage of 4,226, were newly built here, while three Dutch vessels, of 1,696 tons, changed their nationality, and 17, of 3,964 tons, were lost. A fact worthy of attention is, that steamers will, ere long, take the place of sailing vessels for short voyages; and that, while they number but one-sixth of the whole fleet, their tonnage amounts to one-fourth thereof. Another fact is, that American vessels, although fifteenth in numerical order of arrivals, are the seventh in respect to tonnage.

As much as war and other temporary and local circumstances might have to do with the stagnation in trade and navigation of this city, still more is due to the decrease of that great commercial energy which was the source and foundation of Amsterdam's wealth. This is evident from the fact that so many products of foreign countries consumed here are imported indirect from England and other sources in small quantities. Capital, in place of being invested in ships and mercantile enterprises, is now mostly employed in speculations in stocks. Amsterdam has almost wholly changed its position as a commercial emporium for that of a financial one. Thus is explained its present importance to the United States.

However, great or small our commerce with this city formerly was, it now nearly sinks into insignificance compared with the transactions in American stocks since 1863. By degrees United States bonds displaced and took precedence of Austrian securities. The importation of them during the first six months of 1864 was enormous, and it seemed as if the demand could not be satisfied. The premium on gold at New York then being comparatively low, and the fluctuations less than some time afterwards, the difference between the highest and lowest quotations for six per cent. five-twenties did not amount to more than five per cent. during the first three months. But in April the prices went down rapidly under the influence of the continuing unfavorable reports and quotations from New York and the new Russian loan, which also more or less attracted the attention of capitalists. In May there was a revival, but in June, July, and August the decline was very great. From 68 per cent. in January, and also 60 per cent. in June, they declined to about 38 per cent. in August. In addition to the continued unfavorable reports from the United States, received by every steamer, the extensive sales of these bonds then being made had the effect of continuing the decline. So far the public had been constantly purchasing, and the decline increased the demand; but now the day came when weak holders had to realize. Many more or less forced sales took place at this most unfortunate juncture; other holders became alarmed, and made the situation still worse by voluntary sales, so that great losses were sustained during a short period. Meanwhile the prices had reached such a low figure under the influ-



ence of these local sales that imports from New York could only be realized with loss, so that they were stopped, and not resumed in their former proportion.

The demand soon revived, and prices again rose, based on the hope of the nomination of General McClellan. This hope having been blasted by the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, the advance gained was notwithstanding maintained under the influence of better news from the seat of war and the improvement of our currency. Under the continued fluctuations the quotations of the six per cent. five-twenties was 46 per cent. at the end of the year.

The prices of the bonds and shares of the Illinois railroad generally followed those of the United States bonds, with some exceptions, under peculiar circumstances. The conversion offered for a part of the seven per cent. bonds into six per cent., with an advance in New York first of 15 per cent., and later only of 10 per cent., made no favorable impression; but when the advice was received in September that the company had resolved to redeem three millions of the loan on the first of October, commencing with the first number, many people got out of humor. It was admitted that the company had to redeem to the amount realized from lands sold, and that they had a right to do it, (always at 120 per cent.;) but the bondholders thought themselves injured by this redemption at such an unfavorable rate of exchange, and considered their property exposed at any time to adverse chances. This led to many sales and exchanges for American stocks, and a partially continued decline of six per cent. in comparison with the United States six per cent. five-twenties.

The shares of the Illinois railroad, on the contrary, rose considerably; being equal with the bonds at the commencement of the year, they closed at from four per cent. to five per cent. higher at its close. On the receipt of the news of the redemption the difference amounted from three per cent. to ten per cent. The trade in both kinds was throughout the year active, especially in shares.

Much business was also done in 7 per cent. bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad, O., In.

Of other North American stocks, there is not much to report, as the transactions were limited.

Next to United States government stocks, the so-called confederate 8 per cent. loan played a prominent part in this market. The sales commenced here in 1863, and were increasing most of the time, but holders did not realize on them much profit, as they declined from 28 per cent. to 6 per cent. with scarcely a temporary rise, (the lowest quotation was 2 per cent., to which six months' interest at 8 per cent. per annum was to be added.)

Since the breaking down of the rebellion these bonds fell to \$25 to \$40 per \$1,000, including interest due.

It is said that the speculation in these bonds was so extended that the losses incurred by them by the late events in the United States were scarcely covered by the profits made on the United States stocks.

As far as I am able to judge, the people here, in general, were not guided by sympathies for one or the other side in buying their stocks, but acted solely from speculative motives. The confederate stock being so low that it took but a small investment to promise large profits, many people of small means were induced to buy them, and they suffer a great deal more than any one else. That these bonds are not yet thrown out of the market, but constantly bought and sold, notwithstanding the confederacy being conquered, is due to the belief that at some future time the States which constituted the confederacy will pay the confederate debt in whole or in part—a view nourished by interested stock-jobbers, and demonstrating the great ignorance of our affairs on the part of those who entertain it.

Believing that these bonds will soon disappear forever with the last traces of the rebellion, and wishing an early revival of trade and navigation between the United States and this wealthy city, to the benefit of all concerned.

*Comparative statement showing the description and quantity of imports into the Netherlands from January 1 to July 31, 1864 and 1865; also all the ports of the Netherlands from January 1 to December 31, 1864.*

Description.	Quantity.	IMPORTS.									
		From January 1 to July 31, in all the ports of the Netherlands.					In Amsterdam, from all countries.				
		From all countries.		From the United States.			From all countries.		From the United States.		
		1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.		1865.	1864.	1864.	1864.	Amsterdam from all countries.
Ashes .....	Pounds ..	5,737,000	5,492,000	141,000	97,000		605,000	629,000	13,085,000	247,000	2,979,000
Beef .....	do. ....	121,000	200,000	18,000	127,000		44,000	113,000	505,000	310,000	208,000
Flour, wheat .....	do. ....	10,492,000	13,589,000		1,277,000		4,155,000	5,580,000	24,273,000	2,896,000	9,250,000
Grease, snot, &c .....	do. ....	2,672,000	2,490,000	68,000	385,000		426,000	663,000	4,060,000	561,000	878,000
Honey .....	do. ....	512,000	1,227,000	8,000	130,000		197,000	675,000	1,903,000	164,000	946,000
Logwood .....	do. ....	2,370,000	2,336,000	7,000	275,000		684,000	478,000	3,287,000	966,000	828,000
Oil, coal .....	do. ....	2,192,000	5,067,000	515,000	1,493,000		554,000	755,000	12,011,000	3,731,000	1,902,000
Oil, palm .....	do. ....	4,941,000	3,907,000				749,000	775,000	6,169,000	8,000	972,000
Oil, whale .....	Litres ..	1,469,000	1,732,000		1,000		84,000	130,000	3,561,000	108,000	344,000
Pork .....	Pounds ..	31,000	241,000	1,000	14,000		2,000	35,000	434,000	17,000	41,000
Timber .....	Guilders ..	479,000	335,000	13,000	27,000		140,000	106,000	653,000	84,000	167,000
Tobacco .....	Pounds ..	3,852,000	4,958,000	2,217,000	3,217,000		1,122,000	1,612,000	10,334,000	6,931,000	3,021,000

*Abstract statement showing the description and quantity of the exports at Amsterdam from January 1 to July 31, 1864 and 1865; also at all the ports of the Netherlands from January 1 to December 31, 1864.*

EXPORTS.										
Description.	Quantity.	From January 1 to July 31, from all the ports of the Netherlands.				From Amsterdam to all countries.				From January 1 to December 31, from all ports of the Netherlands.
		To all countries.		To the United States		To all countries.		To the United States.		
		1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	
Coffee	Pounds	36,754,000	36,790,000	.....	233,000	10,330,000	12,558,000	66,873,000	243,000	20,774,000
Flax, raw	do	4,168,000	18,855,000	.....	252,000	1,000	33,000	29,029,000	980,000	34,000
Garacine & chlorine	Guilders	1,109,000	1,902,000	59,000	67,000	393,000	275,000	2,566,000	87,000	377,000
Glass, looking	do	44,000	190,000	4,000	30,000	8,000	9,000	237,000	30,000	11,000
Herring	Tons	6,160	5,370	700	340	1,180	240	44,310	1,590	2,980
Iron, railroad	Guilders	1,458,000	1,421,000	25,000	160,000	95,000	136,000	3,052,000	541,000	379,000
Lead	Pounds	2,842,000	5,806,000	.....	69,000	395,000	423,000	8,946,000	675,000	859,000
Madder	do	1,833,000	1,806,000	868,000	759,000	91,000	75,000	2,335,000	163,000	1,630,000
Saltpetre, refined	do	727,000	440,000	11,000	117,000	68,000	207,000	822,000	129,000	223,000
Spelter	do	2,075,000	2,241,000	.....	683,000	127,000	85,000	3,257,000	718,000	126,000
Spices, cinnamon	Guilders	74,000	63,000	8,000	.....	26,000	31,000	182,000	2,000	67,000
Spices, nutmegs	do	104,000	240,000	4,000	43,000	53,000	118,000	336,000	45,000	151,000
Spirits	Casks	164,890	102,000	3,140	15,220	21,330	28,860	283,410	17,440	42,910
Steel	Pounds	1,354,000	2,907,000	69,000	69,000	218,000	171,000	4,345,000	86,000	300,000
Succory	do	3,078,000	2,503,000	4,000	54,000	39,000	223,000	3,904,000	83,000	291,000
Tar	do	1,944,000	2,269,000	7,000	.....	664,000	958,000	4,132,000	.....	1,510,000
Tin	do	2,157,000	2,217,000	58,000	21,000	705,000	568,000	5,161,000	21,000	1,339,000
Wine in casks	Casks	42,810	42,870	16,190	16,170	7,630	10,090	66,910	21,550	19,500
Wine in bottles	do	15,030	21,720	760	1,040	2,230	3,080	29,740	1,280	3,090

*Statement showing the nationality, number, and tonnage of vessels arrived at and departed from Amsterdam during the year 1864.*

Nationality.	ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.			
	With cargo.		In ballast.		With cargo.		In ballast.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Netherlands . . . .	978	222,788	7	1,354	735	177,344	226	32,769
British . . . . .	181	52,856	2	550	169	44,160	38	12,045
United States . . .	4	3,888					2	2,502
French . . . . .	6	552			4	365	1	102
Russian . . . . .	13	3,089			4	1,865	9	2,584
Swedish . . . . .	20	5,304			12	2,362	6	2,533
Norwegian . . . . .	222	68,733			64	11,043	213	62,973
Danish . . . . .	70	5,895			29	1,732	35	3,563
German :								
Prussian . . . .	8	2,342			8	2,353	4	996
Hanoverian . . .	150	7,415	1	18	93	4,661	25	1,712
Mecklenburg . .	5	1,302			1	562	6	2,008
Oldenburg . . .	14	1,173			4	383	5	634
Hanse Towns :								
Bremen . . . . .	6	2,659			2	1,666	1	467
Hamburg . . . .	4	1,665	1	566	5	2,022	2	597
Lubeck . . . . .	2	633					1	442
Spanish . . . . .	5	975			2	333	2	422
Italian . . . . .	16	3,526			5	974	12	2,760
Belgian . . . . .	1	556					1	556
Brazilian . . . . .	1	257					1	231
Venezuelan . . . .			1	170	1	165		
Total . . . . .	1,706	385,608	12	2,667	1,138	252,040	590	129,896

SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

The entire trade between Amsterdam and the United States, as far as it went direct, was again carried on for the last twelve months by Dutch or other foreign vessels, no American ship having arrived here during this period, except three from India; but as such cannot obtain outward cargoes, and the expenses of the harbor are very high, shipmasters dislike coming here. If the Americans would take the first steps and risks, the commerce between this port and the United States could be revived; many new articles of American production might be introduced, and the sale of others increased. This people is generally very cautious in accepting innovations.

The agricultural and commercial interests of this country received a heavy blow, about two months ago, by the appearance of the "cattle plague," said to said to have been introduced from England by some imported oxen.

To arrest the expansion of this disease, the trade in cattle, fresh meat, hides, manure, &c., has been restricted in most communities, and the transport, if not wholly interdicted, put under very stringent control. As yet, there is nothing certainly known about causes, prevention or cure, notwithstanding the most prominent veterinarians have made this formidable epidemic their study.

The harvest this year is said to yield a fair average, as the weather, very unfavorable during the early summer, has changed in time for the late crops.

DECEMBER 7, 1865.

In addition to my report of September 30, 1865, upon the commerce between this country and the United States, I herewith submit a special report of the trade between this city and the United States from October 1, 1864, to September 30, 1865.

The statements in regard to the exports I took from the duplicate invoices on file at this office. For the imports I had to rely on the public prints, which contain only the quantity; I was therefore unable to ascertain their value. As, however, a small part of the imports came *via* Rotterdam, they will probably appear also among the imports of that city. Since August last the exports rose considerably, and in the month of October alone amounted to over 300,000 florins, two-thirds thereof being Java coffee; while there is as yet no perceptible increase of the imports from the United States, notwithstanding most of our staples may find here as ready a market as in Rotterdam or Antwerp. All that is needed are some energetic, enterprising business men to take the matter in their hands.

Late reports from New York have checked, however, the exports, as they created fears of overstocking the markets. In relation to the importation of bristles, the minister of finances has decided that, when entirely raw, so-called "Zwijns-walle," or washed only, and put in bundles, they can be imported free of duty; but when worked up in any other way they shall be classed with "manufactured hair," and pay the same duty as those.

*Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of the exports from the port of Amsterdam to the United States during the year ended September 30, 1865.*

Description.	Quantity.	Value in Dutch currency.
		<i>Florins.</i>
Anchovies.....	boxes.. 15 }	2, 530
Do.....	ankers.. 150 }	
Books.....	boxes.. 8	1, 695
Cheese.....	do..... 435	7, 230
Chicccory.....	casks.. 120	3, 140
Cigars.....	boxes.. 3	631
Cinnamon.....	rolls.. 199	19, 629
Coffee.....	bags.. 800	44, 071
Cordage.....	bundles.. 12	735
Cordials.....	boxes.. 106	3, 244
Gin.....	do..... 1, 000 }	
Do.....	casks.. 145 }	13, 978
Gum demar.....	boxes.. 320	9, 975
Herring.....	kegs.. 7, 625	17, 115
Madder, Dutch.....	casks.. 410	105, 858
Nutmegs.....	do..... 94	29, 303
Oil, cajeput.....	do..... 2	145
cod liver.....	do..... 3	407
Haarlem.....	cases.. 3 }	
Do.....	boxes.. 240 }	6, 030
Paintings.....	do..... 1	1, 311
Pipe clay.....	casks.. 125	2, 743
Ratan.....	bundles.. 6, 237	13, 047
Rice.....	bags.. 450	6, 013
Seed, canary.....	casks.. 101 }	
Do.....	bags.. 120 }	4, 558
caraway.....	do..... 445	7, 210
flower and bulbs.....	boxes.. 46	5, 820
Silk, manufactured.....	do..... 7	12, 570
Succades.....	do..... 40	7, 963
Sugar, refined.....	casks.. 100	11, 188
Sundries.....	packages.. 2 }	
Do.....	boxes.. 6 }	570
Steel.....	pounds.. 23, 040	5, 117
Tin.....	slabs.. 2, 600	93, 229
Vanilla.....	boxes.. 1	2, 307
Wine.....	casks.. 3 }	
Do.....	boxes.. 423 }	2, 348
Wool, (Buenos Ayres).....	bales.. 19	6, 686
Total value in florins.....		448, 396

## IMPORTS.

*Statement showing the description and quantity of the imports from the United States into Amsterdam during the year ended September 30, 1865.*

Beef.....	{ kegs....	100
	{ barrels..	395
Flour.....	do....	310
Logwood, extract of.....	do....	2,060
Lumber, mahogany.....	blocks..	639
Pimento.....	bags....	110
Quercitron.....	{ do....	110
	{ pounds..	8
Schorls.....	bags....	347
Staves.....	about M.	100
Sundries.....	{ pounds..	39
	{ boxes...	47
Tobacco.....	{ do....	95
	{ hhds....	7,277

BATAVIA.—LEWIS WM. TAPPAN, *Consul*.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

I beg to enclose certain tables of statistics to accompany my annual commercial report.

Trade between the United States of America and Java has not been large during the past year. Early in 1864 there were signs of revival, but after the first six months of the year, when shipments were numerous, little or nothing was done.

Holland has revised the tariff for the colonies, making it, in many respects, far more liberal. This, it is hoped, will increase the commerce of this island, now almost entirely confined to Holland, with other countries.

The railroad from Samarang to the interior is slowly progressing. January 1, 1866, a new company, with Englishmen at the head, takes the contract for steam navigation in the Dutch archipelago, and we are promised greatly improved facilities of intercommunication.

Statement showing the description, quantity, and country of destination, of the exports from Java during the year 1864.

Description.	To the Nether-lands.	Channel for or-ders.	United States.	Various Eu-ropean ports.	China.	Australia.	Sundry other ports.	Total on private account.	By Netherlands Company.	Grand total.
	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>
Coffee .....	142,887	.....	219	312	206	3,989	1,237	148,860	943,495	1,092,355
Sugar .....	1,006,214	.....	20,921	38,782	9,699	87,398	40,818	1,203,835	1,124,197	2,328,032
Rice .....	94,338	34,899	2,553	.....	144,122	36,077	215,930	527,912	.....	527,912
Ratans .....	29,889	3,922	11,639	409	6,375	1,942	7,084	61,260	23,186	84,446
Pepper .....	8,391	1,009	348	605	239	3,082	790	14,464	1,113	15,577
India-rubber .....	3,365	.....	46	3	.....	.....	406	7,820	100	3,920
Tobacco .....	119,599	.....	.....	.....	67	47	7,532	127,245	993	128,238
Indigo .....	5,706	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,706	65	5,771
Gum demar .....	3,787	.....	.....	398	.....	.....	.....	4,235	1,062	5,317
Tin .....	6,761	.....	244	198	.....	.....	.....	7,464	95,445	102,909

*Comparative statement showing the description and quantity of the imports into and exports from Java to the United States during the nine consecutive years from 1856 to 1864, inclusive.*

Years.	Cotton goods.	Drills.	Flour.	Pitch.	Tar.	Rosin.	Beef.	Pork.	Bread.	Machinery.	Cordage.	Furniture and chairs.	Soap.	Butter.	Candles.	Planks.	Provisions.	Crackers.	Clocks.
1856.	Bales. 25	Bales. 1,187	Bbls. 1,070	Bbls. 276	Bbls. 100	Bbls. 607	Bbls. 40	Bbls. 125	Bbls. 60	Pcks. 58	Coils. 125	Pcks. 1,374	Boxes. 200	Kegs. 40	Cases. 100	Pieces. 4,000	Cases. 241	Tiss. 343	Pkgs. 20
1857.	.....	..... 350	..... 1,345	..... 200	..... 112	..... 100	..... 80	..... 272	..... 272	.....	.....	..... 2,450	..... 700	.....	.....	.....	..... 170	..... 270	..... 224
1858.	.....	..... 812	..... 1,310	..... 162	..... 125	..... 125	..... 250	..... 670	..... 308 1	.....	.....	..... 2,033	..... 500	.....	.....	..... 298	.....	..... 285	..... 81
1859.	.....	..... 765	..... 1,634	..... 350	..... 100	..... 650	..... 236	..... 15	..... 60.2	..... 7	.....	..... 3,766	.....	.....	.....	..... 12,105	.....	..... 12	.....
1860.	..... 136	..... 351	..... 5,132.1 ..... 179.2	..... 445	..... 100	..... 759	..... 433	..... 153	..... 400	.....	..... 24	..... 4,992	..... 300	..... 12	.....	..... 21,000	..... 400	..... 344	..... 220
1861.	..... 26	..... 90	..... 3,826.1 ..... 477.2 ..... 100 tins.	..... 500	..... 50	..... 2,076	..... 595	..... 300	..... 706	..... 16	..... 473	..... 1,014	..... 1,878	.....	.....	..... 1,514	..... 525	..... 263	..... 119
1862.	.....	.....	..... 3,512.1 ..... 200.2	.....	.....	..... 300	{ 400.1 { 2,000.4	{ 50	..... 650	..... 29	.....	..... 1,339	.....	..... 179	..... 100	..... 13,496	..... 420	..... 175	..... 247
1863.	.....	.....	..... 604	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..... 1 mill.	.....	..... 261	.....	..... 104	.....	.....	..... 70	..... 10	.....
1864.	.....	.....	..... 5,285	..... 75	.....	.....	..... 167	..... 71	..... 288	.....	.....	..... 677	..... 6	..... 40	.....	..... 6,182	..... 195	..... 580	..... 39



Comparative statement showing the imports into and exports from Java, &amp;c.—Continued.

Years.	Ice.	Dried apples.	Oars.	Glass.	Tobacco.	Nails.	Coals.	Hams.	Stuffs.	Hoops.	Tongues.	Ploughs.	Carrriages.	Refined sugar.	Turpentine.	Vinegar.	Oakum.	Varnish.	Petroleum.	Sarsaparilla.
	Tons.	Bbls.	Pieces.	Pckgs.	Pckgs.	Kegs.	Tons.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Bbls.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Dales.	Bbls.	Tins.	Cases.
1856.....	717			9																
1857.....	1,516		600	38	10	100														
1858.....	1,478																			
1859.....	1,420	50	400		270		343	20	281	19		60		50	65	6		35		
1860.....	2,237		1,004	84	72			38			110.2	89	12	53	107	20	250	10		
1861.....	3,428		3,158	64	55			30			125.2		107	67			50			
1862.....	2,788		901	20							40.2									
1863.....	1,356					2		10			25.1		1	1			100	2	200	25
1864.....	1,475		863	19	151			178			24.2		21							200

*Exports from Java to California.*

Years.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Rice.	Pepper.	Cassia.	Nuts.	Mace.	Ratans.	Cubebes.	Sago.	Cloves.	Arack.	Tin.
	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Leag.	Piculs.
1856	10,271	17,535	18,649	788	16	103	14	350	8	39			
1857	1,020	13,185	13,672	396		24	1	128		40	60	2	
1858	4,609	4,378	12,627	290				50				15	
1859	8,940	14,617	12,698	82		60	10	375		350		15.1	
1860	2,995	1,970	9,918	10				287	8			50.1	
1861*												6.2	
1862	736		2,746	73		34	2	56			14		
1863	7,150	1,625	3,796	912		27		102		14	60	20.1	25
1864*													

\* None.

*Exports from Java to the Atlantic ports of the United States*

Years.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Rice.	Rattans.	Pepper.	Nuts.	Mace.	Cassia.	Gum dammar.	India-rubber.	Gutta-percha.	Indigo.	Cochineal.	Hides.	Sapan wood.	Cubeb.	Tin.	Gambier.	Sago.	Japan wax.
1856.....	Pic. 5,951	Pic. 5,005	Pic. 200	Pic. 137	Pic. 1,044	Pic. 261	Pic. 41	Pic. 3	Pic. 1,074	Pic. 2,798	Pic. 430	Pds. 1,965	Pds. 100	Pieces. 5,000	Pic. 102	Pic. 44	Pic. 200	Pic. 171	Pic. 208	Cases. ....
1857.....	2,475	12,759	.....	5,965	354	148	15	370	640	1,256	70	1,091	.....	1,000	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
1858.....	7,099	3,541	.....	19,519	154	66	11	.....	130	1,605	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
1859.....	1,066	1,927	.....	12,015	49	39	.....	.....	200	1,853	8	.....	.....	5,870	.....	91	630	.....	.....	5
1860.....	142,425	105	.....	4,537	.....	104	31	.....	200	1,378	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	48	.....	.....	.....	.....
1861*.....	64	1,533	6,000	434	558	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1862.....	13,308	2,204	2,252	.....	73	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1863.....	219	20,916	9,652	12,428	348	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	814	.....	.....	.....
1864.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

\* None.

CURAÇOA—J. FAXON, *Consul*.

OCTOBER 21, 1865.

There have been since October 1, 1864, fifty-eight arrivals at this port with cargoes, in whole or in part, the growth or the manufacture of the United States, consisting mostly of lumber, corn, tobacco, hay, soap, candles, furniture, and petroleum oil. This is paid for, about three-fourths in gold, the remaining fourth by return cargoes in salt, dye-woods, hides, goat-skins, and palm-leaf hats, which, with the exception of salt, is principally the product of the Spanish main. Under its present management this is a perfectly barren island, but its being a free port renders it a place of much business, chiefly with Venezuela.

## DANISH DOMINIONS.

EL SINORE—GEORGE P. HUDSON, *Consul*.

JANUARY 16, 1865.

Of the trade and commerce of Denmark and duchy of Schleswig for the year ended December 31, 1863, the united imports and exports of Denmark and Schleswig amounted to 2,484,250,029 rix dollars, or 5,833,297 rix dollars more than in 1862.

The imports reached an official value of 49,298,615 rix dollars. In 1862 only 48,773,673 rix dollars. Thus the imports of 1863 exceed those of 1862 by 524,942 rix dollars.

The table marked A will show the leading articles imported into Denmark and Schleswig during the year 1863 compared with 1862.

The exports from Denmark and Schleswig during 1863 amounted to an official value of 27,602,520 rix dollars; in 1862, 22,204,165. The exports of 1863 thus exceed those of 1862 5,398,355 rix dollars.

By the late treaty of peace with Prussia and Austria, Denmark is stripped of her finest provinces—the duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg—with the exception of a few towns in the north of Schleswig.

The imports and exports of these duchies, in 1862, were:

HOLSTEIN.		Rix dollars.
Imports amounted to.....		17, 193, 564
Exports.....		16, 153, 904
Total.....		33, 347, 468
SCHLESWIG.		
Imports.....		9, 804, 794
Exports.....		4, 571, 681
Total.....		14, 376, 475
LAUENBURG.		
Imports.....		420, 323
Exports.....		212, 147
Total.....		632, 470

Total imports and exports of the three duchies.—

Rix dollars.

In 1862.....	48, 356, 413
Total of Denmark in the same year.....	56, 691, 363

From the above statement it will be seen that the loss of the three duchies to Denmark, in a mere commercial view, is a very severe one.

It will, perhaps, not be uninteresting to glance at the immediate trade and commercial resources of Denmark as it now is.

It will be seen that Denmark, narrowed down to the smallest possible boundaries by her powerful neighbors, still possesses superior resources in her agricultural and commercial relations, which only want to be more fully developed to make her, what she already is, the most prosperous country in Europe, and, what in particular most meets the sympathies of the people of the United States, she is the most free in Europe; and it is claimed that this very freedom caused the assault upon her by the German powers.

Denmark now consists of the islands of Zealand, and smaller islands, containing Danish square miles.....

Funen, and smaller islands.....	134
Lolland, Falster, and eighty smaller islands.....	60½
Bornholm and Ertehomene.....	30½
Jutland, the peninsula, and contiguous islands on the west and east of it.....	108½

Total sq. miles contained in the kingdom of Denmark as now constituted 696 which together contain a population of 1,600,000 inhabitants.

Imports during the year 1862, were 39,415,203 rix dollars.

Rix dollars.

The principal articles of export are her agricultural and other domestic products, of which there were exported during the year 1863, in value.....

The re-exportation of foreign goods in 1863, was.....	18, 704, 460
	3, 927, 963
	22, 632, 423
Add imports, as above.....	39, 415, 203
Total of exports and imports.....	62, 037, 626

*Table showing the description and quantity of the principal agricultural products exported from Denmark during the year 1863.*

Buckwheat, barrels.....	121
Barley, barrels.....	1, 323, 232
Peas, barrels.....	34, 822
Oats, barrels.....	1, 137, 683
Wheat, barrels.....	373, 670
Malt, barrels.....	4, 864
Rye, barrels.....	243, 084
Vetch, barrels.....	9, 788
Wheat in groats, pounds.....	2, 382
Other grains, pounds.....	5, 807, 081
Flour, of wheat, barley, maize, and potatoes, pounds.....	12, 678, 979
Flour of other kinds, pounds.....	4, 505, 268
Bread.....	2, 051, 032
Rapeseed, barrels.....	57, 932

Oilcake, pounds.....	7, 292, 012
Butter, barrels.....	38, 862
Meat, pounds.....	1, 794, 047
Pork, pounds.....	2, 358, 979
Horses.....	178
Cows and oxen.....	905
Calves.....	22
Hogs.....	5, 502
Hides and skins, (tanned and raw).....	3, 140, 336
Wool, (coarse).....	1, 500, 431
Wool, (better quality).....	2, 016, 755
Animal bones.....	2, 686, 942

Table B shows the leading articles imported into Denmark in 1863, and their value. And table C shows the value, first, of domestic wares; second, of foreign wares exported from Denmark in 1863, both exclusive of the duchies.

*Table, showing the weights and measures, and coins, of Denmark, compared with English avoirdupois weights and measures.*

One pound (lb.) is equal to  $\frac{133\frac{1}{3}}{100}$  lb. avoirdupois.

One quint ( $\frac{1}{100}$  lb.) is equal to  $\frac{1}{100}$  lb. avoirdupois.

One ort ( $\frac{1}{1000}$  lb.) "  $\frac{1}{1000}$  " " "

One centner, (100 lbs.) "  $\frac{1}{100}$  " " "

One tonde is equal to one barrel.

One tonde grain is equal to  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 38\frac{1}{2} \text{ bushels,} \\ \text{or, } 4774 \text{ quarters.} \end{array} \right.$

One tonde of beer is equal to 28.919 gallons.

One tonde of butter is equal to 246.92 pounds.

One tonde of coal is equal to 4.6775 bushels.

One pot is equal to 02.126 gallons.

One viertel is equal to 1.7011 gallon.

One ell (alen) is equal to 6864 of a yard.

One foot (fod) is equal to 3432 yards, or 1.0297 feet.

One cubic foot is equal to 1.0918 cubic foot English.

One commerce-last is equal to two tons.

One rix dollar 2s. 3d. sterling, or \$0.5463.

#### MANUFACTURES.

Denmark has but few manufactures. Her distilleries are the most prominent. There were 426 in operation in the year 1863, furnishing 34,421,719 pots of spirits. The tax to government derived therefrom amounted to 1,355,031 rix dollars; of which were exported 1,778,308 pots, on which the refunded duty amounted to 262,149 rix dollars.

#### TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

There was no direct trade with the United States during the year 1863. American goods have found their way here through other European ports. See table B.

The shipping of Denmark in 1863, exclusive of the duchies, was 2,740 vessels, with a tonnage of 69,477½ commerce-lasts, of which 1,586 were under 15 commerce-lasts; and with a total of 9,077 commerce-lasts 707 were from 15 to 20 commerce-lasts, with a total of 22,047½ commerce-lasts; 447 under 50 commerce-lasts, including 47 steamboats, with a tonnage of 2,188½ commerce lasts. and of 2,706 horse-power.

*Statement showing the number, tonnage, in commerce-lasts, from Denmark proper, and the amount actually carried, of vessels cleared during the year 1863.*

	From Denmark.	From Schleswig.	Total.
Number .....	64, 274	27, 748	92, 022
Tonnage, in commerces-last .....	1, 023, 384½	310, 741½	1, 334, 126
Carrying, in commerces-last .....	579, 336	162, 317½	741, 653½

## OF THESE, IN THE COASTING TRADE—

	Number.	Tonnage in commerce last.	Carrying in commerce last.
Denmark employed .....	43, 713	452, 196½	215, 100½
Schleswig employed .....	23, 754	196, 624½	96, 012
Total .....	67, 467	648, 821	311, 112½

## OF THE FOREGOING, IN FOREIGN TRADE—

	Number.	Tonnage in commerce last.	Carrying in commerce last.
Denmark employed .....	20, 561	571, 647½	304, 235½
Schleswig employed .....	3, 994	114, 117½	66, 305½
Total .....	24, 555	685, 765	430, 541

*Tabular statement showing the description and tonnage of foreign vessels engaged in the coasting as well as foreign trade of Denmark and Schleswig in 1863.*

## ARRIVALS.

Description.	Coasting trade.	Foreign trade.	Total.	Total tonnage.	Actually carrying.
	Clearances.	Clearances.	Clearances.	Commerce lasts.	Commerce lasts.
American.....		2	2	649	
Belgian.....	1	1	2	123½	44½
British { England.....	8	266	274	23,584	21,699
{ Heligoland.....	1	25	26	131	12½
French.....	1	8	9	463½	341
{ Hamburg.....	6	37	43	901½	530½
{ Hanover.....	51	281	332	7,689½	4,910½
{ Lubec.....		8	8	580	580
German { Mecklenburg.....		78	78	6,491½	6,040½
{ Oldenburg.....		20	20	1,026	963
{ Prussia.....	7	730	737	26,802½	25,388½
Netherlands.....	31	169	200	7,482½	5,474½
Italian.....		1	1	88	
Norwegian {.....	32	1,923	1,955	36,338½	32,256
Swedish {.....	68	2,885	2,953	53,004½	49,353
Russian.....	1	258	259	22,982½	21,542
Spanish.....		1	1	84	
Total.....	207	6,693	6,900	188,422	160,535½

## DEPARTURES.

Description.	Coasting trade.	Foreign trade.	Total.	Total tonnage.	Actually carrying.
	Clearances.	Clearances.	Clearances.	Commerce lasts.	Commerce lasts.
American.....		3	3	488	342
Belgian.....		2	2	123½	123½
British { England.....	6	263	269	23,378	1,276½
{ Heligoland.....		27	27	133½	74½
France.....		8	8	379½	9
{ Hamburg.....	5	44	49	1,261½	390½
{ Hanover.....	59	273	332	7,857	3,381½
German { Lubec.....		7	7	490½	63½
{ Mecklenburg.....		78	78	6,426	515½
{ Oldenburg.....		17	17	811	93½
{ Prussia.....	13	716	729	27,941½	1,315½
Netherlands.....	37	163	200	7,046	2,561
Italian.....		1	1	88	
Norwegian {.....	29	1,962	1,991	36,672½	8,593
Swedish {.....	71	2,913	2,984	51,979	6,560½
Russian.....		254	254	22,726½	626
Spanish.....		2	2	132½	73
Total.....	220	6,733	6,953	187,933½	25,990



## ELSINORE.

The harbor as well as the railway bedding, or patent slip, which were finished in the fall of 1863, have proven of great benefit both to the town and to the shipping.

The harbor contains about 200,000 square feet, with a depth of 18 feet. The docks are 1,740 feet in length, with plenty of good wharfage.

The depth at the mouth of the harbor is 18 feet, with a breadth of 128 feet.

The patent slip is an inclined plane of 692 feet in length, being 265 feet above and 427 feet under the water, and a stationary engine raises the vessel on the bedding. Vessels of 1,000 tons burden are raised with the greatest facility, and two good-sized vessels can occupy the bedding at the same time. It is well worthy the attention of masters and owners of vessels. Repairs are generally done with despatch.

A.

Table showing the differences in the importations of leading articles during the years 1862 and 1863 into Denmark and Schleswig.

Description.	Importations during 1863.		Importations during 1862.		Increase during 1863.		Decrease during 1863.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton.....	49,606	Rix dollars. 12,401	142,923	Rix dollars. 36,733		Rix dollars. 93,317		Rix dollars. 23,332
yarn.....	789,065	541,588	1,790,863	1,201,727		1,001,798		660,139
goods.....	1,107,188	1,390,773	1,575,635	1,966,923		468,447		576,150
Linen.....	2,509,586	1,020,009	1,967,093	747,109	542,493	272,900		
do.....	90,497	921,254	93,422	952,142			2,925	30,888
Silk and silk goods.....	1,570,163	5,447,590	1,432,497	5,083,498	137,866	364,162		
Woolen goods.....	12,526,322	1,878,948	16,543,110	2,481,469				602,521
do.....	36,760,106	4,281,196	36,140,171	4,216,573	619,935	64,623		
Coffee, burned and raw.....	663,135	373,014	762,407	428,854				
Sugar, sirup, and molasses.....	9,257,995	1,067,459	9,167,903	1,101,419	90,092		99,272	55,840
do.....	7,284,286	1,012,952	6,119,491	1,358,678	164,795	254,274		33,960
Rice, paddy, grit, and flour.....	33,485,343	66,971	19,329,419	38,778	14,095,924	28,193		
Tobacco, raw and manufactured.....	69,746	162,740	66,304	154,708	3,442	8,030		
Salt, rock.....	1,912,908	41,445	1,450,720	31,433	462,188	10,012		
do.....	255,123	425,207	234,875	391,457	20,248	33,750		
Wine.....	87,189	17,437	92,995	18,600			5,806	1,163
in bottles or $\frac{1}{2}$ pot.....	329,603	810,046	407,056	910,481			77,453	100,435
Spirits.....	6,956	3,480	5,293	2,618	1,727	862		
do.....	987	6,888	753	5,158	229	1,730		
Glassware of all kinds.....	89,409,040	6,877,428	80,458,350	5,283,385	8,950,690	1,594,043		2,333
Iron and iron ware.....	2,823,251	2,964,414	2,562,016	2,690,114	261,235	374,300		
Coals.....	5,964,971	1,467,090	5,585,070	1,387,176	399,901	99,914		
Lumber.....	76,490	1,012,250	80,563	2,013,818			4,063	101,568
do.....	7,807	156	6,590	132	1,317	24		
Grain, ground or otherwise.....	358,130	1,463,681	384,591	1,630,531			26,461	161,850

## B.

*Tabular statement showing the description and value of leading articles imported into Denmark (exclusive of the German duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg) during the year 1863.*

Description.	Value.	Description.	Value.
	<i>Rix dollars.</i>		<i>Rix dollars.</i>
Ashes.....	273,332	Cotton.....	8,945
Firewood.....	142,548	yarn.....	432,201
Tow.....	25,471	goods.....	1,132,375
White lead.....	81,308	Ribbons.....	473,767
Paints.....	112,235	Spirits.....	611,346
Hemp and flax.....	664,806	Cacao.....	44,466
Hops.....	132,456	Dye-wood.....	23,412
Iron, iron ware, and steel.....	5,824,385	Feathers and down.....	111,203
Machinery.....	336,179	Fancy goods.....	203,395
Brass, crude and manufactured.....	148,170	Hair of all kinds.....	39,992
Zinc, crude and manufactured.....	71,711	Indigo.....	286,776
Copper, crude and manufactured.....	73,668	Linen yarn.....	427,298
Mill and grindstones.....	37,096	goods.....	802,310
Tar.....	101,957	Almonds.....	60,157
Cordage.....	72,994	Oranges.....	76,656
Tobacco, crude and manufact'd.....	1,151,169	Cheese.....	60,593
Lumber of all kinds.....	2,640,450	Paper.....	67,832
Tallow.....	106,528	Fringe-work.....	78,633
Blubber, &c., for train oil.....	4,648	Rice, rice-meal, and paddy.....	873,025
Salt.....	197,382	Currants, raisins, &c.....	310,881
Grain of all kinds.....	1,212,945	Silk and silk goods.....	772,371
Coals.....	2,494,963	Hides and skins.....	477,657
Sugar and molasses.....	3,777,291	Clocks and watches.....	108,084
Tea.....	270,419	Wool.....	121,645
Coffee.....	1,421,498	Woollen yarn.....	238,900
Glassware.....	175,561	goods.....	4,352,294
Earthenware.....	221,523	Wine.....	316,988
Seeds.....	387,600	Sundries.....	3,740,965
Fish of all kinds.....	672,833		
Meat, fresh and salted.....	8,363		
Oils of all kinds.....	144,245	Total.....	39,415,203

## C.

*Statement showing the description and value of leading articles exported from Denmark (exclusive of the German duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg) during the year 1863.*

## DOMESTIC PRODUCTS.

Description.	Value.	Description.	Value.
	<i>Rix dollars.</i>		<i>Rix dollars.</i>
Eggs.....	2,380	Seeds.....	63,211
Ashes.....	43,141	Fancy goods.....	14,140
Animal bones.....	26,869	Glassware.....	9,231
Plants.....	8,184	Hair.....	9,344
Spirits.....	253,355	Glove-makers' ware.....	5,180
Bread.....	122,449	Hats.....	5,281
Beans, (horse beans).....	15	Horses.....	13,275
Chryolith.....	41,300	Wagon-makers' wares.....	12,883
Feathers and down.....	23,531	Cattle.....	52,980
Sheep, goats, lambs, &c.....	2,121	Manure.....	6,654
Fish.....	101,566	Whalebone and manufactures	
Pork.....	281,000	of same.....	5,223

## Statement—Continued.

Description.	Value.	Description.	Value.
	<i>Rix dollars.</i>		<i>Rix dollars.</i>
Iron ware.....	161,696	Rape-seed.....	463,216
Mathematical instruments, &c.	5,500	Soap.....	20,339
Musical instruments.....	14,100	Hides and skins.....	656,087
Coffee and chicory.....	5,299	Butter.....	1,928,500
Lime, burnt.....	7,433	Cabinet-makers' work.....	13,457
chalk, &c.....	20,197	Starch.....	8,379
Potatoes.....	3,851	Sugar and sirups.....	114,494
Books.....	16,583	Hogs and pigs.....	55,580
Grain, (including flour).....	12,280,577	Tallow.....	33,460
Powder.....	5,308	Tar and coal-tar.....	5,488
Linen goods.....	3,904	Tobacco, manufactured.....	7,507
Candles.....	4,894	Cordage.....	7,696
Paints.....	5,643	Train oil.....	143,976
Machinery.....	234,777	Lumber.....	32,748
Brass works.....	8,008	Barrel hoops.....	2,148
Bricks.....	7,380	Wool.....	506,212
Oils.....	16,779	Drain tiles.....	35,725
Oil-cake.....	140,299	Wax.....	7,240
Cheese.....	21,623	Beer.....	4,947
Paper.....	48,584	Sundries.....	95,486
Porcelain.....	104,115		
Sausages, smoked.....	3,022	Total.....	18,704,460

## FOREIGN PRODUCTIONS.

Pimento.....	7,886	Natural products.....	25,325
Drugs.....	7,735	Oils.....	58,703
Ashes.....	38,316	Oil-cake.....	5,541
Cinnamon.....	7,021	Oranges.....	21,871
Books.....	9,548	Paper.....	13,223
Cacao.....	8,857	Rice, rice-meal, and paddy.....	336,631
Cement.....	15,354	Raisins and currants.....	28,919
Lard.....	12,235	Salt.....	5,529
Feathers and down.....	120,460	Silk and silk goods.....	7,592
Veneers.....	7,985	Skins and hides.....	198,651
Fish.....	110,536	Steel.....	17,498
Pork.....	2,077	Sulphur.....	10,883
Fruits.....	15,662	Sugar and sirups.....	341,790
Seeds.....	107,772	Tallow.....	11,444
Fancy goods.....	7,055	Tea.....	27,268
Cotton goods.....	54,710	Tar.....	15,442
Spirits.....	22,155	Tobacco, crude and manuf'd.....	96,014
Do.....	126,887	Train oil.....	10,794
Glassware.....	10,951	Butter.....	14,600
Gums.....	5,018	Coals.....	242,659
Hemp.....	71,085	Earthenware.....	4,890
Flax-seed.....	21,665	Cordage.....	62,567
Iron and iron wares.....	361,120	Lumber.....	21,025
Indigo.....	28,305	Wool.....	62,186
Coffee.....	659,937	Woollen goods.....	103,407
Cork.....	9,368	Wine.....	60,760
Grain, (including flour).....	18,171	Wagon grease.....	8,992
Linen goods.....	85,236	Zinc, crude and manufactured.....	19,331
Candles.....	8,075	Sundries.....	122,311
Paints.....	6,768		
Metals, old.....	9,176	Total.....	3,927,963
Mats.....	6,146	Add domestic.....	18,704,460
Almonds.....	19,496		
Brass, crude and manufactured.....	9,351	Total foreign and domestic.....	22,632,423

NOVEMBER 22, 1865.

I have the honor herewith to enclose a few notes on Denmark, which I trust may not be without interest.

Denmark proper consists of a number of islands and the peninsula of Jutland. The principal of these islands are Zealand, Moen, Falster, Lauland, the rich island of Funen, surrounded by its cluster of beautiful lesser ones.

The island of Zealand has a very irregular form, having a number of peninsulas, viz: 1st, Stevenshernd; 2d, North Zealand; 3d, Hornsherred; 4th, Odsherred, with the well-known Zealand odde; 5th, Refnos; and 6th, Asnos. On its eastern shore lie the islands of Olmager, the garden of Cöpenhagen, and Saltholm. Towards the south are the islands of Moen, Falster, and Lauland, and north of these the smaller islands of Fomoe and Foje.

The cluster of islands around that of Funen are Laugeland, Oroe, Taasinge, and a number of smaller islands, as Dreioe, Lyoe, and Avernakoc.

The island of Funen itself is nearly round, with the exception of the small promontory of Hindsholm.

The islands of Hesseloe, Seiroe, Samsøe, Kyholm, and Tunoe, all lying in the Cattegat, form a kind of link between the island of Zealand and the peninsula of Jutland, while the islands of Anholt and Losøe more properly form the link between Sweden and Jutland.

The Jutland peninsula runs in a line nearly north and south, making but a very trifling bend, and notwithstanding that the great flood of 1825 separated the northern part by opening the Limfiord with the north sea, it still forms, strictly speaking, a part and parcel of Jutland.

The peninsula is in the form of a wedge, the sharp end pointing north. This form is irregular, however, on both sides, from numerous inlets from the sea, most of which are on the east side. On the west, however, Jutland forms a sharp bordered line varied by few inlets, and hence suffers from the lack of good harbors. The small islands of Fanøe, Manøe, Romøe, lie on the west coast.

To Jutland belong also the smaller islands of Givel and Oeland, Livøe, Fur and Mors, in the Limfiord, Hirsholm islands outside Frederickshaven, Endelave outside, and Hiarnøe and Alvøe in the Horsensfiord. The size of these islands, in Danish square miles, is as follows: Zealand, 128; Funen, 54; Lauland, 21; Bornholm, 10; Falster, 8; Mors, 6; Langland, 5; Moen, 4; Søsøe, 2; Samsøe, 2; Oroe, 1½; and Amager, Taasinge, Anholt, Fanøe, and Romøe, 1 square mile each.

Denmark has now but few colonies left. Of these, Iceland has a population of only 70,000, with an area of 1,800 square miles, or twice the size of the kingdom. But in old times its population was larger, as it has been decreasing very fast during the last century; its soil rapidly becoming barren, with the prospect of the whole island being ice-covered.

Greenland, the Faros, and the small West India islands of St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John's, are also colonies of Denmark.

The Faros consist of seventeen small islands, containing twenty-four square miles, Danish.

#### THE SEA.

The whole of Denmark being so immediately connected with the sea, it follows that the latter has so great influence upon the geographical position and climate that it is proper here to notice the waters which wash the shores of this little insular kingdom.

1st. The North sea or Western ocean, on the westwardly side of Jutland, is divided from the open sea towards the north by a line that runs from the Shetland islands to the north of the city of Bergen, in Norway, and on the south by the British channel. On the east the North sea is connected at Skagerak

with the Cattegat. The North sea is very deep, (on the coast of Norway some 450 fathoms.) Of the shoals, two of them are very dangerous—the Doggers-bank and the Jutland reef. Notwithstanding the great size of the North sea, its navigation is very dangerous, and large numbers of vessels are there lost annually. The most perilous part of the coast is from Skagen to Blaavandshuk; along which there are two or three parallel sand-bars, and against which the sea is continually breaking. Vessels are often thrown across these bars, through which, in very few places, are channels found deep enough for small vessels to cross. Among the most prominent of these inlets are: 1, Limfiord, with the Aggercaval, in the northern part of Jutland; 2, Nissumfiord, with Thorsminde inlet; 3, Ringkjøbingfiord, with Nymindégab inlet.

As shipwrecks are of frequent occurrence on this coast, the Danish government has established a number of stations, with life-boats and rocket apparatus, and great numbers of lives are saved annually.

From Blaavandshuk to the mouth of the Elb none of these bars are found, but the islands all along the coast of Schleswig-Holstein are surrounded by very shallow water, and at low ebb are frequently left dry—the tide here rising to the height of ten feet. Roads, therefore, passable at low tide, connect these islands; but when the tide is in, small vessels pass over them.

All these islands were formerly connected with the land, and anciently formed principally that historic province of Northfriesland. The inroads of the sea have, however, little by little washed the land away, particularly in the great gale of 1034, and Northfriesland has long ceased to be an independent province. Yet it is interesting to compare the maps of the present day with those of 1240, and to notice the remarkable change taken place in the coast in that space of time. At Skagerak the North sea is united with the waters of the

#### CATTEGAT,

which is properly a lake between Denmark and Sweden. A large part of it consists of shoals, as the great shoals of Losoe and Anholt, the Middle shoal, and the Zealand reef. In many places it is quite dangerous to navigation; and although there is a greater depth of water on the Swedish side than on the Danish, navigators prefer to sail along the Danish coast, as it has no breakers, and the wind is generally from the land. The Cattegat has a great many inlets on the Danish coast, among which are the Limfiord, in North Jutland. This is, however, now more of a sound than an inlet. Previous to the great flood of 1825, in which the small strip of land which divided the fiord from the North sea was washed away, the Limfiord was a continuous line of lakes, with brackish water. It is now occupied by sea-water. From appearances, as well as from historic data, this is not the first time the Limfiord has forced its way to the North sea.

The Limfiord is not navigable through its entire length for large vessels. Lately the Logstøn canal has been built, which connects the eastern with the western parts of the fiord.

Another prominent inlet from the Cattegat is the Roskildefiord in Zealand. Anciently this fiord was of more importance than at present, as it then extended to the king's residence. From the appearance of this fiord at present, it is evident that in earlier times it had a great number of branches, and that the old "Leire"—the abode of Denmark's earliest kings—has been surrounded by numerous islands, through which it may have been difficult enough for an enemy to pass.

The sea-road between the Cattegat and the Baltic is formed by the Little Belt, the Great Belt, and Oeresound.

The Little Belt is, in its northern part, so narrow that there is only about sixty-six yards between Middelfart in Funen and Snoghøi in Jutland. It has, however, great depth of water, but its narrowness endangers navigation. It

forms some inlets, the principal one being Coldingfiord; 2d, Haderslepfjord, and 3d, Aabeneraafjord. Through Alsound it is connected with Flensburgfiord, and through Svendborg sound with the Great Belt, between Sealand and Funen. The narrowest place of the Great Belt is between Halskov and Knudshoved—two Danish miles; it has greater depth of water than the Oeresound, but the navigation is dangerous on account of the many shoals and rocky reefs, particularly around the island of Sprogøe. Lesser parts of the Great Belt are, 1, Callundborg; 2, Corsoernor; 3, Skjelskoernor; 4, Kjerthemindfiord; and 5, Nyborgfiord.

Towards the south the Great Belt expands towards the bay of Vordingborg, and thence through a number of small islands to the Baltic.

The Oeresound is the shortest of the three connecting links between the Baltic and the Cattegat. Its width changes considerably. It is only a half Danish mile wide between Elsinore and Flesingsburg, in Sweden, while it is four Danish miles wide between Copenhagen and Malmoe. Towards the south it forms the bay of Kjøge. The deepest part runs west of the island of Flveen, through Hollanderdeep and through Drogden, which lie between the islands of Amager and Saltholm. The depth of the Drogden is twenty-three feet. From the Hollanderdeep the Kingsdeep leads to Copenhagen. The harbor of Copenhagen, after passing through the city, connects with Callebodstrand between Amager and Sealand, and again unites with the belt below Amager, affording the finest facility to extend the harbor of Copenhagen to any size desirable, and also affording vessels a double entrance.

The number of vessels passing through Oeresound yearly amounts to from 15,000 to 20,000. It is the high road to the Baltic. Happily the restriction which formerly made every one of these vessels stop at Elsinore and pay dues has been removed; thanks to the energy with which the United States acted in the matter.

The dues collected by Denmark from the passing shipping amounted to some two millions of rix dollars a year.

#### THE BALTIC

May properly be called an inland sea or lake, most likely formed by great floods from the northeast. It is not very deep, seldom over one hundred fathoms, but generally much less. The shores of the Baltic are very low, and its upland extensive. A large number of rivers find their outlet therein from north Europe, east and middle Europe; hence the waters are less salt than the northern ocean. The Baltic contains about half per cent.; the northern sea  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of salt. For a greater part of the year the waters run through Oeresound and the belts out in the Cattegat, on account of these rivers emptying themselves into the Baltic.

Tide-water is hardly perceptible in the Baltic, and the difference between high and low water on the furthest point is only ten inches. The Baltic forms numerous inlets or bays along the Danish coast—as, 1, the bay of Prostoe; 2, Ulsound; 3, Groensound; 4, Langeland Belt, and many others. On the Swedish coast the Baltic forms the Calmar sound, and cutting itself through Finland and Sweden, under the name of the bay of Bothnia, extends navigation up to Tornea.

The bay of Bothnia is separated from the Baltic proper by the Alund islands, and the islands of the Goorken again divide that bay into two parts.

#### THE SOIL.

The soil is like that of middle Europe, and consists of clay and sand, the surface being thoroughly mixed with organic matters, forming a rich and productive mould. Regular mountains are not found in Denmark; the loftiest hill, Himmel bierget, (Heaven's mountain,) being only 550 feet high. Although one living in a mountainous country may call Denmark a plain, yet no plains

strictly are found here. The greatest part of the land is rolling, and the landscape is beautiful.

In the eastern part the sub-soil is chalk, with an admixture of flint. Sometimes the chalk is near the surface, so that the plough reaches it, and not unfrequently the chalk reaches the surface itself. On the east side of the island of Moen are chalk cliffs, reaching from 403 to 450 feet in height. Chalk is also found occasionally in the southern part of the island of Zealand, and in a number of places in Jutland. Other developments of chalk formation are the hard limestone and limestone from coral rocks, and also bleaching chalk. Most prominent is the Foxoe lime, which is a superior article. It is found at Foxoe, in Zealand, and is taken from a former coral reef.

In the western part of the country the sub-soil generally consists of a brown coal formation, particularly on the great heath in Jutland, where yellow and brown sands predominate. This formation is found in many other places, and on the whole western coast. On Mors and Fly the sub-soil consists of a substratum of slate, which sometimes rises to the height of a hundred feet. The slates are very solid. The brown coal formation frequently contains amber, which is also generally found on the western coast.

The sub-soil is again covered with another formation, the so-called rolling stone formation. This consists of a layer of sand and clay, containing rounded stones. The stones are of different sizes and very firm; the greatest number are not larger than grains of sand, whilst others are very large, like the great Hesselager stone on the island of Funen, which has a circumference of a hundred feet. Of the origin of these stones there are many opinions, some believing them brought to the land by great floods.

The soil, in accordance with its condition, may again be divided into—

1st. The "rolling-stone clay," consisting of clay and rolling stones, and is found on the islands and on the eastern part of the peninsula. The surface is hilly and uneven, but the hills stand isolated with no connecting ridge. Between them are found narrow valleys, creeks, and frequently small lakes or ponds.

There is no room for large plains, and only a few are found, as Heden, (the heath,) a productive plain between Roskilde, Kjøge, and Copenhagen, ending on the island of Comeger. There is also "Sletten" (prairie) in the southern part of the island of Funen. The rolling-stone clay is very productive, and a great part of the islands is covered with beach woods.

2d. The rolling-stone sand consists of a layer of sand, which contains rolling stone, but of a very small size.

This formation is found scattered on the islands, and constitutes that link of hills which runs from Oxenbjerg at Ossens to Soendborg, attaining its greatest size at the ridges of the peninsula. These ridges in Jutland form the division line between the waters of the eastern and western sides of the peninsula, running nearer to the eastern than to the western side. North of Aarhuns these heights diminish, but after passing the Limfiorden increase. From this principal ridge smaller branches shoot off, and form in some places the highest and most lovely spots in Denmark. These branches form also some considerable valleys, as the beautiful Greisdale at Veile.

Formerly the rolling-stone sand was covered with wood, particularly oak, which is now nearly all destroyed. In a few places some stunted burr oaks are found. Towards the west the rolling heaths get more and more level.

3d. The heath plains in Schleswig Holstein are narrow, and in many places cultivated, but in Jutland they form a broad uncultivated belt as far as the Limfiord. They make large interminable flats, which descend toward the western ocean.

The vegetation is of a uniform kind, consisting chiefly of the brown heather, and does not thrive very well. This unproductiveness originates from the composition of the soil. The surface is underlaid with a brownish stone formation,



containing iron. The roots of no tree can penetrate this mass, and as no clay is found on the heath plains they are wholly unproductive. In some few places clay appears, and here we find the manufacture of the celebrated Jutland pottery carried on. These heaths have never been covered with wood, but still are not without their uses. Numbers of young cattle and sheep feed upon them in summer and the heather is used for fuel. West of these heath plains is—

4th. The so-called Clitter, viz: banks of sand near the shore. This at high water has been thrown upon the shore. At low tide the sand is left, and the wind carries it inland. The smallest object forms a nucleus, and little by little hills and ridges arise inside each other, particularly towards the south, where the winds have the greatest sweep, and pile the sand in hills a hundred feet high. In the course of time these hills are covered with sand plants, such as sea-reed and beach grass, (*arundo arinaria*), lyme grass, (*lymus arinarius*), and a kind of a gray willow, which derives its food from the moisture in the sand, and the roots, often sixty to eighty feet in extent, are of great service to fasten the sand. Some of these sand-hills have continued for ages, and still retain their ancient names.

Peat bogs are found in large numbers throughout the country, and are of great importance in furnishing the chief fuel of Denmark—"turf." The bogs from which turf is made may be divided into three classes: First, we have the wood-bogs. These generally form small, roundish basins, and contain different kinds of mosses, with layers of whole trees—most generally oak and fir. In the deeper and older layers beach is never found, though beech is now the principal wood of Denmark. The fir, which as late as 150 years ago was not met with in this country, is, on the contrary, always found, though all the pine wood of the present day has been planted since that time. This kind of peat bogs generally appear on the rolling stone sands, and in the North sea land, where they cover large tracts of land. Second, pool bogs: these consist of large, low, and wet tracts, and contain grasses, bullrushes, and reeds; layers of moss and trees are not found in them. Third, heath bogs—also called high bogs, because higher in the middle than at the outskirts—are generally found in deep hollows void of timber, or on tracts of descending lowlands. They are distinguished from woody bogs, as they contain but one kind of moss, sphagnum; have no layers of trees, but are always covered with heather. It is not uncommon to find a wood bog or a pool bog covered with a heath bog, a sphagnum layer, and also heather having covered the original bog.

Some of these peat bogs, in earlier times, were covered with fresh water, and others with the sea, but by a continuous rising they have become elevated above the surface of the water. The rising of the land is still in progress throughout all that part of Denmark lying north of a line drawn between Nissumford and Nyborg. The bogs that in former times were covered by the sea are easily recognized, the bottom being sea sand, and contains the remains of the same kind of animals found in the adjacent seas. These peat bogs are of very large extent.

The different kinds of turf are about equal as to quality, if of an equal weight. The turf from the wood bogs is, however, generally heavier and better than that from the pool bogs and heath bogs.

#### FRESH WATER.

As the country is divided into so many islands, it follows, of course, that the fresh-water streams play but an inferior part. Only a few streams can lay claim to the name of rivers. Most of them are mere rivulets or creeks; the longest is Gudanaa in Jutland. The waters of none of them are very deep, and therefore of little use to navigation.

The streams on the islands are insignificant. The principal ones are, 1. Su-

saa, in Zealand, which has its mouth near Faxoe, and flows in a circuit around the hills near Nostved, and finds an outlet in the bay of Vordingborg; 2. Odensee, a creek in Funen, passes by the ancient city of Odensee. Avicco, in the hills of the south of Funen, has its mouth in Odenseefjord.

On the peninsula the streams are also unimportant. The ridge which divides East and West Jutland also forms the division line of the waters, those on the east side emptying into the Cattegat, and those on the west side into the North sea. On the west side we find some seven small streams, the southernmost of which is Ribee. On the east side are Guden and Green, both emptying into the Cattegat.

The space dividing the creeks on the western side from those on the eastern side is very narrow.

The King's creek now forms the principal border line between Denmark and its quondam provinces of Schleswig and Holstein.

#### LAKES.

A large number of lakes and ponds are found in this country. Funen has, perhaps, the least. Some of these lakes are linked together in a cluster, as the North Zealand groups, with Arresoe, Esromsoe, and Fursoe.

#### CLIMATE.

Notwithstanding its northern latitude, Denmark has rather a mild climate compared with other countries. It stands thus: average summer heat of Ireland is 15°; Copenhagen, 17°; Moscow, 20°. Winter in Ireland, +5°; Copenhagen, 0°; Moscow, -10°, according to Reamur's thermometer.

The mean temperature in different parts of the country in the several seasons are found to be, from a large number of observations, according to Reamur—

Seasons.	Copenhagen.	Frederickhaven and Jutland.
Winter: December, January, and February .....	÷ .4	+ 0.0
Spring: March, April, and May .....	+ 5.2	4.9
Summer: June, July, and August .....	13.8	12.6
Autumn: September, October, and November .....	7.6	7.4
Mean temperature for the year .....	+ .6	6.3

The climate is a medium between an island and a mainland climate. It has an average of 113 rainy and 31 snowy days. The average fall of rain through the year is 21 inches, which exceeds that of eastern Europe, St. Petersburg having 17 inches. Astrakan 6 inches, but less than Bergen, in Norway, which reaches 80 inches, and the west coast of Ireland, which has 55 inches.

Severe rain-storms are of rare occurrence. The western winds predominating. Heavy gales are also rare, except on the western coast of Jutland, where continued gales are frequent, and no trees will grow without shelter. The severest of these winds is called the "Skai," a dry, sharp wind which blackens the leaves and young shoots and gives them the appearance of being blistered by fire.

A very heavy mist called the Haoguseen arises also from the western ocean and often hangs for days over the land, with a very disastrous effect on the herbs and plants.

As a general thing, the air is pure and clear, save in winter it is not so cold here as in more southern countries on the Baltic. It is also free from heavy

mists common to England and Scotland. The climate in summer is delightful; never very warm.

The following table will show the length of one day in each month :

Month.	Day.	SUNRISE.		SUNSET.		LENGTH OF TWILIGHT.
		Hour.	Minute.	Hour.	Minutes.	Minutes.
January .....	27	8	6	4	20	47
February .....	24	7	7	5	20	42
March .....	23	5	56	6	18	42
April .....	27	4	28	7	27	48
May .....	25	3	34	8	19	61
June .....	29	3	21	8	45	69
July .....	27	3	59	8	14	56
August .....	31	5	5	6	55	45
September .....	28	5	59	5	42	42
October .....	26	6	56	4	32	44
November .....	29	8	6	3	32	51
December .....	28	8	32	3	31	52

On the 14th December the sun sets at 3.25. On the 29th of December the sun rises at 8.32.

Vegetation is about the same as in middle Europe, and if there be any difference in the various parts of the country, it is more owing to soil than climate. Where the rolling-stone formation exists the whole country is nearly covered with timber. The principal wood is beech, more particularly found on the rolling-stone clay. The beech tree of Denmark excels that of any other country in the beauty of its trunk and the spread of its branches, and in summer, when clothed with a rich transparent foliage, and a beautiful carpet of grass or mosses beneath, it forms a most delightful spot, and the first question ordinarily asked a stranger lately arrived in summer is, "Have you been to the woods?" the Danes being justly proud of their forests.

Next in importance to the beech is the oak, now only found scattered among the beech, an exclusively oak grove being rare; yet the oak flourishes best on the rolling-stone formation.

From examinations made in peat bogs it was found that the beech was introduced into the country in comparatively modern times.

Next in importance are the pine forests; they, too, were planted in later years, though the fact is established that Denmark centuries ago was covered with splendid pines, which became extinct at an early period of the settlement of the country.

On the lowlands elms are found as underbrush, and in dry places the hazel, but the sloe and the blackthorn predominate.

Grain is principally cultivated on the rolling-stone formation.

The western part of the country has very little timber, and old people may be found who have never seen a tree.

The heather grows on the unproductive heath plains.

On the Clitter are the sand plants. The few chalk soils are covered with a peculiar plant, as on the island of Moen, which is remarkable for the variety of its orchideous. Bornholm is also remarkable for its plants. All the beech trees on that island have been planted.

The animals now found in Denmark are quite different from those of the olden time. Formerly there were a great number of mammiferous animals of a large size, now extinct; among them was the elk, the reindeer, the bison ox;

also the bear, the wolf, the beaver, and the wild boar. The country being now thickly settled, there are no longer large tracts of wild land to afford them shelter. The deer is found only in parks.

Among the wild animals are the fox, the badger, and the otter.

Birds are largely represented, water-fowls being the most numerous. Foremost among the songsters are the lark, the thrush, the chaffinch, the linnet, the nightingale, the goldfinch, and the cuckoo.

Of reptiles and toads few are found; the only poisonous snake is the viper, which is numerous, among the heather of Jutland.

Denmark is situated in the same latitude as Scotland, and contains 696 square miles Danish, with a population of over 1,600,000.

The number to the square mile is different in different localities, and depends greatly upon the productiveness of the soil. Jutland has about 1,500 to the square mile, and is the sparsest populated portion of Denmark. The largest population is found on the islands of Amager and Oroe, being about 9,000 to the square mile.

At the census of 1860, Denmark had a population of 1,600,551, exclusive of its colonies, viz., 793,188 males, and 807,363 females. It has—

4 cities, with over 10,000 inhabitants, making a total of.....	190, 476
6 cities, from 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, making a total of.....	44, 380
24 cities, from 2,000 to 5,000 inhabitants, making a total of.....	78, 632
28 cities, from 1,000 to 2,000 inhabitants, making a total of.....	41, 898
6 cities, under 1,000 inhabitants, making a total of.....	3, 820
The island of Oroe.....	1, 713

Total.....	360, 919
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The population of the rural districts, including the smaller villages, who, as a general thing, derive their support from agricultural pursuits, is divided among the different sections as follows:

Island of Sealand (rural district) contains 126,678 square miles, and 359,207 inhabitants, viz., 2,836 to the square mile. Including the villages and adjacent islands there are 129,052 square miles, and 560,510 inhabitants—equal to 4,343 to the square mile.

Island of Bornholm (rural district) has 10,057 square miles, with 18,942 inhabitants, or 1,883 to the square mile. Including villages and adjacent islands it has 10,598 square miles, and 29,304 inhabitants—equal to 2,765 to the square mile.

Island of Moen (rural district) has 4,073 square miles, and 12,369 inhabitants, equal to 3,037 per square mile. Including villages and adjacent islands there are 4,160 square miles, with 14,301 inhabitants—equal to 3,438 to the square mile.

Island of Falster (rural district) contains 8,451 square miles, with 21,435 inhabitants—equal to 2,536 to the square mile. Including villages and adjacent islands it has 8,559 square miles, and has 25,924 inhabitants—equal to 3,029 to the square mile.

Island of Laaland (rural district) has 20,954 square miles, and 51,206 inhabitants—equal to 2,444 to the square mile. Including villages and adjacent islands, 21,526 miles square, and 60,873 inhabitants—equal to 2,828 to the mile square.

Island of Funen (rural district) has 54,348 square miles, and 150,754 inhabitants. Including villages and adjacent islands, it has 55,243 square miles, and a population of 187,227—equal to 3,389 to the square mile.

Island of Langeland (rural district) has 4,918 square miles, and 15,880 inhabitants. Including villages and adjacent islands, 4,973 square miles, and a population of 18,599—equal to 3,740 to the square mile.

Peninsula of Jutland (rural district) has 454,094 square miles, and 611,552 inhabitants, or 1,345 to the square mile. Including villages and adjacent islands, 460,047 square miles, and 703,813 inhabitants, or 1,530 to the square mile.

Add, also, the small island of Oroe, (rural district,) of 1,443 square miles, with 9,705 inhabitants, or 6,726 to the square mile. Including villages and adjoining islands, it contains 1,493 square miles, with 11,418 inhabitants—equal to 7,648 to the square mile.

The population of the cities, compared with that of the land districts, is, therefore, according to the census of 1860, and excluding Oroe, as one to 346. Of 1,000 inhabitants 244 lived in cities and 776 in the land districts.

## NUMBER OF FAMILIES.

Copenhagen, in a population of 155,143, had 32,683 families, with 475 individuals to each 100 families. In all the cities, including Copenhagen, there were, in a population of 359,206, 73,693 families, consisting of 487 individuals to each 100 families. Oroe is excluded in this as in the following calculations:

The rural districts had, in a population of 1,241,345, 256,745 families, with 483 individuals to 100 families. Total number of families in the cities and rural districts 330,438, in a population of 1,600,557, or 484 to each 100 families.

In the relative position of the single and married state we find the following interesting facts:

	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	In cities.	In rural districts.	Total.	In cities.	In rural districts.	Total.
Single .....	113,038	374,734	487,772	109,725	355,735	465,460
Married .....	56,583	221,917	278,500	55,684	221,878	277,562
Widowed .....	4,725	19,822	24,547	17,819	43,474	61,293
Separated .....	673	1,696	2,369	959	2,089	3,048
Total males.....			793,188			
Total females .....			807,363			807,363
Total population .....			1,600,551			

175,019 males in cities to ..... 184,187 females.

618,169 males in rural districts to ..... 623,176 females.

793,188

807,363

To each 1,000 males there are 1,018 females. The greatest proportion of females to males is in the cities, viz., 1,000 males to 1,052 females, whilst in the rural districts the proportion is only 1,000 males to 1,008 females.

The difference, however, is reversed in youth, for then the males are in excess.

Under 25 years, 1,000 males to 991 females; over 25 years, 1,000 males to 1,046 females.

The population in 1,000 of both sexes is—

Under 15 years.....	336.93 per cent.
From 15 to 20 years.....	90.66 per cent.
From 20 to 60 years.....	491.34 per cent.
Over 60 years.....	81.07 per cent.

The number of females between the ages of 20 and 40 years, in 1,000, were 300 in 1860.

### THE DIVISIONS OF LABOR.

*Table showing the different employments, and distinguishing the principals from their subordinates.*

Occupation.	Heads of employments.		SUBORDINATES.				Total.		In 1,000 of both sexes.
			Outside servants.		Servants.				
	Males.	Femal's.	Males.	Femal's.	Males.	Femal's.	Males.	Femal's.	
Clergymen and teachers .....	5.43	0.25	5.09	11.60	2.90	6.20	14.02	18.05	16.05
Assistant ditto .....	0.34	0.02	0.07	0.15	0.01	0.07	0.40	0.24	0.31
Civil officers .....	4.26	0.08	2.93	7.38	1.13	4.24	8.32	11.70	10.02
Assistants to ditto .....	1.27	0.01	0.36	0.78	0.02	0.24	1.65	1.03	1.34
Subordinate officers .....	5.61	1.56	5.43	10.97	0.53	1.32	11.57	13.85	12.72
Officers of the land force .....	1.04	0.00	0.53	1.27	0.13	0.77	1.70	2.04	1.67
Ditto in the navy .....	0.19	0.00	0.14	0.28	0.02	0.19	0.35	0.47	0.42
Military under class .....	8.24	0.00	1.03	2.13	0.01	0.12	9.28	2.25	5.74
Navy ditto .....	2.13	0.00	1.44	3.02	0.00	0.06	3.57	3.08	3.33
Scientific pursuits .....	4.41	1.01	1.56	3.44	0.20	1.28	6.17	5.73	5.95
Pensioners .....	3.05	5.96	2.05	6.19	0.24	2.36	5.38	14.51	9.97
Capitalists .....	2.23	4.14	1.65	4.60	0.51	2.72	4.39	11.46	7.95
Agriculturists .....	156.72	26.15	189.16	330.10	105.73	84.67	451.61	440.92	446.22
Assistant ditto .....	6.42	0.38	2.05	4.92	1.08	0.96	10.00	6.26	8.11
Deriving support from the sea .....	17.39	0.17	12.26	23.61	0.50	1.57	30.15	25.35	27.73
Industrial pursuits .....	79.72	27.40	71.87	140.24	6.67	13.19	158.26	180.83	169.64
Assistants in ditto .....	53.31	1.79	12.10	26.12	9.12	0.51	65.53	28.42	46.81
Merchants .....	16.51	3.03	14.60	31.46	7.06	13.22	38.17	47.70	42.99
Assistants .....	8.52	0.47	0.57	1.28	0.03	0.30	9.12	2.05	5.56
Day laborers .....	78.84	8.36	68.89	140.41	0.06	0.63	147.79	149.40	148.60
Servants, transient .....	1.38	1.69	0.63	1.16	0.05	0.09	2.06	2.94	2.50
Uncertain pursuits .....	1.46	3.80	1.28	2.41	0.03	0.22	2.77	6.43	4.61
Total .....	458.45	86.27	396.74	753.52	127.03	134.93	982.22	974.72*	978.44
Paupers .....							15.25	24.60	19.97
Imprisoned .....							2.53	0.68	1.59

### AGRICULTURE.

As the principal pursuit of the Danish population is agriculture, from which some sixty per cent. receive its support, it may not be uninteresting to take a closer view of this population and of the divisions of land.

The lands of Denmark are arranged according to a peculiar admeasurement, called the "hardcorn." This scale of registration of real estate was introduced by the celebrated mathematician Ole Boemer. The land was classified, first, according to its actual area; and, secondly, according to its quality, which was toende hardcorn. Two toendes of field land, or 28,000 square ells, of the best kind were calculated as one toende hardcorn of the next class. Three toendes run were one toende hardcorn, &c., &c. The poorer the land was the more toende of real land was required to make a toende hardcorn. In many places it took 16 to 20 toendes of land to make a toende hardcorn.

The scale has lately been changed, but the principle and the term hardcorn have been changed.

The hardcorn is calculated now from the productions of the land. Every field is registered with its real value and with a number denoting its productiveness. The number 24 denotes the best land, and 0 the poorest. It is this union of area and productiveness which is taxed according to the scale of 24, equal to one toende hardcorn. The area of this is 72,000 square ells, or 0.5½ toendes of land, so that the number of toendes area to make a toende hardcorn varies. In the poorest part of Jutland often as many as 45 to 90 toendes of land are required. Where the land is of fair condition it takes about 11

toendes. If a person knew the number of toendes of land and the number of toendes hardcorn, the quality and value of the farm are at once established. One toende of land area is 5,600 square feet.

From the foregoing explanation of the meaning of the word hardcorn the following statistics will be easily understood.

Of the hardcorn 6,770 toendes fall upon the city lands, and 368,299 toendes in the rural districts proper.

The farmers are generally divided into three classes, according to hardcorn, viz:

Houses or small farms with less than one toende hardcorn.

Farms between one and twelve toendes hardcorn, and then the larger farms or estates called manors with more than twelve toendes hardcorn, or 1,754 manors with a total of 50,111 toendes hardcorn; 69,094 farms with a total of 278,528 toendes hardcorn; 136,925 houses with a total of 13,532 toendes hardcorn; lots taxed, without buildings, 5,122 toendes hardcorn.

Of late years the lands of the larger estates have been to a considerable extent parcelled out and leaseholds sold to the occupants, so that houses with less than one toende hardcorn have increased from 108,182 in 1850, to 136,925 in 1860. This has also been the case with second-class farms, one to twelve toendes hardcorn; increasing from 66,844 in 1850 to 69,094 in 1860.

Of the 1,754 manors of over twelve toendes hardcorn there were in 1860, 945 with from 12 to 20 toendes hardcorn, containing 14,021 toendes hardcorn; 308 with from 20 to 30 toendes hardcorn, containing 7,517 toendes hardcorn; 501 with over 30 toendes hardcorn, containing 28,580 toendes hardcorn.

Of the farmers occupying from one to twelve toendes hardcorn the larger number are proprietors; and of those holding more than four toendes hardcorn, more than one-half are proprietors.

There were 69,094 farms having one to 12 toendes hardcorn, (exclusive of the islands of Bornholm and Oroe,) viz:

4,022 with from 12 to 8 toendes hardcorn, 34,451 toendes hardcorn; 27,074 with from 8 to 4 toendes hardcorn, 155,081 toendes hardcorn; 20,618 with from 4 to 2 toendes hardcorn, 60,755 toendes hardcorn; 17,380 with from 2 to 1 toendes hardcorn, 25,241 toendes hardcorn.

Of these there were 48,509 proprietors with 175,562 toendes hardcorn; 5,794, with 27,243 toendes hardcorn, were held by hereditary leases, with the privilege to sell and mortgage—in fact, proprietary; 404, with 2,312 toendes hardcorn, were held by hereditary leases without these privileges, and 14,387, with 73,411 toendes hardcorn, were still leasehold farms. To form an opinion of the area of land held by each of the above classes I will state that 12 to 8 toendes hardcorn are about equal to 90 to 45 toendes land; 4 to 2 toendes hardcorn are about equal to 45 to 22 toendes land; 2 to 1 toendes hardcorn are about equal to 22 to 11 toendes land; and 15 of our acres are equal to 11 toendes of land.

The house-holders or small farmers, owners of less than one toende of land, form a very important part of the Danish population. They numbered in 1860 136,929, holding 34,531 toendes hardcorn, divided as follows:

59,305, possessing from 1 to  $\frac{1}{2}$  toendes hardcorn, equal to 30,168 toendes hardcorn; 48,604 possessing under  $\frac{1}{2}$  toendes hardcorn, equal to 4,363 toendes hardcorn; 29,016 possessing no hardcorn.

Two-fifths of the house-holders or small farmers hold sufficient land for self-support; one-quarter live principally as day-laborers; one-third are exclusively dependant on day labor, except in cases where they are mechanics or fishermen.

The most of the proprietors have from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  toendes of land. The smaller holders generally possess about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  toendes; 88,505 (64.6 per cent.) of these were proprietors, with 23,431 toendes hardcorn, or who held hereditary leases with the privilege to sell and mortgage; 48,424, (35.4 per cent.,)

with 11,000 toendes hardcorn, were lease-holders or tenants. The number of proprietors are increasing very fast, and as the householders seem to prosper more than they did in their former condition of tenants, every one is striving to be the proprietor of the small parcel of land he is tilling.

Ownership creates more energy and industry, also greater self-respect and intelligence. Some fear evils from this parcelling out of the land among such small proprietors, but so far it has been of great benefit to the laboring agriculturists and to all parties.

Since forced labor and all restrictions on industry have been abolished in Denmark the country has greatly advanced in prosperity, the laborer being now permitted to work for whom he pleases. His pay is better, and the condition and family is also greatly improved. The large estate owners, like our southern planters, have been rather reluctant to part with the hold they had upon the laborers, but now a few of them have come up boldly to the work and changed their lease-hold occupants into proprietors; and this process is going on rapidly throughout the whole of Denmark.

The tillers of the soil, and the large class of householders, who, but a few years ago, had not the least influence in the political affairs of Denmark, may now be considered a most influential class, their influence increasing with their intelligence and prosperity; and though so lately broken away from the thralldom of ages, they bid fair to become the strongest supporters and guardians of constitutional liberty.

*Statement showing the number of toendes of land in Denmark and its classification.*

	In the islands.	In Jutland.
	<i>Toendes.</i>	<i>Toendes.</i>
Field lands .....	1,909,824	2,675,693
Marsh lands .....		19,894
Wet meadows and peat bogs .....	69,629	387,933
Woods .....	188,993	89,523
Roads and buildings .....	99,470	179,046
Heaths .....	19,894	1,094,170
Lakes and ponds .....	29,841	49,735
Clitter .....		109,417
Total .....	2,317,651	4,605,411

Total toendes of land in the country, 6,923,062.

The proportion of cultivated to uncultivated lands is 1 : 4, 15. In Jutland, where the great heath plains are found, the proportion is 1 : 11, 05. Notwithstanding the great improvements in agriculture within the last fifteen or twenty years, still there is great room for more, particularly in the agricultural implements. Many American implements have, however, already found their way here. \* \* \* Grain and cattle raising is the foundation of the wealth of Denmark, and the exportation is already very large.

The shipments of grain in 1863 were—

Buckwheat .....	121 toendes (barrels.)
Barley .....	1,323,332    "    "
Peas .....	34,822    "    "
Oats .....	1,137,683    "    "
Wheat .....	373,670    "    "
Malt .....	4,864    "    "



Rye.....	243, 084	toendes (barrels.)
Vetch.....	9, 788	" "
Groat.....	5, 809, 463	pounds.
Flour, (of barley,) wheat, and potatoes.....	17, 184, 247	"
Bread.....	2, 051, 247	"
Rape-seed.....	57, 932	toendes (barrels.)
Oil-cakes.....	7, 292, 012	pounds.
Butter.....	38, 862	toendes (barrels.)
Pork.....	2, 358, 979	pounds.
Meat.....	1, 794, 047	"
Coarse wool.....	3, 140, 336	"
Fine wool.....	2, 016, 755	"
Animal bones.....	2, 686, 942	"

The exportation of horses and live stock is very considerable. Formerly these exports were generally through the duchies, but since their separation from Denmark the live stock exportation has found a new direct channel from the several Danish ports to England, the country which receives the principal part of the agricultural products of Denmark.

The horses are sent generally to France and Germany, and not unfrequently as far south as Italy. The Danish horse has held its reputation for centuries. In Jutland a good-sized work-horse is raised. The horses of the islands are smaller, but strong, well knit, and very spirited. \* \* \* In the Russia-France war (1852) France alone bought 16,188 horses in Denmark, at the average price of 225 rixdollars apiece. In 1853 the price rose to 285 up to 300 rixdollars. An estimate has been made that Denmark could export 50,000 horses in a month and the loss not seriously felt by the agriculturists. The number of horses in Denmark in 1860 were 324,550. Some 20,000 foals are raised in a year, which gives this little country a large surplus for exportation.

The Danish cattle, as a whole, stands very high. The Jutland ox is always in demand. The meat is of a very fine fiber, interlaid with fat, but seldom fit for butchering till his fifth year. A Jutland ox will give about 600 to 700 pounds of meat, 100 to 150 pounds of tallow, 40 to 80 pounds of hide. The Jutland cow thrives well on meagre pastures, where other cows starve; if removed to richer pastures, she fails to give as much milk, but fattens at the same time. \* \* \* A full-grown Jutland cow will weigh about 800 pounds. \* \* \* The number of cattle in Denmark in 1860 was: 563,095 cows; 69,986 young cattle three years and over; 201,986 young cattle under three years; total, 834,175. The number of calves is about 500,000 annually, one-fifth of which are kept for stock.

#### SHEEP.

Large flocks of sheep are seldom or ever met with, but every farmer has some. In latter years greater efforts have been made to improve the stock. In Jutland we find a peculiar breed of middle size; weight about 90 pounds; long-legged, and a coarse, straight, but very close wool; the stomach and neck without any. This wool is well adapted for the manufacturing of strong, warm, and coarse cloth. The number of sheep in Denmark was about 1,200,000 in 1838, and in 1861, 1,751,950.

#### THE HOG.

The yearly product is some 165,000, and the amount of hogs kept is about 322,000. Hog-raising is carried on on a large scale by a very few farmers in Jutland; they generally fatten only enough for their own use.

The number of live hogs exported in 1863 was only 5,502, but a larger number found, undoubtedly, their way to the duchies, which are not included in the above.

The exportation of live stock, including hogs, has, however, largely increased the present year direct to England. \* \* \* \*

The fisheries are carried on to a considerable extent among the people on the coast. The principal fish is the cod; then come the flounder and herring. The fisheries are not now so extensive as in the middle ages, when, according to Saxo Gramaticus, the old Danish historian, the herring was found in such numbers in the sound as to be caught by the hand. The salmon is found in the streamlets of Jutland, and the salmon fisheries of the city of Randers have greatly declined from their former reputation. At the small city of Middelfart, in Funen, situated on the Little Belt, as also in the Isefjord, the porpoises are taken in large numbers. In Jutland, near the city of Frederikshaven, and also in the Lümfiorden, there are considerable oyster fisheries. \* \* \* The cod, the flounder, and the eel are exceedingly fine.

#### INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS

are but of limited extent in Denmark, agriculture claiming the greater number of the laboring classes; that important article, "coal," is wanted. There are but few manufactories of a large size, the most prominent being cloth manufacturers and a few excellent paper-mills. There are foundries in Odensee, Copenhagen, and Frederiksvork.

In Copenhagen there are excellent machine shops, and some fine iron steam-boats have been turned out.

Shipbuilding is carried on to some extent in different parts of the country. The ships are strong, of a fine model, and generally excellent sailers.

The manufacture of wooden shoes is of considerable importance in the wooded districts of Jutland, as they are generally worn by the peasants and laboring classes of Denmark.

Gloves are also largely manufactured, and of an excellent quality.

Another peculiar manufacture in Jutland is knitted woollen goods, in which men as well as women are engaged.

In the town of Ronne, on the island of Bornholm, a superior kind of stone-ware is manufactured. This town formerly excelled in the manufacture of clocks, but American clocks have driven Bornholm clocks from the market.

#### COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

The situation of Denmark offers great facilities to commerce, and the Danish merchant navy consists of more than 6,000 vessels, with a tonnage of 120,000 commercial lasts, every city and town of any importance having connexion with the ocean. Copenhagen is the great commercial port of Denmark, but there are many other thriving ports from which considerable products are exported direct to Great Britain and other countries.

Denmark has superior macadamized roads, which greatly facilitate interior communication, but not satisfying the demands of the present times, a thorough system of railways has been adopted, and to some extent the trunk roads have been already completed through the islands of Sealand, Funen, and Jutland.

#### THE CITIES.

As this country is divided, the cities and villages are generally small. Sealand has Copenhagen, with a population of about 150,000, and is the commercial emporium of Denmark. It is situated on the eastern part of the island, and has a splendid harbor, and facilities for becoming the finest in Europe. Its merchants have permitted the Baltic trade to slip from them, and but few show that enterprise which the country has a right to expect. Government has, of late, done much to reduce the burdens on trade. Last year it abolished all

transit duties, and, as Copenhagen has an excellent warehouse system, it only requires a little more energy in its merchants to retrieve much of their lost ground, while a new and enterprising set of traders is fast springing up.

The kings of Denmark have resided in Copenhagen ever since Christopher of Bavaria removed the royal residence from Roeskilde, in 1843; and, naturally, everything from the country, both intellectual and material, is gathered here.

Elsinore, in the northern part of the island, has for many hundred years been well known to foreign nations as the place where, formerly, they had to pay the odious tax on shipping passing the Oere sound. \* \* A new and commodious harbor has been built, and facilities provided for repairing vessels by building a superior patent slip, or railway, which has proved of great benefit to foreign shipping which seek the place for repairs. Its commercial marine also has been largely augmented, and it owns now a greater tonnage than any other city in Denmark, Copenhagen alone excepted. It has a population of about 7,000, and is at the present time one of the most thriving towns in Denmark. If the plan of a new harbor, which has been proposed, be carried out, Elsinore may well look for a brilliant future.

Fredericksvork is a small manufacturing town.

On the rich island of Funen we find the old city of Odensee and the towns of Ayborg and Svendborg.

On the peninsula of Jutland are Aalborg, Aahuns, Randers, Bingkjoberg, and among many minor ones is the new but flourishing town of Silkeborg.

In the lesser islands there are many small towns.

The dwellings in the country are generally clustered into villages. The older buildings are usually frame, filled in with brick-work. The new are generally of brick. The roofs are, almost without exception, thatched. In the several districts the manner of building is different. Danish farm-houses are built square, with a court in the centre; one of the four sides is the dwelling; the other three form the out-houses, stables, &c.

The nobility of Denmark are now of little importance, as such. They lost their privileges by the adoption of the constitution of 1849, and many of the largest proprietors are transferring their lease-hold property to the farmers.

The church is the Evangelical Lutheran, which embraces the greater portion of the population. By the constitution of 1849 religious liberty is established.

Education stands on a high footing. The common school system is very liberal and extends to all classes. The neglect of attending school is punished by a fine. Her educational institutions are the pride of Denmark. England and France are behind her in this respect. Great pains are taken to educate good teachers, and there are many normal schools for that purpose. For the higher educational branches, there are many institutions scattered through the country.

The University of Copenhagen has a European reputation, and has a library containing about 200,000 volumes, while the royal library contains 500,000.

Danish literature is particularly rich in whatever relates to its national history, although not very extended, on account of the limited prevalence of its language.

Denmark contains many literary societies and scientific associations. \* \*

## SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM—GEORGE VAN A. TEFFT, *Consul*.

SEPTEMBER 21, 1865.

I have the honor to transmit herewith enclosure No. 1, a complete though an abridged translation of the annual report of the Swedish board of trade relative to the manufacturing industry of the kingdom in the year 1863.

Enclosed No. 2 is a table showing the number employed and unemployed manufactories, the number of manufactories propelled by animal, by water, and by steam power, the aggregate horse-power of the same, the number of machines in use, and the total value of goods, wares, and merchandise produced in the year 1863; and the number of manufactories, and the total value of the production thereof, in the years 1860, 1861, and 1862. \* \* \*

**MANUFACTURE AND INDUSTRY OF THE KINGDOM OF SWEDEN FOR THE YEAR 1863, ABRIDGED FROM THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.**

From the report of the royal board of trade (commerce collegeum) it appears that the number of factories, mills, &c., in the year 1863 was 2,473, with 27,982 work-people, and that the value of goods manufactured or otherwise produced was 66,534,657 riksdaler, being less than the value of the goods manufactured in 1861 and 1862 by 28,072,200 riksdaler and 3,892,117 riksdaler respectively. The number of manufactories had also decreased 131 in 1861, and 48 in 1862, and the number of hands 4,389 in 1861, and 2,743 in 1862. It also appears, and should be observed, that in the years 1861 and 1862 the owners are included in the number of hands, but in 1863 their number is separately stated. The considerable reduction in the value of manufactured goods, signs of which were visible in 1862, was, in 1863, to be attributed chiefly to the diminished activity in wool and cotton weaving factories, and in the cotton spinning mills. Taking however, into consideration that the diminution of goods manufactured in 1863, as compared with the previous years, amounted in the manufacture of woollen cloth to 2,013,667 riksdaler, in that of cotton goods to 2,894,580 riksdaler, and in cotton yarn to 5,468,742 riksdaler, making a total of 10,376,989 riksdaler, it is evident that, the reduction in the value of manufactures in 1863 being only 3,892,117 riksdaler, the activity in the other branches of industry must have been considerably greater than in 1862.

Among the branches of industry special notice may be given to the following:

1. *Cotton spinneries.*—The number of which was diminished from 21 in 1862 to 11 in 1863. The value of goods manufactured, which in 1861 amounted to 13,345,157 riksdaler, and in 1862 to 8,383,938 riksdaler, was in 1863 only 2,915,190 riksdaler, of which 1,560,227 riksdaler fell to the share of the Rydäl, Alfors, and Nois spinneries.
2. *Silk factories.*—The value of goods produced in these had increased to 1,232,213 riksdaler.
3. *Sugar refineries.*—The produce of these had increased to 13,153,827 riksdaler.
4. *Tobacco manufactures.*—The increase was 6,456,728 riksdaler.
5. *Leather manufactures and tanneries.*—They produced an increase of 4,809,016 riksdaler.
6. *Oil mills.*—These showed a still greater increase in the value of the production, amounting to 1,754,698 riksdaler, or about 500,000 riksdaler more than in 1862.
7. *Soap manufactures.*—The produce of these was increased to 1,458,384 riksdaler, which was also more than half a million greater than in 1862.
8. *Mechanical and engineering establishments.*—The production of which increased to the value of 5,928,271 riksdaler, or upwards of 2,000,000 riksdaler more than in 1862.

The following branches of manufacture also showed an increase on the previous year:

9. Paper mills, which produced a value of 2,857,852 riksdaler.
10. China and delf ware manufactures amounted to 1,026,746 riksdaler, a larger production than either of the previous five years.
11. Watch manufactories, to the value of 468,813 riksdaler.

12. Playing-card manufactories, to the value of 163,125 riksdaler.

13. Paper hanging-manufactories, to 341,184 riksdaler, a great increase over any previous year.

14. A new and promising branch of manufacture, viz., the manufacture of wine from berries, was stated to have produced a value of 334,674 riksdaler.

During the year manufacturing was most active in Stockholm, the town of Gateborg, (Gottaburg,) and in the provinces of Gateborg, Nove Raping, Oster-gatland, and Elfsborg. The proportional value of manufactures produced in the city of Stockholm and the several provinces, including their towns and manu-facturing villages, is shown in the following numerical table :

	Value in Riks- daler, M. B.	Per centum.
City of Stockholm .....	18,729,000	28.15
Province and town of Gateborg .....	13,730,000	20.64
Do.....Ostergotland .....	11,679,000	17.56
Do.....Ellsberg .....	3,981,000	5.98
Do.....Walmthus .....	3,870,000	5.77
Do.....Sodermanland .....	1,665,000	2.50
Do.....Gefleborgs .....	1,583,000	2.38
Do.....Stockholm .....	1,560,000	2.35
Do.....Jonkoping .....	1,235,000	1.87
Do.....Wermaland .....	1,088,000	1.64
Do.....Kalmar .....	1,075,000	1.60
Do.....Halland .....	983,000	1.48
Do.....Kronsbergs .....	936,000	1.40
Do.....Bleking .....	835,000	1.25
Do.....Orebro .....	831,000	1.25
Do.....Westmoreland .....	596,000	.90
Do.....Skavaborg .....	581,000	.88
Do.....Kristianstad .....	509,000	.76
Do.....Kappenberg .....	307,000	.46
Do.....Westmoreland .....	289,000	.43
Do.....Upsala .....	243,000	.37
Do.....Westerbotten .....	161,000	.24
Do.....Gotland .....	47,000	.07
Do.....Jemtland .....	35,000	.05
Do.....Novebotten .....	16,000	.02
Total value in riksdaler, M. B .....	66,534,000	100 per ct.

In "domestic weaving" there was a decrease in the production of cotton goods, so that in the province of Elfborg it had diminished to 19,001,412 fot\* (feet) from somewhat more than 27,000,000 fot in 1862, and to 1,033,610 kerchiefs, &c., from 1,869,456 in 1862: whereas the manufacture of woollen and linen goods rose, the former to 1,004,783 fot from 940,736 fot in 1862, and the latter to 978,620 fot from 807,117 fot in 1862. In the province of Gefleborg 3,351,500 fot of coarse linen cloth were woven above the amount required for home consumption, and more than in any previous year. In the province of Westmoreland 1,550,000 fot of coarse and fine linen cloth were woven in both 1862 and 1863, which amount was considerably more than in any year previous; and in the province of Halland 481,000 fot of linen and woollen goods were woven, being somewhat less than in 1862.

The number of master mechanics, &c., male and female, in towns and boroughs in 1863, was 7,629; journeymen, 8,209; apprentices, 8,357; and of other work-people employed, 3,051; making a total of 27,246 persons, the largest number during the last five years. The number of the first class was an increase on

\* Fot, (foot.) 100 Swedish fot are equal to 97.410 English feet. Google

1862, but less than in the previous years; that of journeymen the largest during the same period, and that of apprentices somewhat less than in 1862, but larger than in previous years. In the workshops of the country there were engaged 1,725 males and females, (the largest in the last five years,) assisted by 547 journeymen, 1,010 apprentices, and 416 other working people, the whole number being 3,698 persons. To these must be added 11,187 (so-called) "jobbers," assisted by 4,652 persons, making together 15,839.

Of "self-maintainers," there were in towns and boroughs 7,191, and in the country 7,597, making a total of 14,788.

The board of trade remarks that the number of "jobbers," with assistants, was less by 4,442 than in 1862, while the number of "self-maintainers" in 1863 exceeded the number of such in 1862 by no less than 7,197, and considers that the difference was caused by a number of the former class having gone over to, or having been classed under, the latter category.

#### REVIEW OF THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURES IN 1863.

1. *Cloth mills.*—The number of these in operation was 96, employing 3,656 persons, viz: 63 masters, 3,083 work-people above and 510 below the age of 18 years. Of the former, 2,121 were males and 962 females, and of the latter 389 males and 121 females. This number, which was the largest during the last five years, exceeded that of 1859 by about 1,000 persons, that of 1861 by nearly 600, and that of 1862 by upwards of 400 persons. The value of goods produced was estimated at 9,557,280 riksdaler, being larger than that of 1859, when it amounted to only 7,659,738 riksdaler, and that of 1860, but was less than that of 1861 by about 616,000 riksdaler, and that of 1862 by 2,013,667 riksdaler. The cause of this is to be attributed to the reduced manufacture of superfine and fine cloth. The former decreased from 74,000 or 75,000 fot to about 64,000 fot, and the latter from 830,000 fot or 840,000 fot to 128,259 fot; whereas the manufacture of coarse cloth rose from 1,000,000 or 1,250,000, to which it amounted in 1861 and 1862, to nearly 2,200,000 fot, and that of miscellaneous stuffs from 1,100,000 fot (the average of 1861 and 1862) to nearly 1,450,000 fot in 1863, although the value was 400,000 riksdaler less than in 1862.

The total production in 1863 amounted to 3,760,576 fot, and exceeded that of 1862 by nearly 900,000 fot, and that of 1860 by 1,000,000 fot. In addition to the above, 21,447 pieces of stuff (such as kerchiefs, shawls, &c.) were manufactured, being considerably more than double the same manufacture in 1861, and quadruple that of 1859 and 1860.

The importation of woollen stuffs, which in the years 1859, 1860, and 1861 amounted to somewhat more than 1,000,000 skulpund,\* arose in 1862 to nearly 1,235,000 skulpund, and in 1863 to nearly 1,290,000 skulpund. The home manufacture, consequently, increased in proportion to the importation from abroad. This importation, however, comprehends other stuffs than those manufactured at cloth mills.

Of these 96 cloth mills, there were 75 at work in the town of Novekoping, employing 2,525 hands, and producing goods to the value of 7,298,674 riksdalers. The quantity produced amounted to 2,799,129 fot, of which 1,670,419 fot were broadcloth, 592,255 fot were duffel and drab, 347,634 fot of ribbed cloth, and 150,438 fot of cassimere and satin. The largest single production was at the Drog Company's mills, amounting in quantity to 308,278 fot, and in value to 936,842 riksdaler.

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\* Skulpund, (pound or scale-pound;) 100 are equal to 93.7147 poun ds avoirdupois.

The manufacture of cloth was carried on in seven provincial towns and nine places in the country, and in Stockholm there were four mills, as shown in the following table:

	Number.	Product.		Value.
		<i>Fot.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	
Town of Halmstad .....	1	428, 204	542	885, 500
Town of Stockholm .....	4	116, 579	19, 872	425, 994
Town of Landskrona .....	1	146, 879	.....	336, 560
Town of Wexio .....	1	134, 324	933	322, 590
Town of Carlsbad .....	1	7, 400	.....	17, 500
Town of Novetilge .....	2	4, 552	.....	7, 000
Town of Nyköping .....	2	2, 504	.....	6, 409

	Number.	Product.		Value.
		<i>Fot.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	
Province of Stockholm .....	1	72, 488	.....	152, 383
Province of Ostergotland .....	1	14, 326	.....	33, 252
Province of Skaraborg .....	1	10, 835	.....	27, 793
Province of Kristiansted .....	2	14, 000	100	25, 800
Province of Kalmar .....	3	9, 056	.....	17, 625
Province of Malmohns .....	1	300	.....	120

2. *Whole and half woollen stuffs.*—Of these there were 10, employing 516 hands, producing 2,259,399 fot and 38,983 pieces of stuff, amounting in value to 1,353,511 riksdaler, being the least produced during the last five years. This manufacture amounted in 1859 to a value of 1,400,000 riksdaler; in 1860, to 1,500,000 riksdaler, was the highest in 1861, when it amounted to upwards of 1,900,000 riksdaler, but sank in 1862 to about 1,600,000 riksdaler.

The following table shows the number and situation of the above factories in the kingdom and the amount and value of the production in 1863:

	Number.	Product.		Value.
		<i>Fot.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	
Stockholm, city of .....	3	1, 657, 074	.....	673, 080
Goteburg, town of .....	2	30, 510	28, 246	206, 756
Jonkoping, town of .....	1	22, 100	.....	7, 020
Goteburg, province of .....	2	542, 215	.....	384, 554
Elfsborg, province of .....	2	7, 200	10, 737	82, 101
Total .....	10	2, 259, 099	38, 983	1, 353, 511

3. *Cotton weaving mills.*—Of these there were 15 in operation, employing 1,222 hands, and producing in value 2,085,642 riksdaler. The largest mill was Rydboholm, producing to the value of 911,616 riksdaler. This branch of manufacture had, from causes generally known, very considerably declined. In the year 1860 the cotton goods manufactured amounted to nearly 4,500,000 riksdaler in value, in 1861 to nearly 5,500,000, and in 1862 to about 5,000,000 of riksdaler. In the mean time the number of hands had not declined in the same proportion, but was, very strangely, larger than in 1862, although it was between 400 and 500 less than in 1861. Cotton goods were exported to the value of 75,000 riksdaler, and were imported to the value of 2,263,662 riksdaler, while the importation in 1862 amounted to 3,500,000 riksdaler.

4. *Linen cloth factories.*—This branch of manufacture had been continually increasing during the last five years, and its product in 1863 was valued at 242,488 riksdaler.

The following table shows the number and situation of these factories, and the amount and value of goods manufactured in 1863 :

	Number.	Product.		Value.
		<i>Fot.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Riksdaler.</i>
Jönköping, town of .....	1	8,624	.....	9,864
Örebro, town of. ....	1	2,253	.....	1,613
Gothenburg, province of, Almedal's factory.	1	624,800	6,248	231,011
Total .....	3	635,677	6,248	242,488

5. *Sail and tent cloth manufactories.*—Of these there were 5, employing 238 hands. The quantity of goods manufactured was stated at 1,300,512 fot, and was valued at 452,162 riksdaler. This production was larger than in 1862, but less than in 1861. The quantity of this article imported was estimated at a value of 124,550 riksdaler.

6. *Hose manufactories.*—Of these 17, employing 743 hands, were run during the year 1863. The situation of these manufactories, and the amount and value of goods produced in 1863, may be seen in the following table :

	Number.	Product.		Value.
		<i>Fot.</i>	<i>Pieces.</i>	<i>Riksdölar.</i>
Novoköping .....	2	120,832	117,826	264,229
Stockholm .....	7*	64,241	70,118	188,077
Gothenburg .....	2	23,328	1,440	32,350
Malmo .....	1	25,620	612	27,785
Älgras .....	1	1,572	310	3,920
Sundsvall .....	1	.....	.....	1,800
Lindköping .....	2	526	36	534
Uppsala .....	1	200	.....	100
Total .....	17	236,319	190,342	518,786

\* Besides the quantities given in the table, 1,580 fot and 7,700 pounds were produced here.

7. *Ropewalks.*—Of these there were 16, with 159 work-people. Their products amounted to 346,528 riksdaler, which sum exceeds the value of the products of 1862 by about 35,000 riksdaler.

8. *Woolen yarn spinneries.*—Of these there were 17, with 140 spinners and work-people. The goods manufactured were valued at 140,297 riksdaler, the amount being 262,541 skarpund. During the previous four or five years the production of these spinneries amounted to only about 8,000 riksdaler per annum. Of twist and woollen yarn, there were imported to the value of 1,229,047 riksdaler; of wool, 3,487,788 skarpund were imported, being about 770,000 skarpund more than in 1862, 300,000 skarpund more than in 1861, and 940,000 skarpund more than in 1860.

9. *Cotton yarn spinneries.*—The number of these had decreased from 21, to which they amounted in 1862, to 11, and in these 1,448 hands were employed. About 1,636,178 skarpund of yarn were manufactured, amounting in value to 2,915,196 riksdaler, being 5,468,742 riksdaler less than in 1862, when the quantity produced amounted to 7,000,000 skarpund.



In 1860 and 1861 the quantities amounted to upwards of 14,700,000 and 14,800,000 skalpund, respectively. About 4,000 hands were then employed in these spinneries, and in 1862 only 3,750. The cause of this great reduction is universally known. Of cotton, 1,709,707 skalpund were imported in 1863, about 3,000,000 skalpund in 1862, 13,000,000 in 1861, and upwards of 19,000,000 skalpund in 1860. Of cotton yarn, 372,500 skalpund were exported, and 506,590 skalpund were imported in 1863. Of cotton thread, 56,041 skalpund were imported.

10. The linen yarn spinneries of "Älmdal," employing 131 hands, produced 305,456 skalpund of linen yarn, of the value of 404,239 riksdaler, being about 63,300 riksdaler more than that of 1862. Of linen yarn and thread, about 35,000 skalpund were imported, and about 4,700 centners\* of uncarded flax.

11. *Silk factories.*—There are six silk factories, all of which are in Stockholm. In these, 517 hands are employed, and the quantity of silk goods produced in 1863 amounted to 244,061 fot, and 166,753 pieces of whole and half silk, of which the value was estimated at 1,232,217 riksdaler, or 208,879 riksdaler more than in 1862. In 1859, the value of goods manufactured amounted to only 809,000 riksdaler, and in the two following years to about 930,000 riksdaler. Of the 517 persons engaged in these factories, (deducting 6 masters,) 43 were males, and 474 were females. Of the former, 1 was under the age of eighteen, and of the latter, 57. Of whole and half silk stuffs, 78 skalpund, valued at 1,170 riksdaler, were exported, and 62,808 skalpund, valued at 1,615,361 riksdaler, were imported. Of dyed silk, there were 5,232 skalpund, valued at 117,720 riksdaler, and of undyed, valued at 718,784 riksdaler, imported. The importation of silk stuffs was a very little larger than in the previous year, that of dyed silk somewhat less, and of undyed silk larger than in 1862.

12. *Manufactories of cotton prints.*—There were 9 of these manufactories, employing 59 hands, and the value of the manufactures was estimated at 117,333 riksdaler, or 13,500 riksdaler more than in 1862. At eight of these manufactories 1,720,347 fot and 1,560 pieces were produced; the produce of the ninth, situated in Stockholm, has not been stated. The quantity produced in 1863 was greater, excepting 1860, than in any previous year.

13. *Sugar refineries.*—Of these were 14, employing 1,273 hands. They refined 29,557,511 skalpund sugar, and produced 7,011,824 skalpund of molasses, together amounting to the value of 13,153,827 riksdaler, being about 500,000 riksdaler more than in 1862, when again it was more than in the three previous years. The number of hands employed was also larger than previously. Of refined sugar, 42,000 skalpund were exported, but nearly 6,000,000 skalpund were imported, the value of which was 1,855,248 riksdaler. The importation of molasses amounted to 3,427,000 skalpund, whereas the exportation of the same scarcely exceeded 7,000 skalpund, and that of unrefined sugar to 37,518,054 skalpund, the largest during the last five years, with the exception of 1860, when it amounted to nearly 40,500,000 skalpund. The importation of refined sugar has nearly doubled since 1859, when it amounted in value to nearly 3,000,000 riksdaler. In the year 1861, however, it was estimated at only about 2,400,000 riksdaler, and in 1862, 3,700,000 riksdaler. Large as it was in 1863, it amounted only to about one-sixth of the quantity consumed in the kingdom.

14. *Tobacco manufactories.*—Of these, as in previous years, there were 93, with 2,193 laborers. They had, however, increased their production to the amount of 1,226,965 riksdaler. The total amount of tobacco produced was 7,583,304 skalpund (which includes 4,763,333 skalpund of snuff) in 1861, and in 1862 it was about 7,120,000 skalpund, and in 1859 and 1860 about

\* Centners, i. e., cwt: 100 centners = 93.7147 lbs. avoirdupois.

6,525,000 skalpund, on the average. There were 40,278 skalpund cigars, 3,549,229 skalpund leaf tobacco, and 695,718 skalpund mixed tobacco imported in 1863, whereas the exportation of leaf and mixed tobacco amounted to 54,000 skalpund and 28,000 skalpund respectively. Of snuff, 10,058 skalpund were imported.

15. *Dye houses.*—Of these were 433, with 1,024 dyers; the value of the products was 1,214,747 riksdaler, somewhat less than in 1862. The principal dye houses were: two at Novekoping, one at Boras, and one at the works of the Carlsrik Company, at Stockholm.

16. *Tanneries.*—Of these there were 701, of which 202 were in towns, 40 in boroughs, and 458 in the country. They gave employment to 1,778 tanners, and produced dyed hides to the value of 4,809,016 riksdaler, being 790,940 riksdaler more than in 1862, and 1,000,000 riksdaler more than in 1859. It appears that the increased value should be attributed, in part, to higher prices, as the quantity of hides and skins tanned had not materially increased. It amounted in 1862 to 3,029,163 skalpund, and 397,535 pieces, and in 1863 to 2,741,301 skalpund, and 543,069 pieces. The amount of all kinds of dressed hides and skins imported was 325,000 skalpund, and of raw hides nearly 60,000 centners, from which, however, should be deducted an export of about 4,600 centners. The value of dressed hides and skins was nearly 680,000 riksdaler, and of raw not quite 1,850,000 riksdaler.

17. *Oil mills and presses.*—Of these there were 5 in towns and 43 in the country—48 in all—employing 208 work-people, and producing cannor\* of oil and 84,055 oil-cakes, total value being 1,754,698 riksdaler, being nearly 500,000 riksdaler more than in the previous year, and the largest quantity during the last five years. Of the above, 738,200 riksdaler were produced in the province of Gateborg. At one manufactory mustard oil was produced to the value of 1,414 riksdaler, and at three manufactories linseed oil was produced to the value of 17,000 riksdaler of olive, lamp, and other similar oils, 2,184,865 riksdaler were imported, and of other kinds of oil 2,086,400 skalpund, amounting together to more than 600,000 riksdaler. On the other hand, there were exported, in excess of the importation, (which was 4,200 centners,) upwards of 30,000 centner, amounting in value to upwards 150,000 riksdaler.

18. *Soap boilers.*—Of these, there were 15, producing 5,612,520 skalpund of soft, and 545,620 skalpund and 36,316 bars of hard soap, amounting together to a value of 1,458,348 riksdaler, being upwards of 550,000 riksdaler more than in 1862. The largest quantity was produced by 4 boilers in Stockholm which manufactured to the value of 968,700 riksdaler, being 340,000 riksdaler more than in 1862. Soft soap was imported in excess of the quantity exported to the amount of 28,000 skalpund, and other kinds (except aromatic) to nearly 66,000 skalpund, amounting to an aggregate value of 22,500 riksdaler.

19. *Stearine candle manufactories.*—Of these, there were three at Stockholm and one at Landskrona. They employed 149 work-people, of which 85 were females. They produced 780,190 skalpund of stearine, 132 skalpund of margarine, and 67,000 skalpund of palmatine candles, making an aggregate of 979,190 skalpund of candles, valued at 700,000 riksdaler, about 192,000 riksdaler more than in 1862. The quantity had increased about 50 per centum. The manufacture of stearine candles had increased by 173,000 skalpund, and of the two other kinds by 180,000 skalpund. The importation, too, had also risen and amounted to nearly 220,000 skalpund of stearine candles, 6,656 skalpund less than in 1862, but more than in previous years were imported.

20. *Tallow candle manufactories.*—Of these there were 13, of which 6 were in Stockholm, with only 66 work people. These manufactories, in spite of gas

\*Canna (plural, cannor) 100 cannor = 57,603 imperial gallons

and oil, had very considerably increased in the amount of their productions, viz., from 9,695 centner to 24,843 centner, and in value from 390,700 riksdaler to 994,255 riksdaler. The importation, however, decreased from 18,500 skulpund to 3,900 skulpund; tallow 45,627 centner, valued at nearly 1,600,000 riksdaler, were imported, and was the largest importation during the last five years, or about fifty per centum larger than that of 1869, but exceeding only by 1,300 centner that of 1861.

21. *Glass houses.*—Of these there were 24, with 1,087 blowers. They produced 10,706 cases of window-glass, valued at 661,309 riksdaler, and miscellaneous glass vessels to the value of 840,617 riksdaler, making an aggregate of 1,501,926 riksdaler, being somewhat less than in previous years, except 1869. The greatest quantity of glass is produced in the province of Wermland, where five houses produce yearly to the value of about 269,510 riksdaler. Of window-glass, 1,000,000 skulpund, valued at 160,000 riksdaler, and of other kinds of glass, about 1,450 centner, valued at 8,700,000 riksdaler, were imported.

22. *China and delf ware manufactories.*—Of these there are but two in Sweden—one at Rorstrand, near Stockholm, and one at Gustafsberg. The former employed 307 work-people, and produced to a value of 517,856 riksdaler; and the latter employed 315 work-people, and produced to a value of 508,890 riksdaler, together making an aggregate value of production of 1,026,746 riksdaler, being nearly 166,000 riksdaler more than that of 1862. The imports consisted chiefly of real china, gilt or colored, to the value of 219,000 riksdaler, white china to the value of nearly 32,000 riksdaler, and delf ware, painted or stamped, to the value of nearly 122,000 riksdaler. Of white delf ware there were only about 40,000 riksdaler worth.

23. *Potteries and tile-stove (kakelug) manufactories.*—In 1863 there were 73 of these manufactories at work, being an increase in number since 1862 of 11. The number of hands employed in these manufactories was 550, and the produce was estimated at a value of 394,517 riksdaler, somewhat less than in 1862.

24. *Paper-mills.*—The number of such mills in the kingdom in 1863 was 87, of which five were not in operation. The mills in operation produced 132 ris\* of imperial and royal paper; 39 ris of vellum paper; 3,866 centner and 1,043 ris of post paper; 3,872 centner and 23,548 ris of foolscap; 128 ris of copy-paper; 12,175 centner of printing paper; 13,708 centner and 35,350 ris of cartridge paper; 60 centner and 1,059 ris olifant paper; 5,533 centner and 19 rolls of hanging paper; 487 ris of tobacco paper; 1,613 centner of sugar paper; 892 centner and 36,135 ris gray paper; 394 centner and 1,655 ris of hemp paper; 17,394 rolls and 200 centner of roofing paper; 2,000 pieces, 7,075 centner, and 1,380 pounds of pasteboard; 3,521,930 square fot, 10,800 pieces, and 2,162 centner of wall-paper; 40 ris of median paper; and 619 centner and 60 ris of grocers' wrapping-paper. In addition to the above, there were manufactured at the royal paper-mills at Tumba 4,750,500 blanks for bank-notes, and 1,573,050 blanks for stamps. The total manufacture was stated at—

*Specified.*—Square fot, 3,521,930; ris, 218,959; centner, 56,977; blanks, 6,389,019; rolls, 1,672; bundles, 1,380.

*Unspecified.*—Miscellaneous, valued at 716,868 riksdaler.

The value of the paper specified above was estimated at 2,857,852 riksdaler, which makes an aggregate value of all kinds of paper manufactured in 1863 of 3,574,720 riksdaler. The value of the production in 1863 exceeded that of 1862 by 77,886 riksdaler. The largest single production was at the Homdal mill, in the province of Gateborg, being in value 318,800 riksdaler. The number of hands employed in the above 82 mills was 1,678.

25. *Playing-card manufactories.*—Of these there were six at work, in ad-

dition to lithographic establishments, manufacturing cards. The amount produced was 240,096 packs, the value of which was 163,125 riksdaler, an excess of 68,955 riksdaler on that of the previous year. This considerable increase in the manufacture of playing-cards is attributed to the far from inconsiderable exportation which took place in 1863. The number of hands employed at the six manufactories above mentioned was 43.

26. *Paper-hanging manufactories*.—Of these there were 21 at work in 1863. The total quantity produced was 26 rolls, corresponding to a value of 543,724 riksdaler. The number of working-people employed was 273.

27. *Engineering and mechanical establishments*.—Of these there were 95 at work in 1863, viz., 87 in towns and 8 in the country. The total production was valued at 5,928,271 riksdaler, and was 885,404 riksdaler in excess of the value of the production in the previous year. The number of people engaged in the above was 4,331. The largest single production was at the Motala works, which was valued at 953,188 riksdaler.

28. *Carriage manufactories*.—Of these there were 23 at work. The total production was valued at 204,592 riksdaler, which was 59,723 riksdaler less than in 1862. The largest manufacture was at Sodertelje, amounting to 55,500 riksdaler. The number of hands employed was 265.

29. *Technical chemical works*.—Of these there were 36, 29 in towns and 7 in the country, in operation in 1863. The total amount of production was valued at 429,770 riksdaler, being 102,378 riksdaler more than in 1861. The number of work-people employed was 188. The above manufactories are such as produce technical chemical preparations, colors, perfumes, and mineral waters, (in the latter are included soda and seltzer water.) Considering the very large consumption of these waters, the value stated above was unquestionably far too low.

30. *Match manufactories*.—Of such there were 15 at work in 1863; three of the older manufactories were unemployed. The total value of matches produced at these manufactories in 1863 had increased since 1862 by 43,630 riksdaler, and was stated at 468,513 riksdaler. The largest manufactory is at Jonkoping, where matches to the value of 164,500 were produced. The exportation of matches amounted to 457,177 riksdaler; there was also a very light importation. In the above manufactories 1,040 work-people were employed.

31. *Conserving yeast manufactories*.—These manufactories, 5 in number, and employing 18 work-people, were all in the city of Stockholm. The amount of yeast manufactured was stated at 201,316 skalpund, valued at 156,252 riksdaler, being 20,592 riksdaler more than in 1862.

32. *Starch manufactories*.—In 1863 the amount of starch produced at the six manufactories was 587,000 skalpund, valued at 131,119 riksdaler, which value, compared with 1862, shows an increase of 33,202 riksdaler. These manufactories gave employment to 33 hands.

33. *Porter breweries*.—There are only two in Sweden, one in Gateborg, and the other in Stockholm. The value of porter brewed at the former was stated at 441,100 riksdaler, and at the latter 52,400 riksdaler, making a total value of 493,500 riksdaler. The porter of Gateborg is far superior in quality to that of Stockholm. The quantity produced at both places was 484,065 "hannor," and the number of men employed was 60.

34. *Chicory manufactories*.—At the seven manufactories 1,648,337 skalpund of chicory, valued at 219,977 riksdaler were produced, being 77,273 riksdaler in value more than in 1862. The number of hands employed was 131.

35. *Wine manufactories*.—The quantity of wine produced in Sweden in 1863, at the four manufactories, was 159,000 "hannor," and the value was estimated at 334,674 riksdaler. The number of persons engaged in wine-making in

Sweden was 30. The largest single production was that of the Stockholm manufactory, being 102,000 "hannor," worth 204,000 riksdaler.

36. *Vinegar manufactories*.—These manufactories, 15 in number, produced vinegar to the amount of 879,484 "hannor," valued at 104,967 riksdaler being an increase on the value of the production of 1862, of 27,465 riksdaler. Those manufactories gave employment to 27 work-people.

37. *Cork manufactories*.—Of these there were 10 at work. The amount produced was stated at 181,409 gross, and the value at 101,783 riksdaler, which, compared with 1862, shows an increase of 19,033 riksdaler. The number of workmen employed was 88.

38. *Lithographic establishments*.—Exclusive of ordinary lithographic presses, of such there were only two in the kingdom. The value of goods produced was stated at 141,260 riksdaler, and the number of workmen employed at 140.

39. *Manufactories of musical instruments*.—Of such there were 11 in the kingdom, but three were not in operation. The value of the manufactures of the eight establishments was stated at 131,778 riksdaler, showing an increase of 18,001 riksdaler over the previous year. The largest single manufactory was at Gateborg, which produced to the value of 92,000 riksdaler. The number of workmen employed here was 57.

40. *Miscellaneous manufactories*.—The number of these was stated at 511, and fifty-two were not in operation. The number in 1862 was 638, although the number is much less than in 1862, yet the value of their products was 347,550 riksdaler greater than in 1862, when it amounted to 1,147,887 riksdaler.

*Comparative statement showing the number and description of the manufactures, &c., of Sweden during the years 1861, 1862, and 1863, together with the value of the articles manufactured.*

Description.	1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.					
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No. of manu- factories—		No. of manufac- tories worked by—		Horse- power in horse- power.	No. of machines, en- gines, &c., employed.	Value in manufacture of goods manufactured.		
							At work.	Not at work.	Horse-power.	Water-power.				Steam-power.	
Cloths	99	\$9,190,832	105	\$10,173,264	104	\$11,570,947	96	1	46	98	550	2,174	9,557,296		
Manufactories of wool and part wool	8	1,594,160	10	1,923,604	9	1,613,465	10	10	1	1	99	1,308	1,353,511		
Do. cotton stuff	23	4,492,802	21	5,394,834	20	4,980,222	15	7	19	10	685	2,350	9,065,473		
Do. linen goods	4	68,073	6	201,006	4	222,657	3	435,486	3	3	100	65	949,488		
Do. sail and tent cloth.	4	526,197	15	507,790	7	425,486	3	3	3	3	100	71	459,168		
Do. hose	16	611,431	15	631,143	13	676,620	17	4	10	1	24	66	518,766		
Do. ropes	22	221,116	22	251,225	23	311,151	16	17	8	1	99	89	142,597		
Do. woollen yarn	7	8,205	9	8,223	8	8,069	11	10	18	10	50	49,279	9,815,156		
Do. cotton yarn	20	12,161,947	20	13,345,157	21	1	1	1	3	1	1,387	3,365	2,014,239		
Do. linen thread	5	316,515	9	273,406	10	340,944	6	1	3	1	10	291	1,232,317		
Do. silk	13	154,198	12	436,289	6	1,023,338	14	14	23	1	8	1,330	1,117,352		
Do. printed cotton	19	11,994,643	11	12,576,786	10	12,632,816	14	14	5	17	154	146,034	13,153,827		
Do. refined sugar	103	4,570,143	101	5,023,855	93	5,229,763	83	9	16	21	188	8,752	6,454,799		
Do. tobacco	464	1,297,171	479	1,692,483	470	1,273,086	433	13	61	121	167	10,944	4,809,016		
Dye houses	598	1,444,785	696	4,110,083	610	4,018,076	701	96	73	41	285	10,100	1,754,046		
Manufactories of leather	43	1,876,009	45	1,280,414	42	1,853,675	49	5	41	7	285	33	1,459,046		
Do. oil	13	846,819	14	846,819	14	899,825	15	15	5	5	29	46	700,116		
Do. soap	5	559,530	3	595,150	4	598,228	13	1	13	1	1	22	994,525		
Do. tallow candles	14	383,151	17	447,396	15	390,700	13	1	13	6	115	381	1,301,989		
Do. glass	21	315,006	23	1,417,396	23	1,810,032	24	24	13	3	94	125	1,028,746		
Do. china and delf ware	9	385,074	23	854,541	2	890,896	94	94	8	8	61	414	394,517		
Do. pottery and tile-stones	63	341,946	63	379,971	64	400,714	74	3	6	6	1,305	406	877,859		
Do. paper	87	3,068,145	87	3,881,813	83	3,779,968	63	63	176	116	9	492	9,877,859		
Do. playing-cards	7	88,230	7	94,497	6	94,497	21	1	1	1	94	1,067	341,184		
Do. wall-paper	20	175,075	20	227,474	20	273,748	21	1	38	34	94	94	5,014,592		
Engineering establishments	71	3,590,355	74	3,894,723	76	3,897,017	85	8	1	7	165	94	469,770		
Manufactories of carriages	19	238,041	24	293,150	21	304,315	23	2	31	4	94	53	469,513		
Do. chemicals	32	347,179	38	444,420	30	327,392	38	4	1	1	94	34	156,232		
Do. watches	14	455,510	15	479,250	15	494,853	15	5	3	3	15	15	156,232		
Do. preserved yeast	1	45,850	1	126,992	5	135,680	5	5	1	1	16	16	131,119		
Do. starch	3	31,330	5	75,568	6	97,917	6	6	1	1	16	16	131,119		

Do. .... por et .....	2	578,580	4	470,988	3	493,497	2	.....	.....	.....	2	23	83	493,500
Do. .... chicory .....	6	104,077	7	127,976	6	142,700	4	.....	.....	.....	5	56	14	219,977
Do. .... berry wine .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	140	384,674
Do. .... vinegar .....	16	66,377	17	70,378	16	77,812	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	104,967
Do. .... cork .....	13	129,416	11	146,731	11	62,750	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	101,783
Do. .... lithographic .....	2	59,981	2	81,291	2	161,103	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	141,960
Do. .... musical instruments .....	10	104,580	11	118,881	10	113,777	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131,778
Do. .... miscellaneous .....	649	698,040	679	1,099,370	638	1,147,867	517	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,899	1,493,637
Total .....	2,509	67,983,090	2,604	73,480,967	2,521	69,360,994	2,437	170	121	570	340	6,936	227,189	66,534,637
Engineering establishments et Motals .....	.....	121,000	.....	1,135,670	.....	1,145,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....



Summary statement showing the number and burden in Swedish tons of licensed vessels belonging to Swedish towns, boroughs, and country owners, together with the number of masters and seamen, from 1795 to 1852, inclusive.

Years.	VESSELS OF STAPLE TOWNS.										SEAMEN OF STAPLE TOWNS.									
	Stockholm.					Göthe.					Gottenburg.					Other staple towns.				
	No. of vessels.	Burden.	No. of vessels.	Burden.	Total.	No. of vessels.	Burden.	No. of vessels.	Burden.	Total.	No. of vessels.	Burden.	No. of vessels.	Burden.	Total.	Cap'ts.	Seamen.	Cap'ts.	Seamen.	Total.
1795	16	16	49	3	65	150	6	370	6	376	150	6	370	6	376	296	1,915	706	5,475	
1800	224	90,085	54	4,158	94,243	108	9,429	58	4,158	166	150	6	370	6	376	334	383	919	6,948	
1805	225	139,139	52	4,158	143,297	168	13,912	54	4,158	222	168	13,912	54	4,158	222	438	438	1,674	9,592	
1810	218	18,299	197	13,006	20,205	173	13,006	58	5,834	231	173	13,006	58	5,834	231	438	438	1,674	9,592	
1815	218	18,299	197	13,006	20,205	173	13,006	58	5,834	231	173	13,006	58	5,834	231	438	438	1,674	9,592	
1820	225	18,299	197	13,006	20,205	173	13,006	58	5,834	231	173	13,006	58	5,834	231	438	438	1,674	9,592	
1825	195	18,299	167	8,410	26,709	167	8,410	70	6,038	237	167	8,410	70	6,038	237	438	438	1,674	9,592	
1830	168	13,296	81	6,734	20,030	168	13,296	81	6,734	249	168	13,296	81	6,734	249	438	438	1,674	9,592	
1835	168	13,296	81	6,734	20,030	168	13,296	81	6,734	249	168	13,296	81	6,734	249	438	438	1,674	9,592	
1840	168	13,296	81	6,734	20,030	168	13,296	81	6,734	249	168	13,296	81	6,734	249	438	438	1,674	9,592	
1845	168	13,296	81	6,734	20,030	168	13,296	81	6,734	249	168	13,296	81	6,734	249	438	438	1,674	9,592	
1850	168	13,296	81	6,734	20,030	168	13,296	81	6,734	249	168	13,296	81	6,734	249	438	438	1,674	9,592	
1852	168	13,296	81	6,734	20,030	168	13,296	81	6,734	249	168	13,296	81	6,734	249	438	438	1,674	9,592	



A. W. TRESTADIUS, *Consul.*

JANUARY 1, 1866.

From the report on the foreign trade of Sweden for the year 1864, just published by the Royal Board of Commerce, I have made the following short abstract, which may be of some interest to the commercial men of the United States. The Swedish coin and weights are reduced into American, viz :

1 riksdaler is equal to 26  $\frac{3}{100}$  cents.

24 Swedish centner equal one ton.

120 Swedish pounds is equal to 100 pounds English.

## TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

From the same causes that operated in the years 1862 and 1863, when no importation of cotton from the United States took place, the value of imports therefrom during 1864 did not compare with that of the years previous to the war. The value of these imports, which in 1861 was about \$1,727,000, was reduced in 1862 to about \$43,545, and in 1863 to \$23,923, but increased in 1864 to \$235,737. Of this amount of imports, three Swedish ships brought the value of \$20,428; one Russian, \$101,606; one American, \$7,527, and three other foreign vessels, \$106,176.

In the export trade to the United States there was greater vivacity; the exports to that country, which in 1862 were estimated at about \$291,110, and in 1863 at \$316,915, amounted in 1864 to \$658,829, chiefly caused by an increased export of bar iron. The value of the shipping by ten Swedish vessels being \$171,225; by three Norwegian, \$69,350; by five American, \$73,113, and by five British and one French, \$345,139.

*Comparative statement showing the description and amount of imports into Sweden from the United States during the years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864.*

Description.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Tobacco leaf... pounds...	527,951	543,330	.....	1,679	63,668
stems.....do.....	385,157	1,875,443	42,888	57,512	205,895
Rice.....do.....	13,668	874	.....	.....	.....
Dyewoods.....	\$559	\$4,495	\$2,177	.....	85 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons
Pepper.....pounds...	12,597	9,117	29,200	11,046	.....
Turpentine oil.....do.....	45,612	3,293	292,654	131,940	.....
Cotton.....do.....	8,882,878	6,199,609	.....	.....	.....
Coffee.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	850,369

While the following articles were put into bond :

	Pounds.				Pounds.
Tobacco leaf.....	527,366	.....	.....	.....	372,329
stems.....	2,206,800	.....	.....	.....	159,570
Coffee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,215,911

Comparative exports to the United States in the same period :

	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Iron, chiefly bar.....	13,872	3,970	4,871	6,533	13,475
Steel.....	12	.....	.....	1	4

Besides, there were exported in 1864, 51  $\frac{1}{2}$  tons of pitch and 127 tons of tar

*Comparative statement showing the number and tonnage of Swedish vessels cleared for the United States (exclusive of California) during the years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864.*

Years.	From Sweden with cargo.		From foreign ports with cargo.		In ballast.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1860.....	8	1,354	12	2,600	5	1,038	25	4,492
1861.....	6	900	27	5,338	13	3,272	46	9,510
1862.....	7	1,382	19	2,298	5	1,040	31	4,708
1863.....	10	1,654	38	6,596	2	438	50	8,688
1864.....	10	1,940	38	6,806	1	24	49	8,770

*Comparative statement showing the number and tonnage of Swedish vessels arrived from the United States (exclusive of California) during the years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864.*

Years.	To Sweden.		To foreign ports.				Total.	
	With cargo.		With cargo.		In ballast.			
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1860 .....	6	1,002	14	2,912	1	370	21	4,284
1861 .....	5	854	36	7,546	6	1,334	47	9,734
1862 .....	1	144	33	5,072	.....	.....	34	5,216
1863 .....	.....	.....	45	8,108	1	98	46	8,206
1864 .....	2	314	45	8,340	2	312	49	8,966

In 1864 California was visited by only one Swedish vessel, of 384 tons, laden with sundries from Hamburg.

*Comparative statement showing the value of the imports and exports of Sweden during the years 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864.*

#### IMPORTS.

Years.	In Swedish vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.
1860.....	\$11,686,080	\$10,481,589	\$22,167,669
1861.....	14,025,177	14,620,838	28,646,015
1862.....	13,925,721	12,556,454	26,482,175
1863.....	13,694,284	12,279,052	25,973,336
1864.....	12,979,008	12,973,363	25,952,371

#### EXPORTS.

Years.	In Swedish vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.
1860.....	\$11,787,148	\$11,462,976	\$23,250,124
1861.....	9,300,480	12,494,899	21,795,379
1862.....	9,924,096	13,364,198	23,288,294
1863.....	10,204,454	14,665,997	24,870,451
1864.....	10,163,328	15,103,678	25,267,006

Statement—Continued.

Years.	Of the above there was in gold and silver.		In merchandise.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1860.....	\$314, 464	\$11, 289	\$21, 353, 203	\$23, 238, 835
1861.....	87	250, 025	28, 647, 029	21, 545, 354
1862.....	472, 034	32, 040	26, 010, 141	23, 256, 253
1863.....	139, 333	153, 807	25, 834, 005	24, 716, 643
1864.....	342, 593	10, 600	25, 609, 777	25, 257, 406

The total value of imports and exports of Sweden, according to the above statement, amounted in 1864 to \$51,220,378, against \$50,843,789 in the year 1863.

Comparing the values of imports and exports separately, it appears that, after deducting the trade in precious metals, the value of the merchandise imported in 1864 was less than that of the previous year by about \$224,179. But the exports in 1864 exceed those of 1863 by about \$537,600.

It is worthy of notice that the exports of 1864, amounting to \$25,267,200, are the most considerable that have been made next to the year 1855, when they were estimated at \$25,804,800; also, that the imports in 1864, of coined and unwrought gold and silver, exceeded the exports of such metals by about \$331,993.

Of coals, a larger quantity was imported than during any previous year, viz: 16,513,817 cubic feet; exceeding that of 1863 by 929,478 cubic feet.

The importation of cotton, which in 1861 amounted to over 15,000,000 pounds, fell off to 2,500,000 in 1862 in consequence of the American war, and in 1863 to 142,475 pounds, but increased in 1864 to 3,380,960 pounds, of which 246,547 pounds were re-exported. As during the two previous years there were no direct imports from the United States, the principal amount was imported from England. The importations of undyed cotton yarn, which, in 1863, was 390,492 pounds, or about one-half of the two previous years, was in 1864 458,706 pounds.

*Comparative statement showing the importations of tobacco into Sweden during the years 1863 and 1864.*

Description.	In 1863.	In 1864.
Tobacco, leaf.....	2, 957, 691 pounds.	3, 242, 960 pounds.
Tobacco, stems.....	579, 765 "	1, 216, 073 "
Tobacco, cigars.....	23, 605 "	30, 732 "

There was a decline in the imports of dry hides from 25,677 hundred weight in 1863, to 23,717 hundred weight in 1864, while the imports of salted hides increased from 24,074 hundred weight in 1863, to 35,596 hundred weight in 1864.

The imports of wool declined from 2,906,240 pounds in 1863, to 2,050,388 in 1864.

Of sugar unrefined, there was imported in 1863 31,265,045 pounds, and of molasses 2,856,254 pounds, but in 1862 only 27,506,733 pounds of raw sugar, and 2,258,756 pounds of molasses.

The importation of pork in 1863 was 69,607 hundred weight, but only 35,004 hundred weight in 1864. This pork was chiefly imported from Great Britain, but is thought to have been principally the product of the United States.

Of spirits there was imported the unusually large quantity of 948,718 pounds alcohol, but in 1864 the importation amounted to only 64,135 pounds.

The other articles in which there was a decline are contained in the following table:

*Comparative table showing the importations of sundry articles into Sweden during the years 1863 and 1864.*

Description.	1863.	1864.
Wine, in casks..... pounds..	2, 911, 608	2, 584, 907
in bottles..... gallons..	43, 150	36, 886
Coffee..... pounds..	13, 369, 244	13, 042, 072
Rice..... do.....	3, 080, 929	2, 520, 452
Tin..... do.....	59, 015	49, 032
Turpentine..... do.....	400, 959	130, 259
Cheese..... cwt.....	10, 374	8, 807
Butter..... do.....	24, 600	21, 970
Tallow..... do.....	38, 022	29, 355

The following particulars may be observed with reference to the principal articles exported in 1864:

With respect to the export of timber and lumber, the board of commerce has altered the mode of calculating the quantities exported, so that no reliable comparison with the previous years can be made, but it is generally considered that the exports of this kind exceed those of 1863. Of deals and boards the exports amounted to 46,043,190 cubic feet, of which about half the quantity was shipped to Great Britain; and of beams and spars of larger sizes there were 10,964,171 cubic feet, of which 7,731,762 cubic feet were shipped to England.

Of pig iron the export in 1862 was 15,556 tons, but in 1863 it declined to 9,883 tons, and again increased in 1864 to 16,798 tons, the largest quantity ever exported in any one year.

Of bar iron the export was in 1863, 90,678 tons, and in 1864, 94,478 tons. The export of this article has never before been exceeded in any one year, except in 1860, when it amounted to 95,674 tons.

Of steel the export in 1862 was 6,370 tons, but declined to 3,936 in 1863, and again increased to 4,685 tons in 1864.

Of iron plates there were exported in 1863, 517 tons, and 779 in 1864.

Of copper there was exported in 1862, 1,284 tons, which quantity increased in 1863 to 1,488 tons, but declined in 1864 to 1,373.

Of tar the exports in 1863 were 16,496 tons, but in 1864 they declined to 6,599; and in the export of pitch, which in 1863 amounted to 820 tons, declined to about 800 tons in 1864.

The quantity of oats exported in 1863 amounted to 9,847,367 cubic feet, and in 1864 to 9,020,597 cubic feet; of rye, the export declined from 166,977 cubic feet in 1863, to only 74,601 in 1864. On the contrary, the export of wheat increased from 162,528 cubic feet in 1863, to 436,138 in 1864, and barley and malt increased from 1,021,827 cubic feet in 1863, to 1,295,019 in 1864.

The total amount of ground and unground grain exported from Sweden in 1864 amounted to 10,894,413 cubic feet, exceeding by nearly 8,000,000 cubic feet the importations of the same year.

The total amount of customs duties collected in 1864 amounted to \$3,580,763, which is \$400,004 less than in 1863.

*Comparative statement showing the amount of duties received on the principal articles of imports into Sweden during the years 1864 and 1863.*

Description.	1864.	1863.
Sugar.....	\$916, 877	\$1, 017, 949
Fabrics—cotton, silk, &c.....	678, 182	722, 803
Coffee.....	420, 672	432, 255
Tobacco.....	380, 890	307, 507
Spirits.....	236, 544	290, 842
Wine.....	146, 765	166, 656
Salt.....	59, 136	55, 104
Hides and skins.....	48, 115	45, 427
Molasses.....	29, 050	36, 825
Fish.....	26, 342	29, 299
Glass goods.....	24, 998	30, 642

DECEMBER 31, 1865.

The exports from this port to the United States for the year ended this day consist wholly of 39,051.85 centner of bar iron, of the value of 323,526.87 riksdaler.

GOTTENBURG.—W. W. THOMAS, Jr., *Consul*.

OCTOBER 10, 1865.

\* \* \* But two American vessels have visited Gottenburg during the year just closed. One arrived with sugar from Matanzas, and sailed with deals for Calais. The other brought salt from southern France and carried iron to Boston. The months of February and March, 1865, were remarkable throughout Europe for the severity of the cold which prevailed. The Göta, which generally flows unvexed to the sea the entire year, was frozen over, and the harbor of the Gottenburg was closed with an ice blockade from February 8 till April 8, when a channel was cut to the open Cattegat. During the same period the sound between Sweden and Denmark was frequently impassable from the same cause. At one period no mails could be transmitted for two weeks, and but for meagre telegraphic details the whole kingdom of Sweden remained without intelligence from the great world outside. A new business has sprung up at Gottenburg during the year—the export of cattle into England. The weekly English steamers have usually carried from this port 100 head of cattle, sheep, and hogs for the London market. Owing to the prevailing cattle pest in England, this business is at present very lucrative, returning sometimes a monthly profit of 33 per cent.

From the invoice book of this consulate, in which the amount and value of all goods shipped from Gottenburg to the United States are kept, I extract the following statistics:

*Tabular statement showing the quantity and value of iron exported from Gottenburg to the United States for each quarter of the consular year ended September 30, 1865.*

Quarter ended—	Quantity.	Value.
December 31, 1864..... tons.	2, 425 7 2 11	\$146, 437 28
March 31, 1865..... do.	111 19 0 14	6, 570 94
June 30, 1865..... do.	1, 765 4 1 9	105, 069 50
September 30, 1865..... do.	5, 137 8 2 10	307, 052 95
Total.....	9, 439 19 6 16	565, 130 67

There were exported also, in the quarter ended June 30, 13 gallons brandy, of the value of \$18 25, making the total value of the year's exports to the United States \$565,148 92.

*Comparative tabular statement showing the amount and value of the iron exported from Gottenburg to the United States during the last three consular years.*

Year ended—	Quantity.	Value.
September 30, 1863.....tons.	8,409 0 0 0	\$390,621 55
September 30, 1864.....do..	15,104 3 2 3	893,069 32
September 30, 1865.....do..	9,439 19 2 26	565,130 67
Total.....	32,953 3 1 1	1,848,804 54

With the exception of a few parcels sent to San Francisco, all this iron was shipped to New York and Boston.

Freights were, as usual, low in the spring, but advanced very considerably during the summer, and remained firm throughout the autumn.

Comparative tabular statements showing the rates of freight on principal articles paid at Gottenburg during the spring, summer, and autumn of 1864.

Destination.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.
London . . . . . per Petersburg standard*	33 s 34s. in full.	35s. and 5 per ct., s 42s. 6d. in full.	42s. 6d. s 45 s 46s. in full.
Wood . . . . . per cubic fannet . . . . .	38 s 40s. in full.	2. 3 s 2. 6 in full . . . . .	2. 6 s 2. 9 in full.
Oats . . . . . per quarter . . . . .	9 s 5 per cent.	45 s 47. 5 per cent.	47 s 50. 5 per cent.
Channel ports . . . . . per Petersburg standard	38 s 40s. in full.	38 s 39s. in full.	29 s 30s. in full.
English coal ports . . . . . standard pit props	23 s 24s. in full.	28 s 30s. in full.	30 s 33s. in full.
Deals . . . . . per standard . . . . .	23 s 25s. in full.	30s. in full . . . . .	30 s 31s. 6 in full.
Firth of Forth . . . . . pit props	27s. in full . . . . .	35. 5 per cent.	35s. in full.
Hull . . . . . per Petersburg standard	27 s 30s. in full.	34 s 36s. in full.	34 s 35s. in full.
Grimsby . . . . . do . . . . .	28 s 30s. in full.	32. 6s. in full . . . . .	35s. in full.
Montrose . . . . . do . . . . .	27 s 28 6s. in full . . . . .	34 s 35s. in full . . . . .	34 s 35s. in full.
Stockton . . . . . do . . . . .	45s. in full . . . . .	44s. in full . . . . .	47. 5 per cent.
Ipewich . . . . . do . . . . .	37s. in full s 37s. and 5 per cent.	50 s 52s. 6. in full . . . . .	40. 5 s 44 per cent. in full
Shoreham . . . . . do . . . . .	37s. in full . . . . .	42. 6 s 45s. in full . . . . .	
Bristol . . . . . do . . . . .	44s. in full . . . . .	50. 5 per cent.	
Dover . . . . . do . . . . .	35 s 37. 6s. in full . . . . .	39 1/2 s 85. 5 per cent.	
Guernsey and Jersey . . . . . do . . . . .	65 s 70. 1/2s. . . . .	73. 5 per cent.	
Wisebeach . . . . . do . . . . .	54 s 55. 5 per cent.	58 s 60. 5 per cent.	
Bordeaux . . . . . do . . . . .	49 s 51. 5 per cent.	55 s 59. 5 per cent.	
Rouen . . . . . do . . . . .	53 s 54. 5 per cent.	63. 5 per cent.	
Honfleur . . . . . do . . . . .	75s. in full . . . . .	82. 5 per cent.	
Calais . . . . . do . . . . .	90. 5 per cent.	105. 5 per cent.	
Havre . . . . . do . . . . .	95. 5 per cent.	107 1/2 s 118. 5 per cent.	
Cádiz . . . . . do . . . . .	100 s 105. 5 per cent.	112 1/2 s 118. 5 per cent.	
Marseilles . . . . . do . . . . .	50s. in full . . . . .	54 s 56s. in full . . . . .	
Algiers . . . . . do . . . . .	25s. in full . . . . .	32 s 32s. 6 in full . . . . .	
Stora and Bona . . . . . per ton iron . . . . .	30s. in full . . . . .	32s. 5 in full . . . . .	
Antwerp . . . . . do . . . . .			
New York . . . . . do . . . . .			
Boston . . . . . do . . . . .			

\* 1 Petersburg standard deal is 16. 5 English cubic feet.

† 1 cubic fann is 316 Swedish, or 200 English cubic feet.

*Statement showing the nationality, number, and capacity of all vessels cleared at Gottenburg for foreign ports during the year 1864.*

Nationality.	Number.	Capacity of vessels in aylast.*
Swedish .....	684	23,717.42
Norwegian .....	450	18,010.64
British .....	241	21,203.95
French .....	141	6,007.92
Netherlands .....	74	4,197.66
Danish .....	67	1,944.52
German—Hanoverian .....	27	690.37
Prussian .....	5	272.20
Hamburg .....	4	485.97
Mecklenburg .....	2	92.29
Belgian .....	2	108.20
United States .....	2	522.43
Russian, Finland .....	1	171.65
Portuguese .....	1	73.93
Total .....	1,701	77,872.12

\* An aylast is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  tons English.

*Tabular statement showing the destination of the 1,701 vessels cleared from Gottenburg during the year 1864.*

Great Britain .....	751	Australia .....	4
Norway .....	274	Africa .....	3
France .....	230	Portugal .....	1
Denmark .....	219	Egypt .....	1
Netherlands .....	42	China .....	1
United States .....	27	Unknown .....	4
Spain .....	20	Germany—Prussia .....	45
Belgium .....	16	Hamburg .....	15
Algiers .....	10	Bremen .....	8
Brazil .....	9	Lubec .....	4
Cape of Good Hope .....	7	Hanover .....	1
Russia .....	5		
Italy .....	4	Total .....	1,701



*Comparative statement showing the principal imports into Gottenburg during the years 1862, 1863, and 1864.*

Description.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Coffee ..... Swedish pounds*	7, 437, 599	6, 351, 662	4, 339, 594
Cotton ..... do.....	2, 127, 071	1, 635, 227	2, 988, 973
yarn ..... do.....	428, 618	375, 268	426, 863
Hides and skins.....	2, 416, 031	2, 948, 290	3, 331, 658
Sugar.....	18, 229, 670	15, 974, 946	15, 833, 012
Tobacco.....	1, 186, 907	882, 743	1, 755, 340
stems.....	22, 114	33, 604	371, 384
Herring..... tunns†	106, 318	98, 895	77, 570
Salt..... Swedish cubic feet‡	790, 534	631, 190	726, 715

\* 100 Swedish pounds is equal to 93 pounds English.

† A tunn is four bushels English.

‡ 12  $\frac{1}{2}$  cubic feet is equal to eight bushels English.

It will be noticed that the importation of coffee has decreased from 7,437,599 pounds in 1862 to 4,339,594 in 1864. It must not be inferred, however, from these figures, that there has been any decrease in the demand or consumption of coffee, as the contrary is the case. The small import of 1864 was entirely owing to the excessive importations of former years. The stock of coffee on hand in Gottenburg December 31, 1863, was 3,288,907 pounds, while the stock on hand December 31, 1864, was only 967,344 pounds. The consumption of coffee in 1864 was therefore more than 2,300,000 pounds over the importation.

The same is true in regard to sugar, the importation of which has fallen off from 18,229,670 pounds in 1862 to 15,833,012 in 1864, there being 6,112,754 pounds on hand December 31, 1862, and only 4,814,080 pounds December 31, 1864.

The import of tobacco stems, as well as that of hides and skins, is rapidly increasing.

The cotton importation reached its minimum in 1863, and is now recovering, the imports of 1864 being greater than those of 1863. The import of 1864 was, however, less than 3,000,000 pounds, while the import of 1861 was upwards of 11,000,000.

*Comparative statement showing the principal articles exported from Gottenburg during the years 1862, 1863, and 1864.*

Description.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Iron .....centner..	996, 751. 25	1, 064, 690. 37	1, 162, 387. 08
Deals .....dozens..	333, 455	329, 878	*8, 888, 652
Oats.....cubic feet..	2, 105, 692	3, 317, 826	2, 908, 504

\* Cubic feet.

*Comparative statement showing the quantities of iron exported from Gottenburg to various foreign countries during the year 1864.*

	Quantity in centners.*
Great Britain.....	616,305.84
United States .....	308,107.10
France .....	70,718.23
Germany .....	61,626.32
Western seas.....	36,921.15
Denmark .....	30,871.89
Netherlands.....	18,406.05
Mediterranean ports.....	4,377
Belgium.....	3,414.35
Portugal.....	2,770.80
Brazil .....	2,677.15
Africa .....	2,160
Italy .....	801.65
Norway .....	926.05
Spain .....	303.60
Total.....	1,162,387.08

\* A centner (100 pounds) equals 93 pounds English.

*Deals.*—One-half of all the deals exported was shipped to Great Britain, one-fourth to France, and the remaining fourth principally to Spain, Algiers, Australia, and Belgium:

*Oats.*—Of the 2,908,504 cubic feet of oats exported in 1864, 2,863,396 cubic feet went to England.

*Statistics.*—At the close of 1864 Gottenburg's merchant marine consisted of 124 vessels, of 11,222.94 ayaster capacity. During the year 3 vessels were built, 12 bought, 4 lost, and 11 sold.

*Statement showing the description, number of manufactories, and workmen employed, with annual value of products fabricated in Gottenburg, during the year 1864.*

Description.	No. of manufactories.	No. of workmen.	Average annual value.
			<i>Riksdaler.*</i>
Cotton mills .....	2	136	41,414
Calico printing houses .....	3	2	11,176
Chemical bleachery .....	1	1	
Dye houses.....	7	26	36,000
Earthenware manufactories .....	1	29	27,895
Musical instrument do .....	3	35	96,000
Wall-paper .....	4	66	108,393
Soap factory .....	1	4	124,800
Rope factories .....	5	33	127,973
Stocking do .....	2	42	32,350
Tanneries .....	2	12	44,158
Machine shops .....	8	146	642,346
Tobacco factories.....	18	408	1,301,606
Watch.....do .....	8	11	10,350
Cloth (woollen) factories .....	7	342	253,803
Other manufactories.....	29	414	121,867
Total.....	101	1,647	2,975,231

\*  $3\frac{1}{10}$  riksdalers equal one United States dollar.

*Note.*—Twenty-two out of the 101 manufactories are not carried on at present.

There are 640 merchants in Gottenburg—618 men and 22 women. Of these 234 men and 8 women carry on wholesale, 306 men and 6 women retail business, and 78 men and 3 women a mixed wholesale and retail business. Six hundred and fifty-one clerks are employed—626 men and 25 women.

The mechanics' guild in Gottenburg embraces 391 persons, of whom 364 are men and 27 women. These employ 599 apprentices, 441 pupils, and 207 other workmen.

For 1863, the population of the city proper was 31,104; in 1864, 33,187. If the suburb, Majorna, was included, the population would be 50,000.

FRANKLIN K. BAXTER, *Consul*.

DECEMBER 31, 1865.

The exports from this port to the United States for the year ended this day consist wholly of 3,069,133 centner bar iron, of the value of 181,836.07 riks-daler.

## NORWAY.

BERGEN—O. E. DREUTZERT, *Consul*.

NOVEMBER 22, 1865.

\* \* \* The commerce of this city with Sweden has, during the year ended September 30, 1865, been on the increase. Pickled herring has found a good market with fair prices, and next after Russia, that country has consumed the greatest quantity of spring herring, besides an unusual quantity of summer herring and other fish products, of late years nearly nominal. The importation of breadstuffs from there, particularly rye, has been more than usually active, of which, next after Russia, it has furnished the greatest quantity. Although the table of imports of breadstuffs herewith sent exhibits the quantity imported from Sweden, it includes only what came by water and subject to import duty. Besides this, there are large quantities brought overland and imported duty free. It is a safe estimate to add at least 20 per cent. to the amount stated in the table. The commerce with Russia has, during the year, been prosperous. Spring herring were, in the early part of the season, forced upon and clogged the market, but on the whole brought favorable prices. Summer herring have done well. Dried codfish have not done as well as last year. The importation of hemp has been less. The quantity of breadstuffs imported from that country has greatly fallen off. Two small cargoes of rye have been received from Odessa during the year. The importation of sail-cloth and other goods manufactured from hemp or flax has almost entirely ceased and has been transferred to the English market.

The exports of this city to Denmark have apparently been large, but the actual consumption of fish products in that country has been comparatively small. The exports of herring have not exceeded 10,000 barrels. The surplus beyond consumption is transshipped to northern Germany. The imports from that country, particularly of breadstuffs, have been large and mostly of barley, of which, with the exception of rye, it furnishes larger quantities than any other country. Denmark also furnishes large quantities of butter, pork, beef, brick, and tiles. The separation of the duchies of Sleswig Holstein and Lunenburg from Denmark has had great effect on Norwegian commerce, and has transferred much of the trade of the former to Prussia, particularly the commerce with the city of Altona. The export of cod-liver oil, which of all the Norwegian fish

products takes the first place in importance, has its best and most reliable market in Holland. This article has advanced in price, and is prepared with much greater care than heretofore. Refineries for this article have been established in different parts of the country, particularly at Aalesund. Northern Germany supplies itself with this article through Holland, and the regular steamship lines between this city and Rotterdam facilitates the transportation.

For dried fish, consisting of the different species of the cod, Holland has also the last year been the most important market.

As a market for pickled herring, Holland has also much advanced the last year, but it will never become a very reliable market for this article unless the Norwegians improve their method of curing, particularly the summer herring, which exceeds any other in quality and fine flavor, and will, if properly cured, obtain higher prices in foreign markets than any other, not excepting Scotch or Dutch.

The trade of this city with Belgium has improved during the past year, the particular articles of export to that country being dried fish and cod-liver oil.

The commerce of this city with Italy has, during the past year, declined. All the fish products exported to the Mediterranean have been shipped to Messina and Genoa, with the exception of a small cargo of dried fish to Venice. For the present, the prospect for Italian trade is gloomy.

This year there has been no direct trade with Austria.

The commerce of this city with Spain has much improved, it having been the best market for codfish, which brought a high price, Bilbao being the principal market for that article. Spain as a market for cod-liver oil has somewhat improved. Imports from Spain have been quite limited, consisting of a trifling quantity of salt, fruit, and wine. The railway from Santander to Chinchilla has been nearly completed, and has no doubt contributed in improving the markets for Norwegian products, though the anticipated grain trade did not turn out as well as expected from the opening of the railway to the interior. As yet not one bushel has been imported from Spain, and it is said that Spain will find a profitable market for all her surplus in her West India colonies.

Trade with Portugal was, as heretofore, very limited in extent. Exports to that country during the year consisted of a few cargoes of codfish. The reason of this is said to be that the fish trade of that country is monopolized by one or two very large British mercantile establishments, importing exclusively the article from Newfoundland, and the Spanish railway has not proved beneficial to the fish trade of Portugal, as expected.

The commerce of this city with France, although of great importance to the southern portion of this country for its timber products, is for the fish products of the north and west of but little value. The article for which France is the exclusive market is spawn, which is used as bait for sardine fishing. The total value of this export for the present year is \$165,900. The only other fish products shipped to that country are trifling quantities of cod-liver oil and dried fish.

The treaties of commerce and navigation concluded by Sweden and Norway with France, however beneficial to Sweden and the portion of this country which exports large quantities of timber, as yet has had no visible effect upon the fish market, and these treaties, now the law of France, have in no way interfered with the extraordinary protection afforded to the French fisheries, and until this is modified no hope can be entertained of finding any profitable market in that country for Norwegian fish products.

The importation of salt from France has been very limited; of wines and fruits the usual quantities have been imported; of spirits the import has been less than that of last year, which is owing to the change in the tariff of import duties.

No breadstuffs of any kind have been imported from France, except a very trifling quantity of wheat flour.

Great Britain having an abundant supply of fish on her own coasts, furnishes an unimportant market for Norwegian fish products. But during the last year, on account of the partial failure of the English and Scotch fisheries, Norwegian fish products have found a better market than usual in that country. Salmon and lobsters in the market of this city have been purchased by English buyers at high prices. Besides fish products, the exports of this city to Great Britain consists of old rope and iron ore and pyrites. Of the shipments, the latter have been more than usually large. The mining of this mineral in this country is made by British capital, or is under control of British capitalists.

At the present time a mania for prospecting exists in this country. Every mountain is being examined, and sometimes with success. Several mines of iron and pyrites have been sold, and the people cherish the hope that some of the mountains of Norway will yet prove a source of national wealth, and will tend to bring capital into this country. The poor peasant is neglecting his farm, and spending all he possesses in prospecting; and if any one succeeds, he is so reduced in means that he is forced to sell his discoveries for a small pittance.

Steam communication with Hull is a great advantage to this city, and great quantities of English manufactured goods have been imported. Manufacturing and steam navigation being steadily on the increase, the importation of coals becomes heavier every year, particularly in this portion of the country where firewood is becoming scarce. Bar and pig iron are also being imported in large quantities, and, upon the whole, commerce with Great Britain is assuming considerable importance.

Trade with Scotland particularly has the past year been of some importance for fish products, and unusual quantities of herring have been exported to that country owing to the unfavorable result of the Scotch herring fisheries of last spring. Of the imports from Scotland the only article worth mentioning is sail-cloth, of which it had furnished the greater portion used. Some pickled herring have been exported to Ireland, and found an excellent market, and hopes are entertained that this cheap article will in future find there an increasing demand in that country.

The commerce of this city with Hamburg and Altona has, during the last year, been rising in importance, and next to Holland the largest market for cod-liver oil, and for all the skins and furs exported from this city. Bergen having once been a Hanseatic town, established centuries ago commercial connexions of such stability with those cities that even the crisis of 1857 did not in any way shake her confidence. The geographical situation of the railway connexions with central Germany, and the steamship lines making regular weekly trips along the coast of Norway from Hammerfest to Hamburg, have so facilitated transportation that great portions of German manufactured goods are imported from those cities, always making them reliable markets, and the most important exchange market for this city and the whole of Norway.

The Prussian Baltic ports are the most reliable markets for summer herring, and were particularly so the past year, owing to the scarcity of Scotch herring. The greatest portion of the rye imported into Bergen has been from Koningsburg and Stetten.

The direct trade of this city with the United States the past year has been unimportant; a small quantity only of pickled herring and anchovies having been exported direct to the city of Chicago. But the direct trade with that city, which promised so fair in 1862-'63, has been discontinued, but I hope only for the present. The principal cause is that the only articles of export from this city are fish products, and against the importation of these articles into the United States there are many obstacles; but as I consider this trade of importance, I cannot forbear again to urge, so far as the power of the United States

their removal. The law regulating the carrying of passengers, passed by the Norwegian storting in 1863, prohibits pickled herring being carried in vessels conveying passengers to countries outside of Europe, except in double tight casks, and codfish in tight boxes, a regulation which has had the effect of making such shipments of fish impracticable, as it renders the article too high for the American market. It was designed to protect passengers from disease arising from the odor of fish. But in 1863, a distinguished physician of this city, who had taken passage on a vessel bound to Chicago with a load of herring and dried fish, afterwards published an article in the *Christiana Aftenblade*, headed "Leprosy among the Norwegians in America." The object of his going was to ascertain the effect of fish odor upon the health of passengers, and the storting (now in session) it is hoped will change the law. The enactment of a passenger law was much needed; ships often taking a greater number of passengers than could be accommodated, and in several instances of long passages causing great suffering, and inducing ship fever and other maladies. But this was not caused by pickled herring; on the contrary, vessels going up the lakes thus partially loaded with fish products, notwithstanding the long voyages, were generally healthy.

I have before suggested that the high duty on herring and fish products imported into the United States should be reduced. I know of no European country, except Norway, exporting fish to the United States. A little competition has always proved of more advantage to the general result than drawbacks. What benefit would accrue to balance the sacrifice of this trade of Norway? Several American products, such as pork, beef, &c., are imported into Norway duty free, but not with a view to solicit reciprocity. Though the advantage to the United States would be trifling, still, the grain trade of Norway is of importance. The importation of breadstuffs into Norway from foreign countries in the year 1864, (though the harvest of that year was a fair average,) was 5,285,592 bushels, including large quantities of flour; and this trade is on the increase every year. By finding market for Norwegian fish products, a large proportion of the grain trade might be secured to the United States, and with it American hops, pork, and manufactured goods might find profitable markets in Norway. The physical barrier to the agriculture of this country will ever make it necessary to import the greater portion of its breadstuffs.

There is another advantage connected with the direct trade between Norway and the United States, viz., its tendency to encourage emigration to the west, which has been fully and satisfactorily demonstrated by experience in the voyages direct from this city to Chicago. There was an interchange of friendly intercourse between families. Friends visited friends, and returned in the same vessel at a moderate expense, and, satisfied with the benefits derived from emigrating, they sold out their property in this country and emigrated the following spring. Persons, too, residing in the west had an opportunity of sending some of the products of their industry to their friends in Norway.

I have used every influence to encourage direct trade to the United States, and that upon the great lakes of the west it can be made profitable has been sufficiently demonstrated. The increasing wealth of the west, the extraordinary fertility of soil in the Mississippi valley, and the transport of its products, will soon demand the building of a ship canal on the American side, connecting the great inland seas with the waters of the ocean; and then the ports of the lakes will be crowded with foreign shipping.

In view of the foregoing, I think the experiment of remitting, or at least reducing, the duty on fish products is worthy of a fair trial, as government can lose nothing by it.

Breadstuffs the past year have been extraordinarily high in the United States, and fluctuations of exchange have contributed to discourage the direct trade. But since that country has been again favored with an abundant harvest, and peace restored, the obstacles last mentioned will disappear.

## EMIGRATION.

Emigration from this consular district has been as large as could well be expected, considering the opposition which it has to encounter from the public journals.

The number of emigrants embarked for the United States direct during the year, in my consular district, was 2,285, which is 0.33 per cent. of the whole population.

The international fishery exhibition was opened in this city on the 8th of August last, and was closed on September 30, the result of which it is hoped may prove beneficial to the fisheries, and improve the curing of the fish products.

The articles on exhibition were arranged in classes as follows :

*Class A* consisted of mammiferous and lower order of marine animals, subject to commerce, or used as bait, stuffed, or preserved in alcohol. This collection excited particular interest, numbering 179 specimens, contributed by the following countries, viz: Norway, 171; Sweden, 5; Russia, 2; Egypt, 1.

*Class B.*—Pickled fish and parts of fish, numbering 233, contributed by Norway, 158; Sweden, 17; Netherlands, 37; Russia, 20; France, 2; Prussia, 1.

*Class C.*—Salted, smoked, and in other manner preserved fish, numbering 291, contributed by Norway, 244; Sweden, 13; Denmark, 2; Netherlands, 4; Russia, 25; Austria, 1, (herring from the Adriatic;) Italy, 1; United States, 1; Tunis, 1.

*Class D.*—Fish products used in agriculture or manufactures, numbering 132, contributed by Norway, 121; Denmark, 5; Netherlands, 12; Austria, 1.

*Class E.*—Implements used for curing fish products, contributed by Norway, 15; Sweden, 8; Netherlands, 1; France, 1; Russia, 1.

*Class F.*—Models and drawings of buildings and apparatus, wherein and whereby fish products are cured and prepared, numbering 38, contributed by Norway, 29; Netherlands, 5; Russia, 1; Great Britain, 1; Prussia, 2.

*Class G.*—Articles used in preserving fish products, numbering 32, contributed by Norway, 21; France, 2; Russia, 5; Austria, 4.

*Class H.*—Articles used in baling fish products for shipment, numbering 159, contributed by Norway, 119; Netherlands, 28; Sweden, 5; France, 6; Russia, 1.

*Class I.*—Fishing boats, numbering 29, contributed all by Norway.

*Class K.*—Models and drawings of fishing vessels and boats, numbering 65; by Norway, 49; Sweden, 2; Denmark, 1; Netherlands, 3; Great Britain, 11; Russia, 1; France, 2.

*Class L.*—Articles used in furnishing and rigging fishing vessels and boats, numbering 237, contributed by Norway, 91; Sweden, 46; Netherlands, 62; Great Britain, 30; France, 9.

*Class M.*—Materials from which fishing utensils and implements are manufactured, numbering 16, contributed by Norway, 5; Netherlands, 8; Russia, 2.

*Class N.*—Fishing nets and seines, and what belongs thereto; also thread and yarn from which nets and seines are manufactured, numbering 662; whereof Norway contributed 268; Sweden, 128; Denmark, 5; Netherlands, 189; Great Britain, 66; Russia, 19; Prussia, 15.

*Class O.*—Fishing tackle and lines, fishhooks, including all belonging to line fishing, numbering 394, contributed by Norway, 168; Sweden, 92; Netherlands, 20; Great Britain, 44; France, 1; Russia, 2; Bavaria, 64; Hamburg, 2; Spain, 1.

*Class P.*—Implements used in what is termed basket-fishing, numbering 48, contributed by Norway, 20; Sweden, 13; Netherlands, 13; Great Britain, 1; Prussia, 1.

*Class Q.*—All other kinds of fishing implements not included in any of the foregoing classes, numbering 67, contributed by Norway, 22; Sweden, 11; Netherlands, 23; Bavaria, 1.

*Class R.*—Stuffs used for the preservation of fishing implements, numbering 10, contributed by Norway, 5; Netherlands, 3; Great Britain, 1; Russia, 1.

*Class S.*—Artificial fishing bait, also stuffs and materials used in manufacturing the same, numbering 14, contributed by Norway, 9; Prussia, 1; Bavaria, 2; Netherlands, 2.

*Class T.*—Implements and models of implements used in artificial hatching of fish eggs, numbering 8, all from Norway.

*Class U.*—Models of fishing huts, samples of clothing and provisions used in the fisheries, numbering 103, contributed by Norway, 58; Sweden, 18; Netherlands, 9; Great Britain, 13; France, 2; Russia, 5.

*Class V.*—Popular publications respecting the fisheries, numbering 24, contributed by Norway, 8; Sweden, 5; Netherlands, 5; Great Britain, 4; Russia, 2.

*Class X.*—Divers articles, numbering 60, contributed by Norway, 36; Sweden, 5; Netherlands, 11; Great Britain, 3; France, 1; Prussia, 2; Bavaria, 2; Russia, 1.

#### RECAPITULATION.

Number of articles contributed by each country :

Norway.....	1, 664	Bavaria.....	69
Sweden.....	368	Hamburg.....	2
Denmark.....	13	Austria.....	7
Netherlands.....	435	Spain.....	1
Great Britain.....	174	Italy.....	1
France.....	24	United States.....	1
Russia.....	83	Egypt.....	1
Prussia.....	28	Tunis.....	1

Making the total number of articles on exhibition 2,872. The judges for the occasion consisted of 32 persons, and of the following nationalities, viz: Norwegians, 30; Swedes, 1; British, 1.

The prize medals of bronze and honorable mention were awarded in the following order, viz: For all kinds of implements used for fishing and curing of fish products, 11 prize medals were distributed to the following countries, viz: to Norway, 6; Sweden, 4; Netherlands, 1. Number of honorable mentions, to Norway, 16; Sweden, 7; Netherlands, 3; Great Britain, 1.

The number of prize medals awarded for models and drawings of vessels and boats was 1—to Netherlands. Honorable mention for same, 6—all awarded to Norway.

The number of prize medals awarded for hand-work and manufactured articles was 6, distributed as follows: to Norway, 2; Great Britain. (Scotland,) 2; Netherlands, 1; France, 1; and honorable mentions for same number 21, awarded to Norway, 15; Sweden, 3; Netherlands, 2; France, 1; Great Britain, 9, (Scotland 4, England 5;) Prussia, 1.

*Class 2.*—The number of prize medals awarded for all kinds of dried fish were 6; distributed to Norway, 5; Sweden, 1; and number of honorable mentions for the same 9, awarded as follows: to Norway, 8; United States 1.

For salted and smoked herring and other fish, including all kinds of fish products prepared for human food, 17 prizes were awarded. To Norway, 14; Sweden, 1; Netherlands, 2; and honorable mentions awarded for the same were 33—to Norway, 25; Sweden, 4; Netherlands, 1; Russia, 2; Italy, 1.

For cod-liver oil, spawn, and articles used for the preservation of fish products, natural and artificial bait, all kinds of fish products used in agriculture and manufactures, the prize medals were 7. Distributed to Norway, 5; Sweden, 2; and number of honorable mentions for same were 18; all awarded to Norway.

For special selections the prize medals awarded were 5. To Norway, 2;



Sweden, 2; Great Britain, (Ireland,) 1; and number of honorable mentions for the same were 4. Distributed to Norway, 1; Sweden, 3.

For models of fishing huts, samples of clothing, provisions, &c., also for popular publications on the subject of fisheries, the number of medals awarded were 4. Distributed to Norway, 1; Sweden, 1; Russia, 1; France, 1; and number of honorable mentions for same were 8. Awarded to Norway, 4; Sweden, 1; Netherlands, 2; France, 1.

#### RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of prize medals were 58, and of honorable mentions 136, distributed as follows: To Norway, 37 prize medals, 93 honorable mentions; Sweden, 8 prize medals, 18 honorable mentions; Netherlands, 5 prize medals, 8 honorable mentions; Great Britain, 3 prize medals, (viz., Scotland 2 and Ireland 1,) 6 honorable mentions (to England;) France, 2 prize medals, 3 honorable mentions; Russia, 1 honorable mention; Italy, 1 honorable mention; United States, 1 honorable mention.

#### THE HARVEST OF 1865.

There are no official statistics respecting the harvest of this year, but sufficiently reliable data might be gathered from the statements of the public journals. In the south and eastern portions of the country not more than half crops have been gathered; owing to the cold spring the first blossoms were destroyed and the supply of fruit was limited. The potato crop, though in the south it promised fair, was much injured by the rot, which this year has spread more or less over the country, and it is anticipated that more than half the potatoes used in the country will have to be imported, and several cargoes have already arrived from Lubeck, and are retailing in this city and vicinity at high prices. In several districts of north Bergen and Drontheim the crops were totally destroyed by the unusually early and heavy frosts of August, and the importation of breadstuffs in the coming year is expected to be larger than for several preceding ones.

The crop of hay appears to have been more than an average, owing to the dry and pleasant weather in the fall. No epidemic or contagious disease among cattle or sheep has made its appearance in this country.

*Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of exports from Bergen during the year ended September 30, 1865.*

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Anchors.....rigs.....	450	.....
Boats.....specie dollars.....	.....	\$487 00
Books.....do.....	.....	2,918 00
Bone.....tons.....	1,000 <sup>13</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	.....
Bread.....pounds.....	2,000	.....
Calfskins.....do.....	67,387	.....
Codfish.....tons.....	5,555 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	.....
Codliver oil.....gallons.....	1,046,837	.....
Dried fish.....tons.....	7,614	.....
Galvanized copper.....pounds.....	250,400	.....
Spring herring.....barrels.....	193,500	.....
Summer herring.....do.....	122,204	.....
Pyrites.....tons.....	198	.....
Spawn.....barrels.....	24,581	.....
Iron ore.....tons.....	417 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	.....

*Statement showing the description and quantity of the principal articles exported from Bergen during the year ended September 30, 1865, with the names of the countries whither shipped.*

Destination.	Spring herring.	Summer herring.	Dried fish.	Codfish.	Spawn.	Cod-liver oil.	Salt.	Bone.	Calf and sheep skins.	Pyrites.	Ore, iron.
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Tons.	Tons.	Bbls.	Galls.	Bbls.	Tons.	Lbs.		Tons.
Sweden.....	52,600	25,554½	1,446	.....	.....	24,839	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark.....	2,323½	13,815½	221.50	.....	.....	9,075	320	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prussia.....	19,721	43,037	417.50	.....	.....	5,490	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia.....	79,949½	3,623½	.....	1.33	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Finland.....	1,966	41½	218.86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hanover.....	.....	94½	8.33	.....	.....	10,380	.....	620.15	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg.....	1,812	7,690	37.30	2.48	.....	64,076	.....	.....	38,283	.....	.....
Netherlands.....	4,745½	1,457½	1,607.16	111.02	.....	848,532	.....	.....	29,102	250,400	.....
Belgium.....	482	.....	793.02	2.39	.....	40,635	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France.....	.....	.....	145.47	.....	94,578	6,705	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain.....	.....	.....	548.47	4,760.01	3	25,455	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portugal.....	.....	.....	1,758	22.50	.....	1,290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Great Britain—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
England.....	3,300	482	45.92	5.56	.....	5,640	.....	620.15	.....	1892.90	97.59
Scotland.....	3,494	2,728	.....	.....	.....	6,130	.....	360.33	.....	.....	390
Ireland.....	2,490	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
China and New Zealand.....	.....	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	249	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	173,283½	98,618½	7,347.67	4,966.41	94,581	1,046,857	562	1,620.63	67,385	.....	417.59

\* Pounds of galvanized copper.

† Tons of pyrites.

*Statement showing the averaging wholesale price of the principal articles of export from Bergen during the year ended September 30, 1865, and the export duty for which price is stated.*

Description.	Average wholesale price.	Export duty.	Remarks.
Anchovies.....per $\frac{1}{2}$ barrel..	\$0 20	\$0 00 $\frac{1}{2}$	} First quality and medium, 1 barrel, 29 gallons.
Cod-liver oil, first quality...per barrel..	26 00	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Do.....second do.....do.....	20 00	-----	
Do.....third do.....do.....	17 16	-----	
Codfish.....per 40 pounds..	1 50	$\frac{1}{4}$	
Dried fish.....do.....	1 12	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Herring, pickled, spring...per barrel..	3 75	1	
Do.....do.....summer.....do.....	4 50	1	
Spawn.....	6 75	5	
Calfskins, dried.....per pound..	32	Free.	
Sheepskins do.....do.....	15	Free.	
Pyrites.....per ton..	5 30	Free. ....	Under contract for England.

*Statement showing the description and quantity of imports into Bergen during the year ended September 30, 1865.*

Description.	Quantity.	Description.	Quantity.
Beef, salted.....lbs.	18,452	China and crockery ware..lbs.	143,863
Bread.....lbs.	2,727	Hides, dried.....lbs.	176,426
Bricks and tiles.....	1,277,581	green.....lbs.	670,770
Butter.....lbs.	59,131	manufactured.....lbs.	17,769
Coffee.....lbs.	890,405	Hoofs.....	1,194,509
Cheese.....lbs.	47,925	Hops.....lbs.	57,571
Chicory.....lbs.	58,205	Indigo.....lbs.	1,405
Candles, stearine.....lbs.	14,021	Liquors and spirits.....lbs.	441,517
tallow.....lbs.	2,294	Metals—iron, pig.....tons.	781 $\frac{1}{2}$
Coals and cinders.....tons.	42,388	bar.....tons.	274,80
Cotton.....lbs.	144,727	nails.....lbs.	18,040
Corkwood.....lbs.	208,254	sheet-iron.....lbs.	105,867
Cotton yarn.....lbs.	27,800	polished iron.....lbs.	55,025
manufactured.....lbs.	117,718	manufact'd iron.....lbs.	256,796
Cordage, hemp.....lbs.	4,754	Cutlery.....lbs.	2,707
Dye wood.....lbs.	207,064	Cannon carriages.....tons.	325
Flax and hemp.....lbs.	2,682,173	Ship anchors and chains..tons.	191
yarn.....lbs.	186,593	Chains, small.....lbs.	38,870
manufactured.....lbs.	361,532	Machinery.....	*16,784
Flour, wheat.....lbs.	131,860	Steel.....	94,894
rye.....lbs.	19,140	Copper, brass, and nickle,	
oats.....lbs.	1,480	manufactured.....lbs.	116,950
Feathers and down.....lbs.	12,166	Copper, sheet, &c.....lbs.	15,659
Fruit—raisins.....lbs.	57,303	Lead, pigs and bars.....lbs.	472,358
dried apples, &c.....lbs.	11,121	in other forms.....lbs.	14,400
apples, &c.....lbs.	13,460	Tin.....lbs.	101,733
Glassware.....lbs.	24,731	Oil, olive.....	18,131
Grain—wheat.....bush.	51,651	castor.....	390
rye.....bush.	941,562	ethereal.....	96,543
barley.....bush.	883,635	linseed, hemp, rape, and	
oats.....bush.	2,257	whale.....	336,938
peas.....bush.	15,458	Paper, writing and printing...	165,701
grits.....bush.	13,225	books.....	*2,960

\* Value in specie dollars.

## Statement—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Description.	Quantity.
Pepper and spices.....lbs.	12,790	Tar, Swedish.....barrels.	1,492
Pork, pickled and smoked...lbs.	168,100	Timber, lumber, &c.....	*30,110
Potatoes.....bush.	48,000	Tobacco, cigars, &c.....lbs.	664,257
Rice.....lbs.	254,208	Vinegar.....lbs.	16,588
Silk.....lbs.	4,963	Sulphuric acid.....lbs.	8,439
Soap.....lbs.	37,961	Wine, in casks.....galls.	214,620
Sugar, sirup and molasses...lbs.	2,048,671	in bottles.....galls.	300
Staves.....	980,169	Wool.....lbs.	470,363
Salt.....tons.	40,811	yarn.....	27,582
Tallow.....lbs.	1,180	manufactured.....	141,682
Tea.....lbs.	12,503		

\* Value in specie dollars.

*Statement showing the average wholesale market price during the year ended September 30, 1865, of the principal articles usually imported into Bergen from the United States, with the import duty on the given quantity of each article.*

Description.	Average wholesale price.	Duty.	Remarks.
Alcohol, (from 85 to 88 per ct.)..per pound..	\$0 25	\$0 12	For every $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. strength over 88, add 1 ct. per pound.
Axes.....per dozen..	12 50	1	Per pound.
Barley.....per bushel..	99	4	On bushel of 52 pounds.
Beef, salted.....per barrel..	12 00	Free.	
Brooms.....per dozen..	4 25	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Per pound.
Butter, firkin.....per pound..	20	1	
Cheese.....per pound..	16	1	
Corn, (Indian,) shelled.....per bushel..	-----	4	None in market.
Cotton, (Mobile middling)....per pound..	80	Free.	Fluctuating.
Dried fruit—apples.....per pound..	15	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	From Hamburg, apparently
pears and peaches..per pound..	18	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	American.
Flour, (wheat,) No. 1....per 100 pounds..	5 00	80	America via Hamburg.
No. 2....per 100 pounds..	4 65	-----	
No. 3....per 100 pounds..	3 80	-----	From Denmark and Prussia.
rye.....	2 67	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Hides, dried.....per pound..	27	$\frac{1}{2}$	
green, salted.....per pound..	14	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Hams, smoked.....per pound..	16	1	
Lard.....per pound..	11	1	
Honey.....per pound..	20	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Small importations.
Hops.....per pound..	40	-----	
Manila rope.....per pound..	15	1	Small importations.
Molasses, common.....per pound..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	
sirup.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	
Logwood, Campeachy, (logs)..per pound..	3	Free.	Small quantities in market.
St. Domingo.....per pound..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	
extract.....per pound..	17	3	
Oats.....per bushel..	59	3	Of 32 pounds.
Petroleum, refined.....per gallon..	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Per pound.
Pork, mess.....per barrel..	16 82	Free.	Small quantity of American
prime.....per barrel..	14 00	-----	in market.
Quercitron bark.....per pound..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	

*Average price of articles usually exported from United States.*

Description.	Average wholesale price.	Duty.	Remarks.
Rice, 1st quality.....per pound..	\$0 10	\$0 1½	Very scarce.
Rye, (56 pounds).....per bushel..	1 04	3½	Very fluctuating.
Soap, common brown.....per pound..	13	1½	Usually Russian.
Sperm candles, 1st quality.....per pound..	60	4	Small demand.
Stearine candles.....per pound..	24	3½	
Staves, (oak barrel).....per 120 feet..	2 15	22½	Mostly from Sweden.
Rosin.....per pound..	24	1	
Wheat, (bushel of 60 pounds).....	37	11½	
White lead, in oil.....per 100 pounds..	8 50	1 06	
dry.....per 100 pounds..	8 12½	1 06	

To the import duty should be added 2 per cent., which is paid into the harbor fund for the building and maintaining a breakwater in the harbor of Bergen.

There have been no changes in the commercial system of Norway the present year, excepting the reduction of import duties, stipulated in the treaty with France. A further reduction of duty under treaty stipulations will be made; a new tariff to take the place of the one now existing, but which expires the 1st April, 1866.

*Statement showing the kinds and qualities of breadstuff imported into Bergen during the year ended September 30, 1865, with the name of the country.*

Countries.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Malt.	Grit.	Peas.	Wheat flour.	Rye flour.
	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Sweden.....	8,512	319,790	298,192	2,158	4,930	189	1,164	.....	.....
Prussia.....	20,611	416,110	103,542	.....	4,720	256	11,850	120,500	.....
Denmark.....	22,528	35,536	471,380	104	.....	12,780	2,444	11,328	19,128
Russia.....	.....	170,126	10,521	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	51,651	941,562	883,831	2,662	9,650	13,225	15,458	131,828	19,128

*Statement showing the nationality, number, and tonnage of foreign vessels entered and cleared the port of Bergen during the year ended September 30, 1865*

Nationality.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Swedish.....	163	8,938.5	166	9,054.5
Danish.....	83	5,684	84	5,698
Russian.....	6	773.3	6	773.3
British.....	7	964	7	964
French.....	18	1,788.4	17	1,758.4
Spanish.....	31	5,865.8	31	5,865.8
Netherlands.....	92	10,880.3	96	10,673
Belgian.....	14	2,995	16	3,060
German—Hamburg.....	1	360.8	1	360.8
Schleswig Holstein.....	34	5,725.8	33	5,695
Prussian.....	29	2,538.3	30	2,562
Total.....	478	46,514.2	487	46,465

The commercial navy of Bergen on the 30th of September, 1865, consisted of 928 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 51,806 tons, navigated by 3,335 sailors.

There are a great number of vessels under ten tons not included, also all vessels not registered for foreign trade, numbering 440, carrying in the aggregate 102,080 barrels of fish, most of them belonging in county districts of Bergen.

*Statement showing the number and tonnage of vessels cleared from the port of Bergen for foreign countries during the year ended September 30, 1865.*

NORWEGIAN.				FOREIGN.				Total.	
With cargoes.		In ballast.		With cargoes.		In ballast.			
No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
318	56,429	86	8,653	467	39,291	22	1,479	902	105,852

*Statement showing the number and tonnage of vessels entered the port of Bergen from foreign countries during the year ended September 30, 1865.*

NORWEGIAN.				FOREIGN.				Total.	
With cargoes.		In ballast.		With cargoes.		In ballast.			
No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
504	89,210.5	18	7,308.8	435	34,549	43	6,239.6	1,000	137,306.9

Number of vessels built during the year was three, of 1,949 tons.

Number of vessels purchased in foreign countries was one, of 519 tons.

Number of vessels wrecked during the year was three, of 609 tons.

*Classification of the commercial marine of Bergen.*

Class.	No.	Tons.	Sailors.
From 10 to 20 tons.....	68	971	136
From 20 to 50 tons.....	485	15,160	1,755
From 50 to 130 tons.....	96	7,088	524
From 130 to 260 tons.....	32	5,723	285
From 260 to 520 tons.....	32	11,956	392
Of 520 tons and over.....	15	10,962	244

STAVANGER—T. FALK, *Consular Agent.*

*Statement showing the description and quantity of imports at Stavanger for the year ended December 31, 1865.*

Description.	Quantity.	Description.	Quantity.
Cotton yarn, undyed ..... lbs.	2, 814½	Cloth, linen, bleached ..... lbs.	6, 572½
dyed ..... lbs.	750½	unbleached ..... lbs.	4, 678½
cloth, pressed ..... lbs.	18, 318½	Sail-cloth ..... lbs.	155, 116
dyed ..... lbs.	9, 241½	Rope, tarred ..... lbs.	71, 730
bleached ..... lbs.	11, 783½	untarred ..... lbs.	9, 911
unbleached ..... lbs.	20, 715	Tools of metal ..... lbs.	18, 933½
Brandy ..... lbs.	30, 098	Fire-tongs, hinges, &c. .... lbs.	6, 683½
Indigo and cochineal ..... lbs.	5, 606½	Other iron goods ..... lbs.	43, 414
Red lead, ground ..... lbs.	12, 850	Bolt iron ..... shft.	672½
Feathers ..... lbs.	11, 589½	Anchors and chains ..... shft.	802
Raisins ..... lbs.	83, 454	Tinned iron ..... lbs.	1, 277½
Glass bottles ..... lbs.	7, 463½	Yellow metal ..... lbs.	4, 609½
Other glass goods ..... lbs.	2, 561	Sheathing nails ..... lbs.	1, 477½
Cabbages ..... no.	23, 376	Oil ..... lbs.	83, 331½
Hemp and flax ..... lbs.	759, 662½	Paper ..... lbs.	44, 747
Hops ..... lbs.	16, 799	Rice ..... lbs.	106, 644
Tiles ..... no.	287, 981	Salt ..... barrels.	208, 793½
Potters' goods ..... lbs.	75, 888	Silk goods ..... lbs.	1, 058½
Coffee ..... lbs.	435, 825½	Hides, salted ..... lbs.	2, 831
Corkwood ..... lbs.	144, 383	dry ..... lbs.	69, 495
Barley ..... barrels.	25, 894½	Butter ..... lbs.	8, 259½
Rye ..... barrels.	70, 773½	Coals ..... tons.	73, 075
Peas ..... barrels.	1, 865	Sugar ..... lbs.	146, 673
Wheat ..... barrels.	1, 767½	Havana ..... lbs.	216, 529
Malt ..... barrels.	1, 051½	Molasses ..... lbs.	188, 809
Wheat flour ..... lasts.	20, 821½	Soap ..... lbs.	13, 228
Linen yarn, undyed ..... lbs.	34, 937½	Tea ..... lbs.	4, 009½
dyed ..... lbs.	6, 115	Tar ..... barrels.	1, 596½
Clock ..... lbs.	2, 356	Tobacco ..... lbs.	4, 532
Woollen yarn ..... lbs.	3, 016½	Cigars ..... lbs.	2, 499½
knitting goods ..... lbs.	57, 590	Staves ..... no.	5, 386, 592
Wine, in casks ..... lbs.	713, 398½	Buttons ..... no.	1, 686, 224
in bottles ..... lbs.	1, 490	Hoops ..... no.	6, 305, 372
Mackerel ..... lbs.	36, 839	Bones ..... lbs.	128, 000
Salmon ..... lbs.	1, 864	Do ..... commerce lasts.	22½
Herring ..... lbs.	255, 111½	Old rope ..... lbs.	78, 515
Lobsters ..... no.	370, 330	Do ..... lbs.	12, 909
Anchovies ..... barrels.	273	Copper ore ..... tons.	100
Seal oil ..... barrels.	67½	Calfskins ..... lbs.	11, 196
Cloth, linen, dyed ..... lbs.	4, 215½		

*Statement showing the nationality, number, and tonnage, (in commerce lasts.) and description of cargo of vessels arrived at and departed from Stavanger during the year 1865.*

## ARRIVALS.

Nationality.	Number.	WITH CARGO.	Number.	IN BALLAST.	Description of cargo.
		Commerce lasts.		Commerce lasts.	
Norwegian .....	378	19,357½	54	2,245	Grain, salt, coals, tiles, staves, hops, timber, and sundries.
Swedish .....	23	380	.....	.....	Staves, grain, butter, cheese, &c., tiles, and hops.
Danish .....	13	187½	.....	.....	
Netherlands .....	3	183½	.....	.....	
British .....	.....	.....	34	621½	

## DEPARTURES.

Norwegian .....	467	12,982½	113	13,672½	Herring, fish, bones, old rope, oysters, seal oil, copper ore, and emigrants.
Swedish .....	18	280½	.....	.....	Herring, fish, and salt.
Danish .....	4	50	.....	.....	
Netherlands .....	1	67	1	54½	
British .....	34	621½	.....	.....	Do.
Total.....	524	14,001½	114	13,727	Lobsters and herrings.



# RUSSIA.

Statement showing the description and quantity of the exports in American and foreign vessels from St. Petersburg to the United States in 1865.

Number of vessels.	For—	Tonnage.	Sheet iron.	Clean hemp.	Flax.	Flax tow.	Cordage.	Junk.	Rags.	Oakum.	Bristles.	Horse-hair.	Red leather.	Crash.	Diapers.	Sail-cloth.	Ravens duck.	Mats.	Deals.
American.	Foreign.		Pounds.											Arshs.		Piec.			St. Dz.
3	.....	1,490	15,950	16,216	....	4,451	8,124	18,621	3,150	1,050	120	.....	199	150,000	11,086	500	....	4,300	.....
3	New York.	1,244	8,558	21,313	....	.....	7,049	2,888	2,169	.....	649	.....	643	1,836,000	11,100	1,330	810	12,800	.....
.....	.....	2,738	24,510	37,529	....	4,451	15,173	21,509	5,319	1,050	769	643	199	1,886,000	22,186	1,830	810	17,100	.....
5	Boston.	1,182	3,650	25,849	317	3,155	3,255	.....	.....	.....	898	.....	64	855,000	21,000	.....	.....	2,460	.....
2	New York.	518	.....	6,093	.....	.....	1,484	.....	7,556	.....	.....	1,200	.....	575,000	.....	.....	.....	1,700	.....
6	Tot to U.S.	4,438	28,160	69,471	317	7,606	19,912	21,509	12,875	1,050	1,597	1,843	263	3,316,000	43,186	1,830	810	21,260	.....
2	London.	814	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Total.	5,252	28,160	69,471	317	7,606	19,912	21,509	12,875	1,050	1,597	1,843	263	3,316,000	43,186	1,830	810	21,260	2,905

For Boston, 18 cases and 2 cases lamps re-exported, 15 pounds madder, and 1 case and 2 parcels sundries.  
For New York, 3 pounds kazan soap and 21 packages sundries.

*Statement showing the description and quantity of the imports in American and foreign vessels from the United States to St. Petersburg in 1865.*

(Compiled from official sources.)

Number of vessels.	Where from.		Tonnage.	Logwood.	Sugar.	Quercitron bark.	Sarsaparilla.	Cotton.	Logwood extract.	Vegetables.	Glass and lamp-ware.	Sewing machines.	Weighing machines.	Agricultural implements.	Quercitron extract.	Petroleum.	Rosin.	Quicksilver.	Wooden ware.	Hardware.	Wooden pegs.
	American.	Foreign.																			
4	.....	Boston .....	2,008	Pounds. 28,708	3,214	504	1,889	.....	Cases. 250	25	9	432	.....	.....	.....	Bbls. 6,708	Bbls. .....	.....	.....	.....	Piec. 4
2	.....	New York .....	730	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,947	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	Philadelphia .....	814	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,064	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	New Orleans .....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	.....	.....	3,702	28,708	3,214	504	1,889	4,500	250	25	23	432	29	.....	.....	13,739	.....	.....	18	4	.....
.....	.....	New York .....	4,178	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	8	150	25,784	500	600	.....	.....	3,000
7	.....	Philadelphia .....	2,512	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,609	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	23	Total .....	10,392	28,708	3,214	504	1,889	4,500	5,250	25	40	432	29	8	150	56,132	500	600	18	4	3,000

ODESSA—TIMOTHY C. SMITH, *Consul*.

NOVEMBER 11, 1865.

I enclose herewith a statement of the trade of Odessa for the year ended September 30, 1865. The value of the principal articles imported and exported is given with their totals for the year.

The whole amount of imports was 14,000,000 rubles, or three millions more than last year, and the amount of exports 38,000,000 rubles, or five millions more than last year.

The increase of imports occurred principally in the following articles, viz: tea, coffee, oil, fruit, coals, and manufactured cotton goods, silk and wool. The increase in tea imported this year over that of last is 143,000 rubles; coffee, 140,000 rubles; oil, 500,000; paint, 100,000; coals, 500,000; manufactured cotton goods, silk, and wool, 200,000.

With the exception of oil and coals, I know of no especial reason except the growing wants of the inhabitants for this large increase of imports. The extra coals, perhaps, have been imported to meet the demand of the new gas-works, and for the use of the railway. The oil was imported, probably, in part for the same purposes, but mostly because petroleum has become an article in general use for lights. Tea was imported during the year to the value of 643,000 rubles; coffee, 522,000; oil, 1,213; spirits and wines, 219,000; fruits, 919,000; tobacco, 618,000; dyestuffs, 99,000; cotton and cotton yarn, 156,000; iron, 488,000; cotton fabrics, 278,000; silk goods, 300,000; woollens, 407,000; linens, 155,000; coals, 1,049,000; machines and implements, 544,000. Of the latter articles a large share was for agricultural purposes, and partly of American manufacture.

The increase in value of exports, for the most part, consists in wheat, rye, oats, linseed, and wool. Of wheat, above 2,000,000 of rubles in value was exported this year more than last; of oats, to the value of 300,000 rubles more; of rye, 150,000; of wool, 350,000; of linseed, 1,700,000; of corn, there were 800,000 rubles in value less; and in flour, 400,000.

The increase in exports occurred partly in consequence of the large quantity stored at Odessa during the last winter, and partly in consequence of the improved market for grain in western Europe, and partly on account of increased production.

The grain crop in southern Russia has been very good the past season, especially in quantity. The increase under the name of linseed is in part owing to the large cultivation of colza, which is becoming an important and profitable crop in Russia. This seed, colza, closely resembles rape-seed, and is sold, like that and linseed, for making oil. It is said to yield a quarter more in quantity, and commands a corresponding price.

Wheat was exported during the year to the value of 18,000,000 rubles; rye, 177,000; oats, 565,000; peas, 194,000 rubles; barley, 625,000; flour, 504,000; Indian corn, 1,709,000; tallow, 866,000; linseed, 3,467,000; wool, 7,992,000; hides, 95,000; leather, 14,000; cordage, 218,000; beans, 19,000.

The carrying trade of this port was done for several years past by Italian, Austrian, British, and Russian vessels, and the relative proportion in the order named. The countries with which this trade was principally carried on shared in the following order: Great Britain, France, Italy, and Germany. Thirty-five invoices of goods for the United States, to the value of 700,000 rubles, were certified at this consulate during the year. Steamers are gradually taking the place of sailing vessels in the commerce of Odessa. There are now regular lines of British steamers plying between this port and London; Austrian steamers between this and Trieste, and Russian steamers to and from London, Marseilles, Constantinople, Alexandria, Galatz, and all ports in the Black sea and sea of

Azoff. I would respectfully repeat a suggestion heretofore made, that, in my opinion, the commercial interests of the United States would be benefited by the establishment of a line of steamers between New York and Odessa, stopping at some of the intermediate ports, as Madeira, Malaga, Marseilles, Messina, Malta, Alexandria, Smyrna, and Constantinople. More especially would such a line benefit our commerce and enrich the stockholders after the opening of the Suez canal and the highway between the sea of Azoff and central and eastern Asia, by the way of the Don and the Volga, and the railway or canal connexions therewith. The first of these enterprises, the Suez canal, is, without doubt, soon to be completed, and the second, perhaps, at no very distant day.

During the year the railroad towards Kiev and Moscow, so important to the commerce of Odessa, has been extended one hundred and eighty versts, and is in running order that distance to Balta, on the frontier of Podolia. The branch road towards the Gallatian (Austrian) frontier has also been completed as far as Tyraspal, and in a few years it is expected it will be continued to Lemberg to connect with the European net-work of railways. An important fact with regard to these railroads is their extreme cheapness. They have double tracks, wide gauge, smooth running roads, and have been constructed across the steppe, where all the wood, water, stone, and other materials, as well as provisions of all kinds, have had to be transported. Yet the engines, and cars, and station-houses—in fact, the road and everything appertaining to it of every description—I am informed, does not exceed in cost an average of \$25,000 per mile.

The petroleum companies, which a year ago were prosecuting their enterprises with energy, are still at work near the Bosphorus or straits of Yenckali, but are not yet entirely successful. The prospect, perhaps, is less favorable for complete success than it was a year ago.

The number of Americans in this country, and the variety of American productions, is probably increasing.

There are several American families established here, and in many shops articles of American production are offered for sale, superior to the like productions of other countries, as in fact they generally are; and it is a good recommendation of an article to say that it is of American production. Lamps of American manufacture, sewing-machines, reaping-machines, clocks, India-rubber goods, oil-cloths, codfish, rice, starch, maizena, are some of the articles which I now recollect seeing for sale here. It would be a good speculation to open here an exclusively American store, in which to contain only articles of American production.

I enclose herewith a table showing the number of ships of different nations cleared from Odessa during the year, and their destination.

*Statement showing the description and value, in rubles, of imports into and exports from Odessa during the year ended September 30, 1865.*

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
Description.	Value.	Description.	Value.
	<i>Rubles.</i>		<i>Rubles.</i>
Coffee.....	522, 131	Rye.....	177, 101
Sugar, (incomplete).....	354	Wheat.....	18, 360, 000
Oil.....	1, 253, 210	Peas.....	194, 318
Spirits and wine.....	219, 000	Oats.....	565, 420
Fruits.....	919, 108	Barley.....	642, 900
Tobacco.....	681, 000	Flour and meal.....	504, 000
Cotton and cotton yarn.....	156, 308	Corn.....	1, 709, 200
Dyes.....	99, 000	Rape and linseed.....	3, 467, 000
Iron.....	488, 000	Tallow.....	866, 190
Pewter and lead.....	126, 000	Wool.....	7, 992, 000
Silk and wool.....	23, 000	Hides.....	95, 000
Cotton goods.....	278, 000	Leather, (incomplete).....	14, 200
Silk goods.....	300, 000	Iron, (incomplete).....	2, 595
Woolen goods.....	407, 000	Cables and cordage.....	218, 304
Linen goods.....	155, 000	Flax and linen, (incomplete).....	12, 014
Coals.....	1, 049, 000	Wood.....	33, 123
Machines and models.....	544, 000	Bones and furs.....	41, 970
Sundries.....	261, 000	Beans.....	19, 556
Tea.....	643, 000	Sundries.....	3, 503, 660
Money.....	1, 444, 000	Money.....	218, 000
Total value of imports.....	9, 568, 111	Total value of exports.....	38, 636, 507

*Statement showing the number and nationality of vessels cleared from Odessa during the year ended September 30, 1865.*

Austrian.....	316
Belgian.....	7
German—	
Bremen.....	1
Mechlenberg.....	53
Prussian.....	37
British.....	190
French.....	33
Greek.....	75
Italian.....	418
Norwegian.....	41
Portuguese.....	3
Russian.....	244
Turkish.....	25
Waldo-Wallachian.....	2
	<u>1, 445</u>



*Statement showing the description, quantity, minimum and maximum prices and value of exports from Taganrog, Marioupal, and Berdiansk, during the year 1865.*

## TAGANROG.

Description.	Quantity.	Minimum price.		Maximum price.		Total value.
		F.	C.	F.	C.	
Grain ..... chetwerts ..	1,344,173	24	00	39	00	40,325,190
Linseed ..... do ..	131,632	44	00	50	00	6,975,072
Rye ..... do ..	2,092	18	00	21	00	41,840
Oats ..... do ..	25,736	10	00	12	00	283,096
Barley ..... do ..	16,992	14	00	18	00	271,872
Wild colza, (colewort) ..... do ..	37,302	22	00	26	00	895,248
Flour ..... do ..	2,992	40	00	60	00	131,824
Yemba fish ..... poods ..	9,712	62	00	68	00	621,824
Red fish ..... do ..	27,351	10	00	12	00	300,861
Butter ..... do ..	78,394	31	00	34	00	2,587,002
Tallow ..... do ..	221,358	14	60	18	00	3,541,728
Wool ..... do ..	152,102	36	00	39	20	5,779,876
Oil, (sunflower) ..... do ..	3,110			20	00	62,200
Tobacco ..... do ..	16,623	34	00	42	00	631,674
Hides ..... do ..	1,706	16	00	20	00	34,120
tanned ..... do ..	666			40	00	26,640
Bar iron ..... do ..	13,520			8	00	108,160
Cordage ..... do ..	1,325	14	00	18	00	21,200
Rags ..... do ..	11,126			4	00	44,504
Matting ..... do ..	87,830			80		70,264
Sundries ..... do ..						493,453
Total in francs .....						63,247,648

## MARIOUPAL.

		F.		F.		Francs.
		C.		C.		
Grain ..... chetwerts ..	397,215	28	00	36	00	11,674,505
Linseed ..... do ..	31,069	46	00	52	00	1,541,035
Ravison ..... do ..	29,790	17	00	22	00	582,282
Oats ..... do ..	1,689	18	00	20	00	32,429
Barley ..... do ..	1,176	14	00	15	00	16,945
Tallow ..... do ..	6,057	15	00	17	00	96,924
Hides ..... do ..	1,250	28	00	30	00	38,720
Cocoons ..... do ..	61			193	00	11,784
Wool ..... do ..				16	00	94,192
Total in francs .....						14,088,816

## BERDIANSK.

		F.		F.		Francs.
		C.		C.		
Grain ..... do ..	495,102	24	00	40	00	15,843,264
Linseed ..... do ..	17,711	38	00	56	00	832,417
Rye ..... do ..	910	18	00	20	00	17,290
Ravison ..... do ..	4,830	17	00	28	00	108,375
Tallow ..... do ..	51,206	14	00	18	00	819,296
Butter ..... do ..	584	26	00	28	00	15,768
Hides ..... do ..	1,794	30	00	40	00	62,790
Wool ..... do ..	752	16	00	18	00	12,784
Total in francs .....						17,711,984

*Statement showing the nationality, number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared from Taganrog, Marioupal and Berdiansk during the year 1865.*

Nationality.	TAGANROG.		MARIOUPAL.		BERDIANSK.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American.....	1	336	.....	.....	.....	.....
British.....	129	38, 187	11	3, 147	18	5, 650
Austrian.....	21	6, 596	20	7, 609	15	4, 650
Belgian.....	1	622	.....	.....	.....	.....
French.....	39	7, 612	10	1, 912	4	828
Grecian.....	247	54, 022	9	2, 546	18	4, 800
Italian.....	183	49, 825	90	25, 521	134	39, 400
Norwegian.....	29	11, 406	2	572	3	1, 088
German—Bremen.....	1	348	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mecklenburg.....	22	6, 026	2	712	1	260
Prussian.....	9	3, 302	1	233	.....	.....
Russian.....	48	8, 608	27	10, 004	13	3, 759
Turkish.....	30	1, 900	1	19	6	422
Total.....	760	188, 880	173	52, 275	212	60, 857

HELSINGFORS—R. FRENCKELL, *Consul*.

NOVEMBER 28, 1865.

As Russia, in consequence of the latest Oriental or Crimean war, felt the necessity of suspending the payment in silver of her circulating bank notes, their value began to sink in a rapid manner. The Finnish government apprehending the danger to Finland of so great financial evil, made strenuous efforts to separate the Finnish monetary system from that of Russia. By an imperial ordinance of April 4, 1860, the mark divided into 100 *penni* was declared a legal tender in Finland, and its intrinsic value fixed at one solotink of  $5\frac{1}{4}$  *doli* of fine silver. But this did not prevent the circulation of Russian paper money in Finland, at the rate of four marks for one ruble; hence the redemption in silver of the mark notes was not practicable, inasmuch as the mark notes would have been bought up by the holders of Russian notes and converted into silver, the specie taken to Russia, thus realizing a profit of 20 per cent. The stock of specie in Finland would not have been sufficient for the redemption of the Russian notes, 650 millions of rubles of which were in circulation. To prevent the Russian notes from being a legal tender in Finland was a difficult task, considering its political relations with Russia. The head of the financial department of Finland succeeded in effecting this object, and an imperial ordinance, dated November 13, ordained that *silver coin should be the only legal tender in Finland*. Consequently, bank notes ceased to be a legal tender. The consequence was, that the Russian ruble note, which previous to the 13th of November had been equal to four Finnish marks, fell to three marks and 20 *penni*, at the same time the rate of foreign exchanges rose to par, *n. e.* with 18 to 20 per cent. The publication of this ordinance, by which the Russian bank notes ceased to be a legal tender in Finland, and raised the Finnish mark to its intrinsic specie value, gave great satisfaction to the whole country. They realized the fact that a stable standard is indispensable to the financial progress of the nation.

DECEMBER 15, 1865.

I have the honor to transmit the following report on the commerce of the grand duchy of Finland during the year 1864.

The value of exports to Russia and foreign countries amounted to 43,542,972 rubles.



*Statement showing the description and value of the principal articles exported from the grand duchy of Finland during the year 1864.*

	Rubles.
Timber, planks, and battens .....	14, 643, 981
Butter .....	5, 257, 387
Iron and steel .....	5, 047, 451
Tar .....	3, 396, 090
Fabrics .....	1, 813, 962
Pine wood .....	980, 931
Fish .....	908, 606
Cattle .....	904, 432
Candles .....	807, 842
Corn .....	462, 082
Pitch .....	338, 666
Potash .....	215, 785
Meat .....	308, 613

*Statement showing the description and value of imports into the grand duchy of Finland during the year 1864.*

	Rubles.
Corn .....	17, 311, 549
Fabrics .....	5, 761, 322
Coffee .....	5, 662, 312
Sugar .....	4, 309, 711
Iron and steel .....	3, 579, 026
Tobacco .....	2, 500, 776
Salt .....	2, 258, 589
Cotton .....	2, 037, 346
Spirits .....	1, 508, 369
Leather .....	1, 770, 069
Tallow .....	1, 185, 427
Wine .....	959, 284
Colors .....	832, 308
Fruits and spices .....	815, 879

Total value of imports ..... 40, 638, 231

The merchant navy of the grand duchy consists of 1,561 vessels of all sizes, measuring 104,241 Swedish lasts, (100 Swedish lasts is 240 English tons,) and 35 steamers.

AMoor River—H. G. O. CHASE, *Vice-Consul*.

JULY 22, 1864.

The imports in American vessels at this port, (Nicolaeffsky,) from May 31 to this date, are:

Assorted foreign merchandise .....	\$47, 013 26
Assorted domestic merchandise .....	31, 827 63
Total .....	78, 840 89

There was also one foreign arrival, a Hamburg bark, laden with 400 tons of assorted merchandise of unknown value.

The exports were petroleum, &c., valued at: \$5,000, and wool and sewing machines, value unknown.

*Statement showing the nationality, number, tonnage and port of departure of vessels arrived Nicolafsky during the year 1863.*

Nationality.	No.	Tons.	Where from.
United States.....	4	884	San Francisco.
German—Bremen.....	1	202	Bremenhaven.
Hamburg.....	3	1,040	Hamburg.
British.....	1	394	
Total.....	9	2,520	

*Statement showing the value of the trade in fables and other furs within the maritime province of Eastern Siberia, from information derived from the civil chancery.*

Sable skins, including 2,239 from Kamtschatka.....	36,382
Fox-skins, silver-gray.....	2,483
Fox-skins, red.....	3,359
Beaver-skins.....	201
Squirrel-skins.....	33
Total in silver rubles.....	42,458

*Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of exports from Nicolafsky for the year 1863.*

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Hides.....number..	1,000	<i>Silver rubles.</i> 6,500
Walrus teeth.....poods..	92	1,380
Total.....		7,880

*Statement showing the description and value in rubles of merchandise shipped from Nicolafsky to different settlements on the Amoor river during the year 1863.*

Wines and liquors.....	10,000
Manufactured goods.....	24,000
Sugars.....	4,250
Sundries.....	10,000
Rubles.....	48,250

*Statement showing the description and quantities of merchandise brought down the Amoor to Nicolafsky, from different places in the interior, by private parties during the year 1863. (From the civil chancery.)*

Tobacco leaf, Chinese.....	6,421
Salt, coarse, from Trans-Baikel provinces.....	650
Butter, from Trans-Baikel provinces.....	4,858
Mustard seed " " ".....	420
Beef, salted " " ".....	1,500
Horned cattle from Trans-Baikel and Chinese provinces.....	2,150
Tea from Trans-Baikel provinces.....	2,500
Assorted merchandise.....	86,500
Total silver rubles.....	104,999

*Statement showing the description and value of exports from Nicolaefsky to other ports of the maritime province during the year 1863. (From the civil chauncery.)*

To Petropaulask and Kamtschatka :	
Sugar, loaf.....	5, 366
Teas.....	5, 900
Logwood, &c.....	1, 725
Manufactured goods.....	7, 849
Total in silver rubles.....	20, 840
To Waldenostock, in the Gulf of Tartary:	
Assorted merchandise, silver rubles.....	6, 263
To Shantar islands, in Ochotsk sea :	
Tea.....	150
Liquors.....	250
Provisions, assorted.....	2, 000
Silver rubles.....	2, 400

## AUSTRIAN DOMINIONS.

VIENNA—THEODORE CANISIUS, *Consul*.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

The exports to the United States from my consular district for the several quarters of the year ended September 30, 1865, were as follows :

	<i>Florins.</i>
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.....	305, 533. 99
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.....	397, 785. 42
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.....	842, 658. 41
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.....	1, 543, 490. 08
Total.....	3, 089, 467. 90
Total exports for year ended September 30, 1864.....	2, 309, 813. 00
Difference in favor of present year.....	779, 654. 90

The articles exported to the United States consisted principally of dress goods, Vienna shawls, Bohemian glassware, fancy goods, cloth, kid gloves, Hungarian wines, and meershaums.

Our new tariff has not, as I expected, interfered with the exports; on the contrary, the foregoing statement shows them to be nearly one million florins greater than during any preceding year. The orders received by the exporters are still very frequent and large, so that in all probability the next year will be more favorable than the past. Many manufacturers who suspended their establishments after the commencement of the rebellion have renewed their old activity, and many of them are unable to supply the demand of the exporters. The Austrian industry and commerce have largely increased since a more liberal system of regulations has taken place. Formerly only a certain class of persons was entitled to exercise commercial and industrial pursuits. But this narrow-minded legislation has yielded to a more liberal policy, and every one,

native or foreigner, can engage in any business at pleasure. The progressive movement of the present century has not been lost on Austria; many old habits and prejudices have fallen here as elsewhere, and the manner of a higher civilization and the recognition of individual liberty have swept away a great many despotic laws and customs the inheritance of centuries.

The following statistical statement of the movement of Austrian commerce during the last twenty-three years will more than anything else show the steady progress of this ancient empire.

The Dalmatian range of customs duties is not included in these figures.

Year.	Import.	Export.	Transit.
	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Florins.</i>
1842.....	111, 306, 186	108, 586, 719	75, 451, 193
1843.....	117, 503, 776	109, 340, 652	75, 263, 213
1844.....	120, 769, 166	115, 119, 716	74, 916, 321
1845.....	722, 096, 048	112, 919, 380	74, 241, 172
1846.....	133, 079, 348	107, 112, 498	75, 023, 398
1847.....	134, 397, 117	117, 818, 699	81, 210, 302
1848.....	87, 895, 990	48, 679, 047	29, 257, 207
1849.....	92, 480, 793	62, 428, 820	41, 025, 439
1850.....	766, 903, 202	110, 089, 831	74, 143, 513
1851.....	158, 074, 663	136, 524, 944	110, 261, 327
1852.....	209, 329, 849	195, 814, 828	112, 246, 000
1853.....	207, 262, 180	228, 440, 293	120, 591, 442
1854.....	219, 165, 017	228, 924, 871	88, 014, 734
1855.....	248, 288, 157	244, 134, 142	151, 248, 847
1856.....	301, 194, 829	263, 928, 641	166, 136, 875
1857.....	292, 995, 251	242, 363, 721	161, 215, 393
1858.....	308, 285, 925	275, 599, 871	121, 469, 637
1859.....	268, 227, 783	292, 657, 240	91, 475, 441
1860.....	231, 226, 702	305, 197, 493	111, 889, 523
1861.....	235, 847, 057	307, 680, 155	.....
1862.....	261, 257, 288	321, 445, 061	.....
1863.....	266, 348, 115	306, 028, 656	.....
1864.....	253, 980, 153	333, 583, 953	.....

Goods imported for the purpose of finishing (half finished goods) or for transshipment are not included in the foregoing. The import and export of the Dalmatian range of custom duties are also excluded. These amounted to:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1859.....	8, 560, 551	5, 434, 793
1861.....	7, 997, 684	4, 513, 953
1862.....	7, 305, 084	5, 662, 072
1863.....	8, 154, 038	6, 092, 641
1864.....	7, 509, 997	5, 491, 147

*Comparative statement showing the value of imports and exports at Vienna in Austrian paper florins during the year 1864.*

Tariff classification.	VALUE IN AUSTRIAN PAPER FLORINS.			
	Import.	Export.	Increase.	Decrease.
Colonial ware and fruit from the south.....	19,476,766	1,320,930	18,155,836	.....
Tobacco and manufactures of tobacco.....	6,544,044	1,203,310	5,340,734	.....
Garden and field products.....	17,295,003	33,738,969	.....	16,443,966
Cattle.....	11,686,411	7,821,039	3,865,372	.....
Animal products.....	8,550,198	7,866,711	683,487	.....
Fats and oils.....	13,105,180	3,335,226	9,765,954	.....
Drinks and food.....	1,795,130	4,743,376	.....	2,948,246
Fine building and manufacturing articles.....	5,588,479	26,080,384	.....	20,491,906
Medicines, perfumery, coloring, tannin, and chemicals.....	12,139,113	4,238,724	7,900,389	.....
Metals, raw and half manufact'd.....	20,587,256	27,164,916	.....	6,577,660
Weaving and textile stuff.....	65,608,165	57,757,579	7,850,586	.....
Yarns.....	24,945,820	8,923,032	16,022,788	.....
Woven and worsted fabrics.....	14,638,570	47,574,139	.....	32,935,569
Straw, basket, paper, and their manufactures.....	1,786,679	7,493,207	.....	5,706,528
Leather and its manufactures, India-rubber, &c.....	6,055,850	10,474,648	.....	4,418,798
Wooden, glass, and earthenware.....	3,792,559	18,673,712	.....	14,881,153
Metal manufactures.....	4,662,622	9,864,596	.....	5,201,974
Vehicles and vessels.....	85,500	5,179,240	.....	5,093,740
Instruments, machines, and fancy goods.....	5,509,473	41,176,984	.....	35,667,511
Chemical products, color, fat, and chemical light manufactures.....	2,399,584	5,279,056	.....	2,879,472
Works of literature and art.....	6,927,755	3,062,655	3,865,100	.....
Waste.....	.....	607,500	.....	607,500
Total.....	253,180,157	333,583,963	73,450,246	153,854,042
Decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	80,403,796

TRIESTE—A. W. THAYER, *Consul*.

OCTOBER 7, 1865.

From statistics furnished to this consulate by the chamber of commerce of this city, but which unfortunately extend only to the close of the last year, the following information is for the most part drawn and condensed.

The vessels entered at this port during the five years 1860-'64 amounted in the aggregate to—

Date.	Austrian vessels.		Foreign vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1860.....	8,471	495,975	1,772	221,321	10,243	717,296
1861.....	8,467	492,070	1,911	243,790	10,378	735,860
1862.....	8,688	485,951	2,217	283,401	10,905	769,352
1863.....	8,593	476,443	1,965	249,131	10,578	725,574
1864.....	8,338	523,618	1,810	249,378	10,148	772,996

This table shows some increase in the tonnage, but a slight decrease in the number of vessels. The average of these five years compared with that of the two preceding terms of the same duration, which included the period of the Crimean war, show a large falling off; but going back one term further the improvement of the average is striking, being no less than 1,699 $\frac{1}{2}$  in the arrivals and 228,350 in the tonnage in favor of the more recent period, as may be seen in the following average of arrivals for five years :

	Ships.	Tonnage.
1845 to 1849.....	8,752	515,865 $\frac{1}{2}$
1850 to 1854.....	11,513	754,853 $\frac{1}{2}$
1855 to 1859.....	10,677	761,389 $\frac{1}{2}$
1860 to 1864.....	10,450	744,215 $\frac{1}{2}$

Vessels propelled by steam are included in the above tables. To give an idea of the development of this branch the following table is inserted, covering a period of five years :

*Arrivals of steamships at Trieste.*

Nationality.	1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Austria.....	918	221,646	855	20,668	705	186,210	741	199,168	763	224,918
Bremen.....									1	467
Holland.....	9	3,432	9	3,504	10	3,916	8	2,997	6	1,218
England.....	25	22,731	55	51,179	68	70,183	66	62,712	54	45,992
France.....	2	732	1	422						
Greece.....	9	3,671	3	1,189						
Italy.....							9	5,776	44	96,135
Russia.....			1	530						
Turkey.....					1	372				
Total.....	961	252,212	994	77,492	784	260,681	894	270,653	868	299,930

Exhibiting a decrease in the number of vessels, but an increase in burden of 48,613 tons.

The aggregate of arrivals direct from the United States for the ten years last past are thus given :

Nationality.	1855.		1856.		1857.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	19	8,291	24	13,534	22	10,807
Austria.....	4	2,006	1	535	2	946
Other States.....	6	1,737	8	2,890	2	892
Total.....	29	12,034	33	16,959	26	12,645

	1858.		1859.		1860.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	20	9,391	18	9,621	35	15,090
Austria.....			1	450	1	454
Other States.....	4	1,180	6	2,420	5	1,620
Total.....	24	10,571	25	12,691	41	17,164

	1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.	
United States.....	11	3,621	10	3,629	4	1,231	4	1,827
Other States.....					2	712	6	1,987
Total.....	11	3,621	10	3,629	6	1,943	10	3,814

Cleared for the United States during 1864—.

	No.	Tons.
Austrian vessels.....	3	1,697
United States vessels.....	1	678
English vessels.....	1	381

The consular record gives the following list of arrivals and departures of United States vessels for 1864:

Armenia, 400 tons, Boston to Alicante.  
 Lotus, 660 tons, New York to Palermo.  
 Kershaw, 382 tons, Cleveland to Alexandria.  
 Eureka, 225 tons, Boston to Bordeaux.  
 Fury, 383 tons, Boston to Smyrna.  
 Black Swan, 199 tons, Alexandria to Algiers.

During the first three quarters of the present year one vessel only under the United States flag has arrived and departed, viz., the E. Schultz, 676 tons, from Alexandria to Hull, England. The two tables following give an idea of the extent of the trade between this port and Great Britain and Ireland, and show, also, how little the United States have to fear from English sailing vessels in these waters, but how much from the development of English steam navigation. What American clipper ships were to English vessels some years since, English propellers are to American clippers now.

*Aggregate of arrivals at Trieste from British ports during the years—*

	1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
English.....	42	8,210	17	3,763	11	1,881	7	1,674	14	3,058
Austrian.....	82	34,342	71	29,062	71	27,032	54	22,902	65	28,995
Other States....	62	13,844	48	10,910	40	7,548	30	5,387	43	10,093
Total.....	186	56,396	136	43,735	122	36,461	91	29,963	122	42,146

The arrival of English vessels propelled by steam during 1864 has been previously given as 54 in number; the clearances were as follows:

	Tons.		Tons.
To Alexandria, 3.....	2,360	To Liverpool, 28.....	26,531
To Constantinople, 1.....	264	To London, 15.....	7,691
To Glasgow, 1.....	427	To Patrasso, 1.....	497
To Ibraila, 1.....	264	To Vera Cruz, 4.....	6,088
Total, 54 vessels, 44,122 tons.			

The clearances of English sailing vessels were—

	Tons.		Tons.
To Genoa, 4.....	793	To Belgium, 1.....	343
To France, 10.....	3,240	To United States, 1.....	381
To Malta, 1.....	285	To British America, 1.....	563
To Great Britain, 22.....	6,471	To Brazil, 3.....	727
Total, 43 vessels, 12,803 tons.			

And, finally, the clearances of Austrian vessels during the same year—

	Tons.		Tons
To Austrian ports, 4,378 ...	114, 193	To Great Britain, 21.....	9, 464
To Italy, 389.....	135, 309	To Russia, (Black sea,) 3..	1, 025
To Greece, 29.....	3, 182	To Turkey, 96.....	15, 867
To France, 79.....	25, 833	To Moldavia, 2.....	636
To Algiers, 8.....	3, 101	To Egypt, 94.....	34, 389
To Spain, 4.....	1, 205	To United States, 3.....	1, 697
To Malta, 11.....	1, 934	To Mexico, 1.....	673
To Gibraltar, 1.....	528	To Brazil, 6.....	1, 550

Total, 7,470 vessels, 301,813 tons, excluding the coasting trade to the Austrian ports, 747 vessels, 135,393 tons.

#### COMMERCE.

	<i>Florins.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Importations at Trieste for the year 1860, by sea.....	97, 097, 167 =	44, 858, 891
Importations at Trieste for the year 1860, by land.....	50, 050, 667 =	23, 123, 407
Total florins.....	147, 147, 834 =	67, 982, 298
Importations at Trieste for the year 1861, by sea.....	93, 829, 539 =	43, 349, 247
Importations at Trieste for the year 1861, by land.....	62, 250, 943 =	28, 757, 935
Total florins.....	156, 080, 582 =	72, 107, 182
Importations at Trieste for the year 1862, by sea.....	90, 248, 786 =	31, 692, 939
Importations at Trieste for the year 1862, by land.....	59, 728, 067 =	27, 595, 361
Total florins.....	149, 976, 853 =	59, 287, 300
Importations at Trieste for the year 1863, by sea.....	85, 349, 904 =	39, 431, 656
Importations at Trieste for the year 1863, by land.....	59, 371, 003 =	27, 429, 703
Total florins.....	144, 720, 907 =	66, 861, 359
Importations at Trieste for the year 1864, by sea.....	73, 590, 774 =	33, 996, 937
Importations at Trieste for the year 1864, by land.....	73, 385, 162 =	33, 903, 924
Total florins.....	146, 975, 936 =	67, 902, 861
Exports from Trieste for the year 1860, by sea.....	85, 587, 793 =	39, 540, 560
Exports from Trieste for the year 1860, by land.....	38, 009, 242 =	17, 560, 270
Total florins.....	123, 597, 035 =	57, 100, 830
Exports from Trieste for the year 1861, by sea.....	85, 794, 490 =	39, 637, 239
Exports from Trieste for the year 1861, by land.....	40, 633, 768 =	18, 772, 801
Total florins.....	126, 428, 258 =	58, 410, 040
Exports from Trieste for the year 1862, by sea.....	85, 530, 229 =	39, 504, 966
Exports from Trieste for the year 1862, by land.....	36, 147, 136 =	16, 699, 978
Total florins.....	121, 677, 365 =	56, 204, 944
Exports from Trieste for the year 1863, by sea.....	83, 234, 754 =	38, 454, 356
Exports from Trieste for the year 1863, by land.....	34, 632, 538 =	16, 000, 232
Total florins.....	117, 867, 292 =	54, 454, 588
Exports from Trieste for the year 1864, by sea.....	88, 849, 923 =	41, 046, 664
Exports from Trieste for the year 1864, by land.....	31, 818, 802 =	14, 700, 286
Total florins.....	120, 668, 725 =	55, 746, 950



*Importation from the United States.*

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Florins .....	5,496,526	551,013	594,334	412,726	674,112
Dollars .....	2,539,395	254,568	274,582	190,679	311,436

*Exportation to the United States.*

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Florins .....	1,190,357	396,866	701,215	683,586	463,016
Dollars .....	549,945	178,732	323,961	315,816	213,913

The exports to the United States from January 1 to September 30, 1865, according to the invoices verified at this consulate, amount, "with all charges thereon," to 572,070.<sup>81</sup>/<sub>100</sub> florins, or (giving the florin an average value of 42 cents) to \$240,270. They are almost exclusively drugs, dried fruits, and rags.

*Cotton imported in 1864 by sea, given in hundred-weights.*

From—	Raw.	Yarns.	Other forms.
Austrian ports .....	77	89	2,611
Pontifical States .....	1,101	68	328
Naples, (kingdom) .....	1,354	.....	.....
Sicily .....	523	.....	3
Ionian Islands .....	348	3	58
Greece .....	3,074	2	112
Tuscany .....	26	.....	1
France, (Mediterranean ports) .....	4	1	57
Great Britain and Ireland .....	11,504	8,685	14,672
Turkey .....	19,162	20	188
Egypt .....	63,311	.....	14
Malta .....	.....	14	8
Total .....	100,484	8,882	18,052
1863 ..... total .....	86,285	8,810	22,963
1862 ..... do .....	101,096	9,662	30,804
1861 ..... do .....	217,145	33,792	35,963
1860 ..... do .....	288,058	28,034	28,702

*Prospects of Trieste for trade and navigation.*

Merchants here assert a great decrease in the trade and navigation of Trieste the present year, and say that if, at its close, they should prove equal to those of 1864, it will be owing, on the one hand, to the large subsidies paid by the government to the lines of steam navigation, and on the other to the sudden (probably temporary) development in the lumber trade, arising from certain new

connexions made with the railroad, which have turned that business from its former channels hitherward. The article staves (for barrels) shows well this increase. There were exported in—

	<i>Pieces.</i>
1860.....	11, 616, 446
1861.....	18, 650, 698
1862.....	17, 715, 612
1863.....	21, 395, 029
1864.....	25, 776, 017

And the estimate for 1865 is largely above 30,000,000.

For some time past the prospects of this port have been very gloomy, and a feeling of discouragement has been very discernible. Its only direct railroad connexion with the great valley of the Danube was sold to a French company for ninety-nine years, whose disregard for all local interests is such that even the heavy article of coffee is sent down from Hamburg to Laybach, a station but a few hours north of Trieste—at her very gates, it may be said.

The political relations between Hungary and the imperial royal government were such as to cause the existing road to traverse the Semmering at a great increase of cost, distance, and difficulty of grade, and have thus far prevented the construction of any rival road directly from the Adriatic to the rich plains of Hungary. Meantime the new kingdom of Italy has been urging forward its railroad system, relieving commerce and intercourse from the numberless obstructions which had previously checked them, and forming a new connexion with the continent by the Mont Cenis tunnel. A glance at the map, any good one, which shows the railroads, the mountain chains, and the great rivers of southern Europe, will exhibit the great danger that that portion of the Levant trade which now centres in Trieste will soon be diverted to Ancona, Brindisi, or some other Italian port, if the present condition of things continue.

Again, divers lines of railroads coming down from the north are tapping the trade of the Danube as the lines in the United States do that of the Mississippi, and to such an extent that, what with them, and with the navigation of the river, Trieste and Fiume may be almost said to be without a back country.

The positions of Trieste and Fiume are singularly analogous to those of Chicago and Milwaukee. These are at the head of the Adriatic, as those at the head of Lake Michigan. The broad and fertile plains of Croatia and Hungary lie to the former like the prairies of Illinois and Wisconsin to the latter; and beyond them flows the Danube here, as the Mississippi there. Nothing but ample and direct railroad communication from Trieste to the navigable waters of the Drave, Save, and Danube, is needed to give these Adriatic cities a development like in character, of course not in extent, to that of the cities of Lake Michigan.

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Comparative statement showing the nationality, number, tonnage, &c., of vessels departed from Trieste during the years 1861, 1862, and 1863.

Nationality.	1861.				1862.				1863.			
	Cargo.		In ballast.		Cargo.		In ballast.		Cargo.		In ballast.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Austrian, sailing.....	5,583	235,837	1,904	44,539	5,500	257,463	1,963	39,569	5,332	221,220	2,443	54,221
Hamburg, steamers.....	837	201,553	18	4,269	5,696	184,929	19	2,356	5,719	192,736	23	6,669
United States of America.....	7	6,516	7	1,417	4	1,235	1	1,400	5	1,894	1	464
Hanover.....	14	6,347	1	223	14	5,534	1	301	15	5,835	1	364
Belgium.....	11	9,347	1	223	16	2,997	2	378	18	1,717	1	161
Denmark.....	18	3,819	3	473	17	2,894	17	2,894	18	3,294	1	116
France, sailing.....	10	1,533	3	473	10	2,439	10	2,439	15	1,485	5	783
France, steamers.....	1	452	1	423	388	48,525	101	7,879	295	37,925	16	3,637
Greece, sailing.....	306	38,773	18	9,285	37	11,006	6	1,649	43	13,655	13	3,565
Greece, steamers.....	3	1,189	3	1,189	37	11,006	6	1,649	43	13,655	13	3,565
England, sailing.....	35	9,633	6	1,570	66	65,973	9	1,948	68	67,990	2	182
England, steamers.....	54	47,443	5	945	84	7,384	4	86	85	6,159	2	424
Ionian Islands.....	79	6,439	5	945	3	1,163	4	1,672	7	2,835	1	295
Mecklenburg.....	7	2,965	1	295	10	1,715	1	361	12	1,996	9	96
Neuchâtel.....	8	989	1	989	3	1,163	4	1,672	7	2,835	1	295
Norwegian Principalities.....	1,062	76,526	15	949	1,185	84,391	29	1,429	1,214	85,820	253	17,600
Italy, sailing.....	74	12,695	4	722	46	8,075	11	1,907	57	9,492	9	5,776
Holland, sailing.....	8	3,104	4	722	10	3,856	11	1,907	57	9,492	9	5,776
Holland, steamers.....	3	599	1	225	1	346	1	346	1	346	1	346
Oldenburg.....	74	6,710	2	225	102	10,370	1	61	103	10,431	3	1,011
Turkey.....	1	400	1	400	2	570	1	205	3	775	1	293
Portugal.....	4	1,139	1	310	2	570	1	205	3	775	1	293
Pern.....	14	4,463	1	187	8	2,276	8	2,276	3	2,276	3	2,276
Prussia.....	10	3,461	1	187	8	1,989	3	1,013	11	2,008	10	2,128
Russia, sailing.....	1	550	1	550	11	3,403	11	3,403	6	1,254	5	1,412
Russia, steamers.....	11	3,059	1	550	16	4,569	4	971	30	5,830	14	9,980
Spain.....	29	7,100	4	856	3	508	1	903	3	508	3	508
Sweden and Norway.....	1	206	1	206	1	206	1	206	1	206	1	206
Jerusalem.....	1	206	1	206	1	206	1	206	1	206	1	206
Bremen.....	1	206	1	206	1	206	1	206	1	206	1	206
Venezuela.....	1	206	1	206	1	206	1	206	1	206	1	206
Total.....	8,283	680,976	1,990	59,974	8,667	712,343	2,144	62,048	10,811	773,391	7,740	630,485
												83,492
												10,521
												783,977

NOVEMBER 13, 1865.

\* \* \* The position of Trieste, at the head of the Adriatic, like Chicago, on Lake Michigan, but having ranges of lofty mountains and high table-lands instead of prairie for a back country, renders its climate very peculiar. Its latitude, a little more northerly than that of Montreal, is nearly the same as that of Mackinaw; but figs, olives, and almonds grow in the open air and produce abundantly; and a wine from the hills of Proseco (within sight of this office) is one of those mentioned by the ancient Latin poets.

In approaching the town from the land side you pass over a rocky, sterile country, covered with a broken and decaying limestone, and wonder that even the labor of twenty centuries has been able to reclaim arable grazing land enough to support the few scattered villages in sight.

The two prevailing winds are the Sirocco and the Bora. The former sweeps up from the Mediterranean, bringing in spring and autumn frequent and heavy rains, at all times damp, warm, and enervating.

The other, the Bora, then comes rushing down from the mountains, sometimes with such force that for days together ropes are strung along the streets to enable people to keep upon their feet; clears away all noxious gases, invigorates and enlivens; \* \* \* often very cold, disagreeable, blowing so as to almost put a stop to business in the harbor, the Bora is the grand sanitary agent, and Trieste is a place remarkable for the goodness of the public health.

A table of longevity, now before me, for the years 1852 and 1861 inclusive, gives, in a population of about 100,000, 2,624 deaths of persons aged 70 years and upwards, of whom 1,002 were eighty years and upwards.

### VENICE—WILLIAM D. HOWELLS, *Consul*.

*Statement showing the description and value of the exports from Venice to the United States during the quarter ended March 31, 1865.*

(Compiled from certificates of invoices.)

#### EXPORTS.

Description.	Whither sent.	Where produced.	Value, including costs and charges.	
			<i>Florins, &amp;c.</i>	
Glass beads .....	New York .....	Venice .....	321 45	\$160 72
Do. ....	Philadelphia .....	do. ....	2,032 45	1,016 22
Do. ....	Baltimore .....	do. ....	202 60	101 30
Oil paintings.....	New York .....	do. ....	560 00	280 00
Glass beads.....	do. ....	do. ....	634 62	317 31
Do. ....	Baltimore .....	do. .... francs	648 64	129 72
Straw goods.....	New York .....	Vallona .....	10,586 80	2,117 32
Do. ....	do. ....	do. ....	12,804 50	2,560 90
Glass beads.....	do. ....	Venice .....	11,434 01	5,717 00
Do. ....	do. ....	do. ....	1,077 70	538 85
Do. ....	do. ....	do. .... francs	5,466 12	1,093 22
Do. ....	Philadelphia .....	do. .... florins	498 06	249 03
Do. ....	New York .....	do. ....	3,734 15	1,867 07
Do. ....	do. ....	do. .... zwanziger	4,885 00	814 16
Total.....				16,962 82

*Statement showing the description and value of the exports of Venice to the United States during the quarters ended June 30, and September 30, 1865, together with the names of the countries or places where produced and whither sent.*

Where produced.	Description.	Whither sent.	Value, including costs and charge.
Venice .....	Glass beads.....	New York ..... florins.	16,096 95
Do .....	.....do .....	.....do .....frances.	3,721 14
Do .....	.....do .....	.....do .....pds. sterl.	157 11 8
Do .....	Antique furniture.....	.....do .....do.....	463 05 0
Do .....	Used wearing apparel not intended for commerce..	New York..... dollars.	150 00
Do .....	Glass beads.....	.....do .....swansinger.	2,321 50
Do .....	.....do .....	Philadelphia ..... florins.	526 17
Do .....	.....do .....	Chicago ..... florins.	521 25
Do .....	Aletheoscopes and photographs .....	New York .....frances.	442 00

QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

Venice .....	Aletheoscopes and photographs .....	New York .....frances..	2,315 75
Do .....	Glass beads.....	.....do .....do.....	168 74
Do .....	.....do .....	.....do ..... florins.	10,601 64
Do .....	.....do .....	.....do .....pds. sterl.	252 8 11
Do .....	.....do .....	Chicago ..... florins.	1,666 96
Do .....	Antique furniture .....	Boston .....pds. sterl.	250
Do .....	Aletheoscopes and photographs .....	.....do .....frances.	673
Do .....	Glass beads.....	Baltimore .....do...	712

STATES OF THE ZOLLVEREIN.

PRUSSIA.

STETTIN—C. J. SUNDELL, *Consul*.

JUNE, 1865.

The exports of Stettin for the year amounted to 23,091,956 Prussian thalers against 47,022,887 in 1863, and the imports to 13,050,068 thalers against 26,457,711 in the year previous. The falling off in exports and imports amounted to 37,335 74 thalers. So great a falling off was keenly felt by so commercial a city as Stettin. The effect of the Danish blockade on the trade of Stettin was the transferring of the inland transit and forwarding business to Hamburg, where in all probability it will remain, on account of the Elbe being free from many of the drawbacks, both natural and otherwise, which still embarrass the trade of the Oder.

The number of vessels entered at the outer port (Swimmunde) during the year was 1,972 against 3,441 in 1863. The clearances for the same period were 1,974 against 3,669 during the preceding year. No American vessels arrived or departed during the year, and the consular agent reports the business season as being very dull for that important seaport.

The report from Dantzic, where the blockade was established a month later than at Stettin, shows a decrease in the exports of that place of 6,300,000 thalers, and 1,160,000 thalers as compared with the previous year. The number of vessels cleared during the year was 2,211, of 241,847 tons burden, against

3,065, of 307,965 lasts burden, in 1863. The consular agent reports no arrivals or departures of American vessels during the year.

The blockade of Pillau, the outer port of Königsberg, was established simultaneously with that of Dantzic. Though not in possession of a formal report of mercantile operations at that place, yet, from statements received from the United States consular agent at Königsberg, it appears that the amount of grain shipped from that place was less by 11,749 lasts than that shipped the previous year. The number of vessels arrived and departed was 1,226, against 1,560 in 1863, and among them none from the United States.

Memel, the most northern Prussian port, was not blockaded, and consequently many vessels destined for Königsberg and Dantzic entered and discharged there, but being frequently complained of as wholly destitute of direct communication with the interior by railroads and canals, transportation was attended with many serious difficulties, and as German vessels were subject to search and capture at sea, the shipping of Memel suffered equally with that of the blockaded ports. But for the scarcity of suitable neutral vessels, the chief trade of the place (timber) would have been very prosperous, as orders were freely coming in, and during the spring and summer prices were very remunerative.

The total value of the exports during the year amounted to 7,293,000 thalers, against 6,578,700 thalers, and the imports to 3,179,020 against 3,212,900 thalers in the preceding year. This shows an improvement, but not as great as it should have been under the circumstances. The number of vessels entered was 1,023 against 904; the number cleared was 1,023 against 930 in 1863. There were no arrivals or departures of American vessels during the year.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE—W. H. VESEY, *Consul*.

*Statement showing the description and value of exports from Aix-la-Chapelle to the United States during the year 1865.*

Description.	1st quarter.	2d quarter.	3d quarter.	4th quarter.	Total.
	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>
Woolen cloth, cassimeres, and doeskins.....	316, 196 13 03	494, 186 08 07	714, 360 23 06	903, 737 00 02	2, 358, 559 09 06
Woolen gloves.....	4, 446 03 00	4, 457 16 06	2, 049 06 00	10, 952 24 06	81, 797 06 09
Woolen socks.....	11, 204 27 06	20, 084 23 06	22, 518 10 06	27, 979 05 03	3, 638 18 00
Velvet ribbons.....	848 27 00	1, 367 25 00	1, 421 26 00	15, 482 05 06	55, 271 11 03
Kid gloves.....	11, 098 05 03	5, 766 13 04	22, 904 17 00	15, 131 07 00	51, 631 08 11
Needles and pins.....	8, 793 16 06	8, 060 10 05	19, 616 05 00	4, 347 20 00	231 10 00
Agate buttons.....	3, 646 10 00	701 10 00	231 10 00	1, 808 03 04	7, 230 08 04
Tapes.....	4, 229 01 06	31 20 00	58 15 00	1, 349 18 07	1, 552 24 00
Glass ornaments.....	5, 984 22 00	14, 368 00 04	36, 657 24 07	37, 984 03 11	114, 724 20 10
Glass plate.....	21, 365 22 09	16, 672 16 03	37, 594 10 09	36, 966 18 05	112, 599 06 02
Drugs.....	364, 196 26 06	475, 766 24 06	860, 292 12 10	1, 146, 026 27 07	2, 846, 283 01 05
Paper.....	567 20 00	2, 950 10 00	111 21 06	1, 552 24 00	5, 202 15 06
Lead.....	7, 589 25 06	.....	70, 297 01 03	180, 981 09 03	238, 886 06 00
Zinc.....	.....	.....	.....	14, 159 29 03	14, 159 29 03
Wine.....	.....	.....	474 14 00	713 00 00	713 00 00
Cutlery.....	.....	410 00 00	.....	474 14 00	474 14 00
Enamelled glass.....	.....	.....	.....	410 00 00	410 00 00
Total.....	364, 196 26 06	475, 766 24 06	860, 292 12 10	1, 146, 026 27 07	2, 846, 283 01 05
Of which were shipped by way of—					
Hull and Liverpool, via Antwerp.....	296, 345 90 09	306, 153 08 10	756, 209 14 06	968, 074 09 06	2, 418, 789 23 07
Antwerp direct.....	20, 310 03 00	98, 905 09 10	1, 349 18 06	19, 064 09 09	68, 949 11 01
Rotterdam.....	.....	.....	3, 164 29 06	39, 186 04 03	42, 353 03 09
Hamburg.....	18, 480 18 00	19, 975 19 03	25, 316 05 00	94, 739 11 09	88, 501 24 00
Bremen.....	5, 984 22 00	14, 368 00 04	36, 657 24 07	57, 984 03 11	114, 724 20 10
Havre.....	21, 365 22 09	16, 672 16 03	37, 594 10 09	36, 966 18 05	112, 599 06 02
Marseilles.....	.....	373 00 00	.....	.....	373 00 00
Total.....	364, 196 26 06	475, 766 24 06	860, 292 12 10	1, 146, 026 27 07	2, 846, 283 01 05

COLOGNE—GEORGE HOLSCHER, *Consular Agent.*

*Comparative statement showing the description and value of the exports from Cologne to the United States during the years 1864 and 1865.*

1864.

Description.	1st quarter.	2d quarter.	3d quarter.	4th quarter.	Total.
	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>
Books, printed .....	579 01 03	360 00 00			939 01 03
Brandy .....		103 10 08			103 10 08
Brass ware .....		741 25 00			741 25 00
Cologne water .....	2, 632 15 00	2, 131 12 00	810 00 00		5, 573 27 00
Copy-books & copying paper .....	948 09 09	1, 439 23 07		567 06 00	2, 955 09 04
Fancy articles .....		320 00 00	438 01 00		758 01 00
Felt shoes .....		264 22 06			264 22 06
Glaze ore, in powder .....	252 03 08	196 16 06	551 15 02		1, 008 05 04
Glycerine .....		180 00 00			180 00 00
Hams, smoked .....			122 03 00		122 03 00
Hardware .....	2, 003 14 00	4, 091 23 00	2, 136 24 03		8, 232 01 03
Instruments, musical .....		900 00 00			900 00 00
Instruments, surgical .....				48 00 00	48 00 00
Iron-wire chains .....	2, 862 07 00	1, 914 28 09	4, 170 16 02	2, 888 06 03	11, 835 18 02
Furnace grate of iron .....			63 00 00		63 00 00
Lead, sugar of .....	2, 193 28 06				2, 193 28 06
Lend, white .....		337 03 08			337 03 08
Lithographs .....		716 25 00			716 25 00
Oil paintings .....	740 00 00	8, 572 10 00	300 00 00	5, 998 12 06	15, 604 22 06
Paper .....	1, 988 08 06	4, 641 21 06	2, 024 04 10	1, 632 27 07	10, 287 02 05
Percussion caps .....	1, 816 26 03	2, 048 20 00	1, 942 15 00	496 22 06	6, 306 23 09
Pharmaceutical chemicals .....		355 01 08			355 01 08
Pipes, earthen .....	460 20 05		576 04 07		1, 036 25 06
Steel, cast .....	7, 201 00 06	10, 834 26 08	9, 395 18 08	50, 216 00 02	77, 647 16 10
Pipes, smoking .....		339 18 00			339 18 00
Steel, manufactures of .....	9, 023 20 03	11, 372 18 06	12, 047 21 00	1, 437 29 00	33, 881 28 09
Sacred vessels .....	178 28 00				178 28 00
Stomach bitters, (liquors) .....	625 00 00		687 15 00	156 07 06	1, 468 22 06
Saltpetre, refined .....		24, 720 04 03	2, 392 06 09		27, 172 11 00
Chicory, ground .....		179 25 06			179 25 06
Seeds and bulbs .....	552 10 00				552 10 00
Sundry articles .....	52 13 00				52 13 00
Cigars .....		1, 342 13 00			1, 342 13 00
Taffetas, (ribbons) .....	14, 421 04 06	25, 161 20 09	7, 040 24 01	6, 593 15 05	53, 217 04 09
Snuff, (tobacco) .....		20 25 00			20 25 00
Tricote wares, (netting) .....			733 29 04		733 29 04
Ultramarine .....	2, 985 00 00	5, 830 00 00	1, 620 00 00		10, 435 00 00
Utrecht velvets .....	7, 724 16 09	3, 397 22 00	1, 032 00 00		12, 154 08 09
Velvets and velvet ribbons .....	8, 316 20 06	48, 614 17 07	28, 275 21 05		85, 206 29 06
Waistcoat buttons .....	537 19 00				537 19 00
Wine .....	1, 666 01 06	6, 477 02 07	1, 621 12 03	2, 158 01 00	12, 122 17 04
Wool .....			555 24 00		555 24 00
Calves' leather .....				143 11 06	143 11 06
Clothes, &c. .....				130 00 00	130 00 00
Gilt frames .....				250 00 00	250 00 00
Muriate of potash .....				2, 305 07 10	2, 305 07 10
Perfumeries .....				143 08 06	143 08 06
Porcelain ware .....				95 21 03	95 21 03
Salt, mineral, crude .....				2, 275 14 03	2, 275 14 03
Total .....	65, 941 28 04	167, 669 17 06	78, 537 16 06	77, 532 11 03	393, 701 13 07

1865.

Description.	Value for the quarter ended March 31.	Value for the quarter ended June 30.	Value for the quarter ended September 30.	Value for the quarter ended December 31.
	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>
Books, printed, and copy, and paper, parchment and tablets .....		760 11 05	1, 420 22 00	13, 222 10 08
Brandy .....			346 14 00	
Chemicals, drugs, &c. .....	355 00 00	1, 801 14 07	1, 097 08 05	50 00 00
Church ornaments and furniture .....	374 12 09	1, 178 24 00	1, 017 08 06	727 26 00
Cloth and ready-made clothing .....	607 15 00		6, 282 02 00	17, 152 16 05
Cologne water .....	1, 138 18 00	245 13 00	3, 889 26 02	10, 841 13 02
Embroidery .....			236 05 00	161 10 00
Haberdashery, tricote wares, &c. .....	58 26 00		716 24 10	912 20 00
Hair nets, trimmings, &c. .....			6, 745 07 00	9, 995 12 10
Iron-wire chains .....	3, 272 00 00	1, 724 29 06	787 02 00	2, 173 04 06



Comparative statement of exports from Cologne—Continued.

1865—Continued.

Description.	Value for the quarter ended March 31.	Value for the quarter ended June 30.	Value for the quarter ended September 30.	Value for the quarter ended December 30.
	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>
Hardware .....		943 13 00	2,783 13 06	1,935 17 08
Linen, linen sacking, and used linen .....	200 00 00			2,554 13 06
Leather and articles of leather and wool .....	7,977 23 00	2,949 12 00		2,719 22 00
Manufactures of brass .....		1,208 04 06	933 00 00	3,714 15 00
Manufactures of steel .....		5,983 23 01	8,636 00 07	11,077 20 06
Muriate of potash and saltpetre .....	1,964 01 08	8,031 03 09		
Models and pianofortes .....			240 00 00	37 07 06
Oil paintings and photographs .....	871 07 06	4,085 05 00	17,884 21 00	9,473 15 00
Porcelain and painters' colors .....			679 11 02	
Percussion caps .....	342 00 00	351 10 00	1,634 05 00	2,930 00 00
Pipes and pipe fixtures .....		486 24 00	2,424 10 02	1,623 17 05
Red and white lead and litharge .....			267 13 05	3,250 24 08
Ribbons and velvets .....	19,006 08 00	30,708 06 04	98,299 04 05	60,002 07 02
Steel .....	106,582 08 03	81,357 16 02	38,822 29 00	53,080 00 00
Stomach bitters .....	312 15 00		625 00 00	691 00 00
Stoneware .....		1,030 28 00	375 12 00	138 20 00
Ultramarine .....	510 00 00	1,010 24 00	1,010 24 00	2,038 06 00
Utrecht velvets .....	1,924 00 00	7,772 06 07	17,316 09 09	28,678 10 09
Wines .....	946 20 00	4,042 20 00	3,859 28 06	7,636 04 03
Total .....	146,443 05 02	155,607 18 11	219,331 02 05	246,818 14 11

BARMEN—J. H. ALBERS, Consular Agent.

Statement showing the description and value of exports from Barmen to the United States during the several quarters of the year 1865.

Description.	Value. 1st quarter.	Value. 2d quarter.	Value. 3d quarter.	Value. 4th quarter.	Total value for the year.
	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>
Woollen cloths, cassimeres, satins, &c. ....	221,033 14 06	406,115 20 08	635,567 14 10	401,563 27 06	1,664,300 17 06
Ribbons of all kinds, trimmings, tapes, &c. ....	363,163 14 04	366,870 15 11	846,923 11 07	1,111,872 04 02	2,688,829 16 00
Silk and half silk goods, worsted, cotton & mixed dress goods .....	30,931 16 09	38,589 13 11	121,937 17 06	125,311 23 02	316,770 11 04
Iron, steel, brass ware, cutlery, needles and other hardware .....	61,386 00 09	78,347 11 03	152,371 04 07	209,276 26 09	501,381 13 04
Buttons, button stuffs and clasps .....	19,106 23 00	18,600 28 04	88,063 13 05	108,740 19 08	234,541 24 05
Dyestuffs, drugs, madder, &c. ....	7,723 11 06	10,351 08 09	31,488 14 06	27,764 17 00	77,327 21 09
Nickel .....	3,721 12 10	7,949 08 02	7,375 09 00	19,618 09 01	38,564 07 01
Oil paintings .....	440 15 00	1,092 00 00	453 00 00	2,858 20 00	4,844 05 00
Shoddy .....	2,813 28 01		497 06 09	702 25 06	4,014 00 04
Liquors and Cologne water .....			839 15 00	1,167 07 11	1,999 22 11
Cotton yarn .....		233 10 00	2,052 20 00	325 29 00	2,611 29 00
Sail duck .....			1,065 25 00	542 15 00	1,608 10 00
Books .....			1,437 18 10	1,078 25 03	2,516 14 01
Machinery .....	720 23 03	190 00 00			910 23 03
Total .....	711,041 10 00	928,339 25 00	1,890,035 21 00	2,010,824 10 00	5,540,241 06 00
Of which were exported by the way of—					
Antwerp, (the greater part via Liverpool) .....	188,010 21 06	305,677 22 05	378,102 29 02	705,101 18 10	1,576,892 24 11
Bremen .....	140,884 06 06	198,149 07 05	356,474 01 09	356,155 18 10	1,051,662 04 06
Hamburg .....	94,001 14 09	192,631 10 03	637,121 04 05	450,542 06 08	1,374,296 06 01
Havre .....	9,765 26 04	39,136 10 08	44,485 01 02	46,694 20 10	140,081 29 00
Liverpool .....	271,499 20 11	184,511 04 03	455,609 00 01	448,168 01 04	1,359,787 26 07
Rotterdam .....	6,879 10 00	8,235 00 00	16,416 09 05	4,162 03 06	35,692 22 11
Southampton .....			1,827 12 00		1,827 12 00
Total .....	711,041 10 00	928,339 25 00	1,890,035 21 00	2,010,824 10 00	5,540,241 06 00

CREFELD—P. VON J. WINKLEMAN, *Consular Agent.*

*Statement showing the description and value of exports from Crefeld to the United States during the several quarters of the year 1865.*

Description.	1st quarter.	2d quarter.	3d quarter.	4th quarter.
	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>	<i>Thal. gr. pf.</i>
Silk goods.....	13,566 14 09	21,154 05 08	78,554 07 08	68,303 20 06
Silk goods.....	12,620 16 02	98,616 13 04	126,350 04 03	80,766 00 04
Silk goods and silk goods mixed with cotton.....		37,154 21 06	103,932 03 02	54,685 08 00
Sundry cotton, worsted, and silk mixed goods.....	543 24 00	6,565 29 00	2,360 18 00	21,693 29 09
Cotton goods.....		565 17 00	219 18 09	1,008 01 00
Worsted goods.....			1,574 08 03	
Paper and manufactures of paper.....	1,042 20 00	2,178 13 00	3,826 00 06	6,816 02 00
Musical instruments.....		77 10 00	55 00 00	
Dyers' drugs.....	616 27 04	395 23 06	587 65 00	323 00 00
Liquors.....		990 00 00	556 24 00	594 00 00
Wines.....			53 10 00	
Dolls.....		359 00 00	496 24 00	424 20 06
Household effects, wearing apparel, and sundries.....				576 05 06
Church ornaments and other church goods.....			788 07 06	
Total.....	28,390 12 03	167,848 13 00	319,332 11 01	235,130 27 07
Of which were exported by way of—				
Havre, Havre Southampton, Havre Liverpool.....	20,268 01 00	134,622 08 08	187,975 29 00	145,576 10 06
Liverpool, Antwerp Liverpool.....	110 24 01	2,730 28 03	11,900 25 00	13,377 07 00
Antwerp.....	3,130 24 00	14,510 02 11	19,341 14 03	27,567 10 09
Hamburg.....	506 03 03	8,844 16 06	43,663 20 11	27,105 29 08
Bremen.....	4,274 19 11	9,935 08 08	53,496 13 05	20,276 13 06
Rotterdam.....		198 00 00	610 04 00	396 00 00
Hamburg.....			1,022 16 06	
Altona.....			1,321 08 00	594 05 00
Trieste.....				152 00 00
London.....				135 11 00
Total.....	28,390 12 03	167,848 13 00	319,332 11 01	235,130 27 07

## BAVARIA.

NUREMBERG.—O. G. WHEELER, *Consul.*

### ANNUAL COMMERCIAL REPORT.

OCTOBER 1, 1865.

The very depressed condition of trade with the United States, which began in the month of July, 1864, continued until May of the present year. The news of the close of the rebellion being confirmed, trade at once commenced to revive, and has continued to improve up to the present. For the first time since 1860, exportation to the United States may be stated as very brisk in almost all classes of goods usually shipped from this consulate, and is doubtless as active in general as previous to the war. Of looking-glass plates and such varieties of fancy goods as are not wholly made by hand, the demand much exceeds the supply, which is considerably less than usual on account of the extreme drought prevailing in this portion of Bavaria, thus reducing the water-power of the country, upon which the manufacturers in this section are mainly dependent, steam power not being as yet generally introduced.

The manufacturers and dealers in three important classes of goods formerly largely exported to the United States are not, however, sharing in this general increase of business, nor can they under the existing tariff. I refer in particular to the exporters of horn and ivory combs, playing-cards, and the cheaper qualities of lead-pencils. The cards and pencils appear to be not at all exported, and of the combs but trifling quantities. A few years ago these articles occupied a very prominent position among the shipments from this district, and would now be largely exported were the duty on the same somewhat reduced. The playing-cards are the variety almost exclusively used by the Germans in

America, and as Nuremberg is the principal place where they are manufactured, (they appear not to be made in the United States,) the inference is a fair one that they are extensively smuggled, as not a single invoice of playing-cards has been authenticated at this office during the past three years. Were the duty on these three classes of goods moderately reduced, a considerable revenue might be obtained from sources not yielding any at present.

The recent increase in the exports to the United States during the past year is exhibited by the following tables :

*Comparative statement showing the description and value of the exports from Nuremberg to United States ports during the years ended September 30, 1864 and 1865.*

1864.	Looking-glass plates.	Toys and fancy goods.	Clotha.	Bronze powder, Dutch and silver leaf metal.	Basket.	Lead pencils.	Drugs and palm.	Hedery.	Mathematical and optical instruments.	Gold and colored paper.	Lithographic stones.	Sundries.	Total florins.
New York	585,243 00	385,134 25	206,741 17	905,902 07	135,373 08	165,089 30	32,888 04	13,233 09			4,486 46	61,590 31	1,702,377 48
San Francisco	9,680 13	83,403 39	7,856 03	1,028 14	8,673 25	1,022 30	4,160 50					86,297 50	214,294 53
Philadelphia	44,806 24	36,123 13			19,529 46	1,601 06						11,415 91	106,486 50
Cincinnati	19,905 04	11,747 30	19,543 56	2,354 49	19,353 20	1,157 00		3,774 25				17,399 48	95,208 52
Chicago		26,723 41	1,096 32		34,818 39								62,638 52
Baltimore		26,723 18		523 12	1,978 02	2,498 50	314 17					503 12	34,248 51
Boston		17,243 06	795 90		4,216 42							6,477 26	26,732 36
St. Louis		6,256 18			767 23							149 41	6,256 18
New Orleans		3,319 56			887 20								4,790 00
Other places.	483 08	13,312 19						1,813 00				8,858 16	24,878 55
Total florins.	660,096 41	580,976 27	226,033 06	909,517 22	218,580 45	171,308 56	37,303 11	18,840 34			4,486 46	192,683 05	2,339,825 55
1865.													
New York	601,459 35	347,419 47	227,674 45	187,251 45	128,051 19	115,225 32	35,175 47	9,837 20	21,711 49	12,080 55	6,365 55	27,810 49	1,720,045 18
San Francisco	8,709 58	71,793 11	7,328 18		9,458 18	2,043 28	7,776 58	3,974 51				3,718 33	114,716 35
Philadelphia	20,267 34	10,403 51		1,610 54	6,485 43	3,446 26	815 00	696 30	2,043 54			5,933 18	83,653 10
Cincinnati	8,947 35	7,418 32			5,288 35	1,954 00		24,324 35				4,089 26	51,985 46
Boston		4,318 28			286 27							17,108 23	21,707 18
New Orleans	2,368 28	6,117 34			3,383 09								11,869 11
Chicago		1,426 52			5,290 32				970 20			3,708 00	11,385 45
Baltimore		5,535 53				423 03						387 23	6,556 04
St. Louis		3,686 34			637 35								4,326 09
Other places.		6,313 23										4,253 25	10,566 48
Total florins.	641,753 10	464,449 06	224,913 03	188,862 39	161,081 23	123,092 28	43,767 45	38,773 16	24,726 03	12,080 55	6,365 55	66,266 20	2,006,812 04

In December, 1864, a new census of Bavaria was completed. The population of the kingdom was found to be 4,807,440, an increase since 1861 of 117,603.

*Table showing the population of the more important Bavarian cities in 1840, 1861, and 1864.*

	1840.	1861.	1864.
Munich .....	95,531	148,201	167,054
Nuremberg .....	46,824	62,797	70,492
Angsburg .....	36,869	45,389	49,332
Wurzburg .....	26,814	36,119	41,082
Ratisbon .....	21,942	27,875	29,893

It may not be generally known that Nuremberg, as well as Berlin and Munich, possesses an excellent bronze foundry. \* \* \* \*

## SAXONY.

LEIPSIK—T. Y. DICKINSON, *Consul*.

OCTOBER 2, 1865.

According to the census of 1864, the kingdom of Saxony had a population of 2,337,192 inhabitants, whereas in 1861 it had only 2,225,240, showing an increase in three years of 111,952. Saxony being, for the most part, a manufacturing state, the population of its towns is disproportionately large in comparison with its rural districts, being 37.99 of the whole. Dresden, the capital, has 145,728 inhabitants, but in 1861 had only 128,152.

*Leipsic*, the commercial emporium of the kingdom, and the principal mart of the staples of the entire Zollverein, has 85,394 inhabitants, and had in 1861 only 78,495.

*Chemnitz*, the largest and most important manufacturing town in this kingdom, has 54,827 inhabitants, and in 1861 had only 45,432.

*Zwickau*, the centre of the coal mine region, has 22,432 inhabitants, and in 1861 had but 20,492.

*Glauchau*, has very large cotton and woollen mills; has 19,296 inhabitants, and in 1861 had only 16,586.

*Freiburg*, the principal place in the silver mine district, has 18,877 inhabitants, and had in 1861 only 17,488.

*Plauen*, noted for its cotton mills, has 18,590 inhabitants, and had in 1861 16,166.

*Meerana*, a cotton and woollen manufacturing place, has 15,714 inhabitants, and had in 1861 only 13,626.

Many smaller towns in Lusatia, where linen and damasks are manufactured, have likewise greatly increased their population, but a corresponding increase is not noted in the agricultural districts.

The industry of the kingdom is in such a state of perfection that it is justly claimed to vie with Great Britain in several branches. It embraces all the articles of trade and commerce, and furnishes the same in a degree of perfection and durability that yields precedence to no other country. The staple branch of industry is cotton, and the principal places and districts of its manufacture are the ore mountain and the Saxon voigtland. In the district of Zwickau

there are now running 720,000 spindles, but the importation of raw cotton has decreased, as compared with that of 1860, 267,596 hundred-weight, which is attributable to the late war in the United States.

There are in Saxony 332 carding and yarn mills, with 303,397 spindles.

Nap yarn is a mixture of cotton and silk. The proportion varies from 28½ of silk and 71½ cotton, to 61½ silk and 38½ cotton.

Up to the year 1862 American cotton was mostly used, but since that time the East India and Chinese article has been employed. The selling price of vigogne and pure cotton got, at last, so far out of proportion to the purchase price of the raw material, that some kinds could only be spun at a loss to the manufacturer, and therefore had to be either partially or entirely dropped.

Glauchau, Meerana, and Chemnitz are the principal places for the manufacture of half woollen goods. The gross value of such goods sold in 1864 was from 12,000,000 to 13,000,000 thalers. The weekly wages of an industrious weaver were from 3¼ to 3⅔ thalers. The whole number of pieces manufactured in that year was 700,000, of which 200,000 were produced at Glauchau alone.

All the mines of this country belong to government; 308 of these are worked by 11,464 miners, and 1,351 day laborers, and produce lead, tin, iron, and cobalt containing silver. They are situated in the mineral districts of Freiberg, Marienberg, Altenberg, and Schwarzenberg. During the year 1863 the mines yielded 55,224 pounds pure silver, 84,798 hundred-weight of lead and 357 hundred-weight of copper, and 10 hundred-weight of cobalt, of an aggregate value of 1,472,638 thalers. Of zinc there were produced 12,946 hundred-weight, and of tin 821,020.

The coal mines of Saxony are rich, but belong exclusively to private parties. During the year, those in Zwickau district yielded 27,121,251 hundred-weight, and in the Plauen district 10,737,074.

The propelling power of machines is as follows:

	Steam engines.	Horse power.	Hand labor.
Dresden works.....	26	918	4,363
Zwickau.....	97	3,320	5,386
Wurschnitz.....	35	1,061	1,915
Floha.....	2	10	46
Total.....	160	5,309	11,710

Peat is dug near Baulsen, Zittan, Bornä, Grimma, and Mittweida. The product of this article rose from 3¼ in 1853, to 8½ million hundred-weight per annum in 1863.

The commerce of this kingdom depends principally on a chain of railroads, the foci of which are at Dresden, Leipzig, and Chemnitz. From each of these places run five different lines. The river Elbe furnishes the only water communication of the country, and in dry seasons, like the present, the water of this stream becomes so low as to impede navigation. A short canal, the only one in Saxony, was opened last year by private enterprise, and is to connect the Elster river, near Leipzig, with the Saale, near Halle. The completion of this work will render the transportation of coal and bulky freights much cheaper than by rail. Excepting the Leipzig and Dresden, the railways belong to, and are under the exclusive management of, government. Recently, a new line has been completed from Reichenbach to Eger, connecting the industrial western part of the kingdom with Bohemia. Many other lines have been projected, and are awaiting the license of the government. One of these is to run nearly parallel with the present road, which connects Leipzig and Dresden, and touches the manufacturing towns of Grimma, Leisnig, and Dobeln, whereas the latter touches Wurzen, Oschatz, and Riesa. Another important line is projected from Chemnitz to Aunaberg, the place of bobbin lace manufactories, and also one from

Freiberg to Chemnitz, being the last link in the chain which is to connect middle Germany with the east and the west—eastern Europe and France. The whole length of the Saxon railways is 114.75 German miles, of which 86.50 miles belong to government. In 1863 the revenue of these lines, for passengers, amounted to 2,376,467 thalers, and for freight 5,600,962. The number of passengers carried over these lines during the year was 6,183,208, and the quantity of freight 102,950,822 hundred-weight.

The French-German commercial treaty has had an important influence on the trade of Saxony and the whole Zollverein, which at first was concluded between France and Prussia alone. This treaty was for some time not accepted by the south German states, which favored a protective tariff, but was finally adopted by them, and went into operation for the entire Zollverein on the 1st day of July, 1865. For Saxony there is expected profit only from the treaty. Wine, silk manufactures, and the cultivation of the vine, are here only in their infancy. A like treaty was proposed this year by Prussia with the kingdom of Italy, and also between that kingdom and the Zollverein. Obstacles to the conclusion of such a treaty arose from the peculiar position of the German states. Prussia several years ago recognized the new Italian kingdom, while the greater number of the states belonging to the Zollverein have steadily refused to do so on account of dynastic interests. The industrial interests of Saxony are much concerned in the conclusion of this treaty, and the manufacturers seem confident it may yet be adopted.

One difficulty which affected the manufacturing interests this year was the falling off in the supply of coal. The producers contended that it was owing to the increased demand of the south German states, which have recently been intersected by several new railway lines. The consumers, on the other hand, attribute it to the lack of means of transportation, the managers of the different lines not having increased their rolling-stock in proportion to the increase of business. Coal has risen to 30 and 35 per cent.

The drought of the present season is severe, and has caused a great lack of water, but as the manufacturing interests of the country depend very little on water power, trade and commerce have suffered little therefrom. Its effect on the crops, however, has been more serious. Rye, mostly grown here, was but little affected, while hay, clover, and pasturage of all kinds were seriously impaired, and stock suffered considerably.

Leipsic Easter fair of 1865 was more frequented than any previous one by buyers and sellers both home and from abroad. Much merchandise changed hands at low rates. Fashionable and fancy goods only brought high prices; 530 hundred-weight of goods more were exported during this fair than during that of last year, consisting mostly of cotton, woollen, silk, and half silk fabrics, leather, glass, pearls, &c.; 50,920 hundred-weight more of goods were brought to this fair than to the previous one. The supply of raw and dry hides was larger by 1,579 hundred-weight. The prices were, for—

West India game hides.....	22	to	26	thalers per hundred-weight.
Buenos Ayres game hides.....	20	"	35	" " "
German beef hides.....	17	"	23½	" " "
Heavy calfskins.....	16	"	16½	" " "
Inferior calfskins.....	12½	"	13½	" " "
Japanned calfskins.....	75	"	150	" " "
Goatskins.....	70	"	73	" " "
Sheepskins.....	75	"	92	" " "
The prices of sole leather were.....	32	"	52	" " "
Upper leather.....	13	"	30	new groschen per pound.
Sheep leather.....	3½	"	4	thalers for dicker.

Of woollen goods, there were 6,179 hundred-weight more than at the previous fair. The prices were less, and much remained unsold. It was only the new

styles of goods which sold well. Americans usually bought blue cloths from Russia and Crimnitzschan, and stuffs for pants and coats from Wirdan. The supply of cotton goods was 32,238 hundred-weight, 958 hundred-weight more than last year. Prices were low, especially for muslins, curtains, collars and blouses.

Of linen goods there were 12,487 hundred-weight, being an increase of 1,073 hundred-weight. All these goods sold well, and at fair prices.

Of silk goods there were 2,950 hundred-weight, an increase of 64 hundred-weight. The sale of these was not large, owing to the high prices driving most buyers from the market.

The supply of half silk goods was 1,183 hundred-weight, less by 32 hundred-weight. They were much called for, and sold rapidly. A large quantity of half silk gloves was ordered for the United States.

The business done in lace goods, leather, cloth, coarse and fine hardware, watches, &c., was generally satisfactory.

## HANOVER.

HANOVER—INGERSOLL LOCKWOOD, *Consul*.

JANUARY 1, 1865.

Relative to the commercial relations, merchant navy, &c., of this consular district, I have the honor to report as follows :

*Statement showing the description and value of the exports from Hanover to the United States during the year ended December 31, 1864.*

Description.	No. of invoices.	Value in thalers.
Haircloth.....	36	52, 135½
Zephyr wool.....	36	64, 435½
Ultramarine dye.....	12	7, 902
Dry goods.....	17	28, 296
Drugs.....	21	4, 970
Photograph lenses.....	8	18, 865
Glazed paper and copy-books.....	17	5, 886
Pipes, felt shoes, wax tapers, glassware, &c.....	65	35, 707
Total.....	202	218, 197

*Statement showing the description, number, and tonnage of Hanover's merchant navy during the year ended December 31, 1864.*

Vessels.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.
Seagoing vessels.....	843	54, 169
Coasting and river vessels.....	2, 740	31, 166
Steamers.....	4	511
Total.....	3, 587	85, 846



Regarding the exports of this consular district, I have to remark that in addition to invoices filed at this consulate, large quantities of merchandise produced in this kingdom are invoiced at the ports of Bremen and Hamburg. \* \*

The American consul for this kingdom is exempt from the payment of all taxes, so long as he confines himself to the transaction of consular affairs.

## OLDENBURG.

OLDENBURG—

, *Consul.*

I beg leave to submit a report on the commerce and navigation, and on some other matters of interest concerning the grand duchy of Oldenburg. The area of the grand duchy is 114.25 German square miles, which number includes the two principalities of Lubeck (or Eutin) and Birkenfeld, which, together with the duchy of Oldenburg, form the grand duchy of Oldenburg. The duchy proper contains 98.14 square miles. It is perfectly level, very fertile at the north where the soil is alluvial ground, but for the most part very sandy and rather unproductive at the south. The number of inhabitants amounts to 240,000; the average population to the square mile is 2,430, the densest being 4,213, the least dense 907. The inhabitants at the north are almost exclusively Protestants, (171,548;) at the south, Catholics, (64,881.) There are no large cities in the state. The capital, Oldenburg, has about 13,000 inhabitants; the other towns less than 6,000. During the year 1864 but 116 persons immigrated, and 635 emigrated, (431 of them to America.) The former imported property to the amount of 62,400 thalers; the latter exported 153,105 thalers—loss in one year 90,705 thalers.

Oldenburg as a state and body politic compares quite favorably with the other German states. The property and revenues of the crown and of the state are strictly separated. The statistics of the latter give the following numbers:

Revenues of the state in 1861, 1,850,000 thalers; expenses of the state in 1861, 1,807,000 thalers; taxes per head, 4 thalers; poor tax in the whole state, 162,175 thalers; poor tax per head, 17 silver groschen; number of paupers, 10,014; number of paupers, 4.3 per cent.; area of the alluvial soil (marsh) per juck, or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acre, 177 999; area of the diluvial soil (gust) cultivated, 315,983; area of the diluvial soil (gust) not cultivated, 433,140; total net products of alluvial soil, 1,722,344 thalers; net products of alluvial soil per juck, 9.7 thalers; net products of diluvial soil cultivated, 1,249,022 thalers; net products of diluvial soil cultivated per juck, 4 thalers; net products of diluvial soil not cultivated, 182,872 thalers; net products of diluvial soil not cultivated, per juck, 0.4 thalers; total value of alluvial soil, 51,670,314 thalers; total value of alluvial soil per juck, 290 thalers; total value of diluvial soil cultivated, 37,470,699 thalers; total value of diluvial soil cultivated, per juck, 112 thalers; total value of diluvial soil not cultivated, 5,486,145 thalers; total value of diluvial soil not cultivated, per juck, 12 thalers; total yearly income of the inhabitants, 14,880,030 thalers; total yearly income of the inhabitants per head, 63 thalers.

It is possible that Heppenheim may be an important place one of these days. The entrance into the harbor, on the Ide gulf, is said to be practicable with every wind, and the road is free of ice during the whole winter. As soon as Heppenheim has a railroad connexion, it is likely to draw thither part of the navigation of the ports on the Weser. It is expected that two important railroads will be finished before the end of the year 1866. They, of course, will have some influence on inland trade and industry, but foreign commerce will hardly be affected or stimulated by them, because the legislature, at its last session, has declined appropriating the means for building a railroad from Oldenburg, or some other railroad station, to the seaport of Brake, the only seaport of any importance there is at present in the whole state.

The state is, furthermore, provided with the necessary lines of telegraph, the capital being by such lines connected with Bremen, Brake, and Heppenheim.

The code of general commercial law, which has been agreed upon by most German states, was introduced in this state in October, 1864. Commercial courts or boards of trade have not yet been instituted, but the government has promised to take into consideration the proposition of the legislature which advocated this measure. Up to the year 1861 the industry of the inhabitants of this state was impeded by the usual ancient restrictions—nobody was allowed to open a shop or to establish a business of any kind except by special permission of the respective courts and guilds. In the year mentioned the liberty of commencing any kind of business was granted by law, excepting, however, lawyers, physicians, apothecaries, inn-keepers, retailers of spirits, and brokers. Since that time most of the guilds have voluntarily dissolved; some new branches of trade have become more extensive; several new wind and steam mills and steam bakeries have been established; many cloth stores have been changed into merchant tailors' shops. Several classes of mechanics have become more active in consequence of competition, yet it cannot be affirmed that the influence of the law mentioned has been very great, which cannot be the case until those laws which, more or less in all German states, prevent its citizens from moving from one place to another, even in their native state, are repealed.

The occupations of the inhabitants of this state may be classed under three different heads: 1, agriculture; 2, industry; and 3, commerce and navigation, since the inhabitants are classified as follows:

Agriculture, (including the digging of peat).....	145,669
Industry, (in its most limited sense).....	50,391
Commerce.....	5,897
Other pursuits, (including 349 inn-keepers and 789 hotel-keepers)...	11,889
Personal services.....	8,609
Public service, scientific pursuits.....	10,500
Without any particular avocation.....	6,203
<b>Total population.....</b>	<b>239,158</b>

The above table shows that more than one-half of the entire population are engaged in agriculture. Still, though the latter is the chief occupation of the inhabitants, it is not exactly carried on in the most improved manner. In the northern part the soil is so fertile that it pays the small amount of labor bestowed on it most liberally; in some districts the land is principally used as meadows for raising and fattening an excellent stock of cattle which finds a ready market in England, whither they are carried in steamboats. There were carried to London and Hull from Nordinhamm, a small port below Brake, on the Weser—

	Horned cattle.	Sheep.
In 1863.....	5,268	3,399
In 1864.....	8,449	2,371

This exportation, together with some other causes has raised the price of meat considerably. From 1830 to 1853 a pound of beef cost  $2\frac{3}{4}$  silver gr.; veal, 2 silver gr.; pork,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  silver gr. In 1865 a pound of beef cost 4 silver gr.; veal, 4 silver gr.; pork, 5 silver gr.

In consequence of these prices, American lard has already been imported for several years, as it seems, to advantage, and it does not appear unreasonable to expect that corned beef would also pay a handsome profit if imported from the United States. A little more labor, other than in raising cattle, is required on the other fields in the northern parts of the state, where they grow rape-seed,

horse beans, oats, &c. It is true, wages have also risen, twenty years ago a farm laborer earned board and from 10 to 35 thalers a year; whereas he now receives board and from 30 to 100 thalers. Still, the farmers realize without any great effort satisfactory profits, unless there occurs a drought, which is apt on that soil to prove more than usually fatal to the grass and the crops. In the southern part of the state there are large peat-bogs, which furnish the inhabitants with fuel; when they are drained, and when the heath on the dry tracts is burned, buckwheat and rye thrive there very well; the latter, on the whole, is the staple product of that region. The people now keep large tracts of land as barren heaths, where they feed a small kind of sheep covered with a coarse kind of wool. These flocks are kept for the sake of furnishing the necessary amount of manure for the other fields. This primitive mode of fertilizing and working the soil does not yield much more grain than is necessary for the support of the inhabitants.

The above table further shows that 50,391 persons engaged in industrial pursuits, meaning, of course, both those that really work (24,219) and those that are depending on them, (26,172,) about the same proportion as in the class of farmers, the active persons being about one-half of the whole number. Those persons work, for the most part, as mechanics in their own shops, alone or with few helps; there are but few large manufacturing establishments in the state. There are four cotton-spinning factories, with 53,102 spindles, employing 790 hands, and having spun, in 1864, about 38,850 cwt of cotton; 3 cotton-weaving factories, with 279 looms; 7 cord factories, employing 85 hands; 9 printing offices, employing 63 hands; 5 cork factories, employing 313 hands, importing 468,000 pounds of cork-wood, selling in the country 180,700 pounds of fabricated corks; 23 saw-mills, employing 66 hands; 72 oil mills, employing 110 hands; 33 lime-kilns, employing 76 hands; 168 brick-kilns, employing 1,310 hands; 65 distilleries, employing 148 hands, using 68,749 cwt. rye, 6,537 cwt. barley, 26 cwt. wheat, 104 cwt. buckwheat, and 88 cwt. potatoes, yielding 17,372 quarters or 3,474,400 pounds of spirits, paying in 1864 a tax of 56,571 thalers; 129 breweries, employing 525 hands; 31 tobacco factories, employing 551 hands, besides 81 smaller firms, employing 114 hands; 301 flour-mills, employing 654 hands, with 541 sets of millstones; 5 steam-mills, together of 48 horse-power; 59 water-mills, 144 wind-mills, and 15 horse-mills; 2 iron works, employing 509 hands, and 12 steam-engines, with 349 horse-power; one of them used 125,840 cwt. pig iron (64,427 cwt. German and 61,413 cwt. English iron) and 7,790 cwt. waste iron, and produced 12,920 cwt. of cast-iron ware, and 86,705 cwt. of bars, nails, tires, and hoops; the other used 120,580 cwt. of pig iron, and produced 15,000 cwt. of cast-iron ware, and 74,215 cwt. of bars, nails, tires, hoops, and sheet-iron; 5 iron foundries, employing 187 hands, and 3 steam-engines, with 30 horse-power; 51 dock-yards, with 75 ships, employing, on an average, daily, 972 workmen, each of whom earned about 20 silver groschen (48 cents) a day. They built 67 new vessels, of 5,048 lasts.

Lastly, I have to mention that a gentleman of this city has been trying these three years to supply the deficiency of cotton by preparing, spinning, and weaving the fibres of a plant called China grass, which I do not find mentioned among the exports from China to the United States in 1863. Perhaps it is the same that I find mentioned by the name of jute in the Annual Report on Foreign Commerce for 1863, page 225. The gentleman thinks he has overcome the difficulties the attempts have met with elsewhere, and he showed me some samples of a beautiful color, fibre, texture, and great durability in water. As soon as I am allowed I shall send specimens of this article.

There were employed in ocean navigation 235 vessels, tonnage 2,036 hands; coasting and river, 399 vessels, tonnage 1,093.

Vessels owned in the state at the beginning of 1865, in the region of the Ide,

66, with a tonnage of 1,517 lasts; on the tributaries of the Ems, 135, tonnage 2,197 lasts; in the region of the Weser, 184, of 25,066 lasts. At the beginning of 1864, 398 vessels, with a tonnage of 28,431 lasts. Total number of vessels, 783; total tonnage, 57,241 lasts.

At Brake there arrived, in 1862, 433 sea-going vessels, tonnage 35,740 lasts; 1863, 421 sea-going vessels, tonnage 33,501 lasts; 1864, 311 sea-going vessels, tonnage 23,701 lasts.

*Cleared.*—1862, 433 sea-going vessels, tonnage 35,700 lasts; 1863, 420 sea-going vessels, tonnage 33,500 lasts; 1864, 287 sea-going vessels, tonnage 23,614 lasts.

It will be seen that the port of Brake was, in 1864, much less frequented than in the preceding years. This was principally owing to the Dano-Germanic war; partly, also, to the fact that the German coals began to compete with the English in the region depending on Brake for its supply.

The port of Brake does not increase in importance as much as circumstances would seem to have warranted; it is one of the cheapest of European ports, and admits vessels drawing twenty feet of water, and is a free port; it has a basin 800 feet in length and 350 feet wide, and is provided with a lock; it cost 200,000 thalers, and affords as safe a harbor as Bremerhaven. But as long as Brake is without railroad connexions, it cannot compete with Bremerhaven, which has steadily gained the ascendancy over it. Before Bremerhaven was founded there arrived at Brake, in one year, about 600 vessels; in 1834 this number sank as low as 194; in 1836 it went down to 128. Since that time it increased until 1856; in 1861 there arrived, on an average, 500 vessels a year. The above statement shows the decrease during the following three years. Formerly, there arrived several American vessels every year; during the last eight years, but two or three.

*Tabular statement showing the number and nationality of vessels which entered and cleared at Brake during the year 1864, whether employed on the ocean or coast and river.*

Nationality.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Ocean navigation.	Coast and river.	Ocean navigation.	Coast and river.
Oldenburg.....	65	560	54	825
Hanover.....	108	128	91	139
United States.....				
Bremen.....	6	194	4	185
Hamburg.....	3		3	
Holland.....	35	1	30	
Denmark.....	14	1	12	
Lubec.....	1		1	
Norway.....	5		7	
Sweden.....	4		3	
Prussia.....	13	3	12	2
Russia.....	18		30	
England.....	37		38	
Columbia.....	1		1	
Hawaii.....	1		1	
Lippe.....		1		1
Total.....	311	888	287	1,152

*Statement showing the imports at Brake during the years 1861 to 1864, under the distinctions of carrying, commission, and individual accounts.*

Articles imported.	1861.	1864.
Grain, carrying.....pounds.	13,691,561	4,098,000
commission.....do.	Not reported	1,588,850
individual.....do.	Not reported	3,465,800
Coal, English, carrying.....lasts, 11,000.	6,830	1,080
individual.....do.		29
German, individual.....do.		32
Iron, carrying.....pounds.	5,035,519	5,692,491
individual.....do.		1,171,995
Other metals, commission.....do.		184,516
individual.....do.		51,891
Wire, individual.....do.		9,289
Anchors and chains, carrying.....do.		1,055,627
commission.....do.		396,795
individual.....do.		172,850
Petroleum, carrying.....barrels, 300 each.		4,396
commission.....do.		8,503
individual.....do.		285
Rice-flour, (fodder meal,) carrying.....pounds.		186,830
individual.....do.		290,250
Wine and spirits, carrying.....pounds.	5,802,485	2,826,282
individual.....do.		231,692
Tobacco, raw, carrying.....do.	5,315,520	3,211,768
Pine wood, individual.....cubic feet.		122,215
Cotton, raw, carrying.....pounds.	1,951,666	469,260
Herring, carrying.....do.	807,400	366,000
Coffee, raw, carrying.....do.		219,787
Cork wood, carrying.....do.		175,780
Alkali, carrying.....do.		1,420,786
Potash, carrying.....do.		1,065,650
Cedar wood, carrying.....do.	3,102,100	860,000
Sugar, raw and muscovado, carrying.....do.	1,236,149	218,300
Sirup and molasses, carrying.....do.		772,000
Glass, carrying.....do.		281,247
Hides, carrying.....do.	2,716,296	222,470
Blubber oil, carrying.....do.		208,000
Salt, carrying.....do.		676,000
Logwood and fustic, carrying.....do.	1,567,683	887,502
Rice, carrying.....do.	4,310,100	5,793,678
Tar, carrying.....do.		113,600
Slate, carrying.....do.	1,375,800	1,430,000
Hemp, carrying.....do.		872,429
Sulphur, carrying.....do.		764,000
Sundries, carrying.....do.	14,402,915	6,399,650
Total carrying in 1861.....	136,478,194	.....
Total carrying in 1863.....	69,463,058	.....
Total carrying in 1864.....	52,717,692	.....

## HOLSTEIN AND SCHLESWIG.

CENSUS OF HOLSTEIN AND SCHLESWIG, DECEMBER, 1864.

(From authentic sources.)

Population of Holstein.....	553, 210
Population of Schleswig.....	405, 369
Total .....	<u>958, 579</u>

Total area, 318½ German square miles.

## POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

In Holstein, Altona.....	52, 781
In Holstien, Kiel.....	18, 695
In Schleswig, Flensburg....	20, 138
In Schleswig, Schleswig.....	10, 944

Statement showing the number, tonnage, and actual cargoes in commerce last of sailing vessels arrived at Glückstadt (Schleswig-Holstein) during the year 1865.

Names of countries and ports whence arrived.	Schleswig-Holstein vessels.		Prussian, Russian, and Danish.		Hamburg and Norway.		Hanoverian and Bremen.		British.		Spanish.		Netherlands.		Total.	
	No.	Tonnage, in last.	No.	Tonnage, in last.	No.	Tonnage, in last.	No.	Tonnage, in last.	No.	Tonnage, in last.	No.	Tonnage, in last.	No.	Tonnage, in last.	No.	Tonnage, in last.
From inland ports, except Altona . . . . .	833	4, 047½ 1, 655½					2	14½							836	4, 062 1, 655½
Foreign German, viz:																
Mecklenburg . . . . .																
Prussia . . . . .	2	40½													1	26 26
Hamburg . . . . .	24	379 80½					8	221½							2	40½ 40½
Other Elbe ports and Heligoland . . . . .	533	2, 671½ 2, 373½					4	20½							39	692½ 114½
Hanover . . . . .																
Bremen . . . . .																
Sweden . . . . .			1	21½			1	13							1	13 13
Denmark . . . . .			3	26 19											1	21½ 21½
Norway . . . . .															1	21½ 21½
Netherlands . . . . .															3	26 19
Great Britain . . . . .	9	537 416½	2	214 214	3	194½	3	119 119	13	1, 263 1, 263			3	85½ 85½	3	85½ 85½
West Indies . . . . .			1	176 176	2	193 193	1	224½	3	393 393	3	343 343	1	83½ 83½	30	2, 371½ 2, 307 1, 412 1, 412
Total sailing vessels . . . . .	1, 401	7, 675 4, 566½	7	439½ 439½	17	612 394½ 350	1, 368 570½		1, 715½ 1, 656 3	3 342 342	5 185 185½				12, 378 8, 123½	
Steamers.																
Norway . . . . .																
Netherlands . . . . .																
Great Britain . . . . .			1	95 95	1	197½ 197½			4	665 400½					1	95 1
United States . . . . .			1	451 451	1	206 206									6	862½ 451 226
Total steamers . . . . .									4	665 400½					8	1, 408½ 644½
Total sailing vessels and steamers . . . . .	1, 401	7, 675 4, 566½	7	439½ 439½	21	1, 265½ 4, 284½ 350	1, 368½ 570½		17, 780½ 2, 056½	3 342 342	5 185 185½				12, 766½ 8, 767½	

*Statement showing the number, tonnage in lasts, and actual cargo of vessels touching at the port of Gluckstadt to discharge part of their cargoes during the year 1865.*

Countries and ports whence.	Schleswig-Holstein vessels.			Hamburg and Prussian.			British, Netherlands, and Norwegian.			Total.		
	No.	Tonnage, in lasts.	Actual cargo.	No.	Tonnage, in lasts.	Actual cargo.	No.	Tonnage, in lasts.	Actual cargo.	No.	Tonnage, in lasts.	Actual cargo.
Inland, except Altona.....	11	61½	2½							11	61½	2½
Elbe ports and Heligoland.....	1	7½								1	7½	
Netherlands.....							1	29½	6	1	29½	6
France.....							1	134	50	1	134	50
Total of part discharge.....	12	69	2½				2	163½	56	14	232½	58½
<i>Vessels in distress.</i>												
Denmark.....	1	28½								1	28½	
Norway.....							1	16½		1	16½	
Hamburg.....	2	77	55½	1	42½					3	119½	55½
Other Elbe ports.....				1	18½	10				1	18½	10
Great Britain.....				1	61½		1	55		2	116½	
Total in distress.....	3	105½	55½	3	122½	10	2	71½		8	299½	65½
Total of part discharge and in distress.....	15	174½	58	2	122½	10	4	235	56	22	532	124



THE WHOLE OUTWARD COMMERCE OF THE ELBE DURING THE YEAR 1865.

No. 1.—Statement showing the nationality, number, tonnage and actual cargo (measured in commerce lasts) of all sailing vessels and steamers departed from Gluckstadt during the year 1865.

Countries or ports where bound.	SAILING VESSELS.								
	Schleswig-Holstein vessels.			German, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, Netherlands and Russian.			British and Spanish.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Cargo.	No.	Tonnage.	Cargo.	No.	Tonnage.	Cargo.
Schleswig-Holstein.—Interior ports of the Elbe.....	833	3,867½	2,096½	13	142½	20½	1	2½	.....
Foreign.—Sweden, Denmark, Hamburg, other Elbe ports, and Helligoland, Bremen, Holland, Great Britain and Spain..	573	3,436½	405½	264	2,442½	602	30	2,235	38
Total .....	1,406	7,303½	2,502	277	2,584½	622½	31	2,237½	38
STEAMERS.									
Foreign.—Hamburg and other ports of the Elbe, Great Britain and United States .....				5	274		5	831½	210
							10	1,982½	482
Countries or ports whence sailed:	VESSELS TO COMPLETE CARGO.								
	Schleswig-Holstein vessels for interior ports of the Elbe								
	No.	Tonnage.	Cargo.	No.	Tonnage.	Cargo.	No.	Tonnage.	Cargo.
Schleswig-Holstein vessels for interior ports of the Elbe .....	15	82½	32	1	134	.....	16	216½	32
Foreign.—Hamburg and other Elbe ports and Oldenburg .....	14	73½	11	27	231	67½	41	304½	78½
Total .....	29	156½	43	28	365	67½	57	521½	110½

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN—W. N. MURPHY, *Consul*.

JANUARY 11, 1865.

As usual I have the honor to furnish you with an annual review of the transactions of the exchange of this place in 1864.

The past year will scarcely receive in the annals of the Frankfort exchange an asterisk to distinguish it from former years, and although the exchange list of last December shows better figures than that of the preceding year, still the improvement is not to be estimated too high in consideration of the fact that the last year closed with the prospect of a political tranquillity, while the former year ended with the expectation of the conflict of the Dano-German question. The first part of the year just closed stood under the pressure of that conflict, and the German exchanges deserve in fact the credit that they acted with self-possession during that struggle in the north, not allowing themselves to be frightened in an unnecessary degree by the war-cry which was raised. Scarcely was the war, in the middle of the year, ended, when the money crisis arose in

the principal European markets, and acted as a powerful agent in stagnating business expectations. A great part of the cause lay in the evil consequences of the stock-jobbing and overstrained credit of the former years. Frankfort has been only indirectly affected by this crisis, and has maintained its long-known celebrity for caution and solidity. Truly, the bank was obliged, principally in self-defence against an outward pressure, to raise the rate of discount in last September to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and to remain on this, for Frankfort very high-standing, nearly three whole months. The stringent state of money affairs and the limitation of credit produced during the last months of the past year a great stagnation in exchange business. From an examination of the particulars, it appears that the business in the Austrian stocks, formerly so active on the exchange here, suffered through the competition of the newly issued state papers of Germany, as well as through that of United States stocks, which in this city and its south German branches have won to themselves an extremely extensive field.

The last year brought the 100-florin Austrian state lots and the 5 per cent. silver metallics. The success of these two loans has hitherto been unfavorable. The lots of 1864, appearing in February at 93, sank under the pressure of the gold and credit crisis, which caused considerable realization first hand, down to 82. Their competition at any rate damaged the exchange of the credit lots.

The business of the lots of 1862, which in the former year was so lively, has somewhat slackened, as the speculation in American stocks has proved a more convenient investment.

For the safe investment of capital, the 5 per cent. new English metallics are preferred. Nevertheless, the older Austrian stocks, which have become naturalized here, maintained the year through a proportionally good standing, and leave the year almost the whole of them, after the rise which the last days brought, at better rates of exchange than those at which they had entered the year.

In German confederation state papers Frankfort continues to rule the market. Here is real demand and business on ready money, and every government will be glad when it succeeds in introducing its obligations here. Against the low rate of exchange which the papers of many large states fetch, the par and above par, which distinguishes the funds of the smaller German states, is a gratifying proof of their safe and honorable financial economy. They have, fortunately, no high policy to pursue, nor armed peace to maintain. Their budget knows only surpluses, and has no deficits; the considerable liquidations keep the public debt always on a normal level, and the new loans are, as a rule, of a productive nature. Therefore, money is willingly offered them, and the exchange on their papers is stable, maintaining its ground when everything else is depressed. There was last year a slight relaxation in consequence of the bad state of the money market and the high rate of discount which occurred by making some realizations to procure ready money. With regard to foreign state papers things have not been so favorable. Setting aside the Swiss papers, which range pretty nearly on a level with the south German, all others have suffered through the circumstances of the times. Sweden has strained her credit too much, and Germany seems, for the present, to be equally satiated. Also in respect to the Russian finances, the former favorable opinion has been rather diminished here, and their value being kept down, especially through the opposition on the part of the leading speculators in and advocates of Austrian securities. Fate has hitherto preserved this market from Italian stocks. On the other hand, it has been so much the more carried away with American securities. There were weeks and days when such a speculation took place in United States bonds as does not have, perhaps, its equal in New York itself. The sums which have been invested in United States securities, in direct purchase as well as in exchange for Austrian papers, exceeded at the time all that has ever been known before. The constancy with which the capitalists not

only preserved, but also augmented. their means by the so-called "mixing," even when the exchange was falling as much as 30 per cent. against the exchange at the beginning of the year, merits some rewarding result.

In railway shares this market remains limited. The old devices naturalized here from the beginning as the "Tauneus, Hanover, Palatinate, and Bavarian East railways," as they are for the most part in firm possession, seldom change hands, and are scarcely subjected to the fluctuations of speculations, and they all closed the year at advanced prices. The Hessian Ludwigs railway has its support and business centre in Berlin, and the prejudice which has for a long time existed against the stocks of this company does not as yet seem to be entirely removed. This is apparent by the general meeting, where Frankfort is very feebly represented. There was last year also a little more business in State railways, but only a faint reflection of the activity of past years. The majority of the shares have passed into the hands of French holders, and the Germans do not seem to have any desire to show them the favor of former years. The building account, which appears as if it would never close, as well as the unlimited issuing of primary shares, which already absorb the State guarantee, frighten off speculation. The defective system of financial policy in Vienna has given to the Austrian railroad shares a blow from which they will not recover until the vacillating policy is abandoned and business conducted upon well settled principles. Of what use to the foreigner is guarantee of interest which by supplementary taxes can be diminished at pleasure. South Germany may now repent of the confidence with which it at the time favored the new railways and assisted them with considerable loans. The great losses which it in consequence suffers especially affect the middle classes. After this bitter experience the guarantee of interest on the new Austrian shares lost its attraction; so much the more it is to be regretted that the Rhine Nahe railway has also shaken the confidence in the better Prussian railways. The Rhine, Cologne, Minden, N. Bergisch, and Mark railway lines, for instance, would otherwise have quite as good a claim to the attention of capitalists, and to be quite as near, or nearer, the Frankfort exchange as Austrian or Bohemian West railway.

Italian railway shares have nearly disappeared from this market, and under present circumstances there is not much lost by their disappearance. The railway primary shares met with a more general, as well as favorable, reception. Their number has been enriched by many new sorts; they have become a very popular investment, and the transactions in them have been considerable.

The solvency of the greater portion of them can be depended on, and where it was a question of caution, the low rate of exchange at which they were issued yielding an interest of from six to seven per cent., they were attractive. As to American railway securities the market is inactive.

The experience of the year 1864 has been of such a character as to fail in removing the aversion which more or less exists against the system of credit Mobilier and its associations. Even in Paris the speculators seem to have lost the desire of snatching the chestnuts out of the fire for the credit Mobilier; the German credit banks now enjoying a moderate existence, and a few of them may perhaps merit a better fate than to see their efforts to restore a par exchange frustrated.

Private persons have decidedly turned their backs against the credit shares, and, with the exception of the Austrian shares, speculation in them has also become quite limited. Here and there some transitory revival takes place, in which the managers and directors for the most part are expressly intervening parties; for as eight years ago new series were always being issued, and they could not possess capital enough, so they have now gone over to the opposite extreme, and purchase the very stock which they themselves put in market. From this it incontestably follows that the whole system of the credit Mobilier suffers from an organic defect, for otherwise what was originally considered a

blessing would not after a short time have proved an evil. The credit banks have failed in part, and in part imperfectly fulfilled the objects they commenced. The banking business was for the most part carried on by them with speculative objects. Very few had means for a discount business of bill bank shares; the Frankfort ones enjoy continued favor, and closed the year with an advance of 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Those also of the Austrian national bank showed a proportionably good and firm bearing with respect to their value, they are firmly advancing towards their recovery. The past year brought again to this place a large stock of loans of all kinds, of which I only mention the following, which affect this market directly:

Austrian florins, 100 state lots, 40,000,000 florins, 5 per cent. Austrian silver loan of 90,000,000 florins, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Canton Bern loan of 3,000,000 francs. 130,000 of the 3 per cent. obligation of Leghorn railroad of 500 francs, 5 per cent. Loan of Swiss central railroad of 5,000,000 francs. Two million 5 per cent. silver primary shares of Galician railroad. 5 per cent. loan of the Counts Zichy v Vasanetteo of 340,000.

The following table gives a view of the differences of exchange during the last year in comparison with the highest and lowest rates of the year before. It contains the stocks which here form the principal means of investment and speculation, and which generally give tone to the market. In the same table there appear for the first time the 6 per cent. United States bonds for 1882, in which class of American securities the principal transactions were had.

The highest rate of exchange of most of the stocks, especially of the Austrian, falls in the middle of April, the lowest in the beginning of February, on the outbreak of hostilities in Schleswig. American stocks were at their highest point at the beginning of the year, from which time they had a falling tendency, which in July and August was the most remarkable. Since September they recovered themselves a little, but were not able again to reach the rate of 50. I have given in the table, to facilitate the examination of the same, especially in comparison with other exchanges, the rate of exchange in per cents., excepting in those of the Austrian bank shares and credit lots.

Name of stocks.	Jan. 2, 1864.	Dec. 31, 1864.	Highest 1864.	Lowest 1864.	Highest 1863.	Lowest 1863.
5 per cent. English metallics.....	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	70
5 per cent. national.....	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 per cent. metallics.....	58	60	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. metallics.....	52	53	56	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 per cent. Austrian lots.....	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	82	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	73
Austrian credit lots.....	134	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	120	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	126
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Bavarian.....	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	100
4 per cent. Baden.....	100	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	99
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Wurtemberg.....	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
5 per cent. Russian.....	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
6 per cent. U. S. bonds, 1882.....	68	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	38	77	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Austrian bank shares.....	753	784	814	724	860	700
Austrian credit shares.....	77	76	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
Darmstadt credit shares.....	86	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	82
Frankfort bank.....	133	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	137	129 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bavarian Eastern railroad.....	108	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	169 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bexbach railroad.....	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	149 $\frac{1}{2}$	150 $\frac{1}{2}$	135	145	134 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rhine Nahe railroad.....	25	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	23
Frankfort Hanau.....	95	98	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	93	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
Taunus railroad.....	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	138	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	124	130	120
Austrian western railroad.....	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	53
Vienna exchange.....	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$

The past twelve months were generally less favorable to a prosperous development of commerce and industry than the preceding year. The principal cause was of course our civil war, which exercised, however, a different influence than it did during the three preceding years, inasmuch as it hastened more and more towards its termination, and therefore, in consequence of its varying fortune from one side to the other, was the cause of stronger and more frequent fluctuations both in the money market and business generally.

The raising of our import duties, and still more the apprehension of a further rise in the same, contributed, moreover, not a little towards frequently interrupting the commercial intercourse with the United States, that most important market for German manufacturers and wholesale dealers.

But also in Europe, on German soil itself, a menacing conflict broke out, of which no one could say beforehand how far it would assume greater dimensions, and carry its tide, when once without restraint, beyond the goal desired by the sympathies of the nation.

The uneasiness which springs from the knowledge of how untenable the old order of things is in opposition to the inadequacy of the new order which is offered us here, and which is a feeling that rules and characterizes our entire age—this uneasiness is reflected in the interior economy so inseparably connected with the course of politics, and hampering its principal motive powers, namely, a desire of industrial enterprise and commercial speculation. If, in addition, direct interruptions of trade take place, the activity of commerce is then limited exclusively to the accommodation of the most necessary wants and troubles itself, only to meet the requirements of the morrow. With the exception of some few individual branches which were favored by circumstances, the foregoing was the character of trade in the past year. While the first six months were especially influenced by the war, the high rate of gold during the latter half of the year, and the distrust which arose from numerous failures in foreign countries, made an unfavorable impression on the whole trade. With respect to a great number of branches of commerce in this town, the unfavorable position of the population of the country must be taken into consideration, inasmuch as it was obliged partly in consequence of the slack sale of the products of the farms, to confine its consumption to that which was absolutely necessary. While in general commerce relations with other countries had not been entirely carried out, in order to make up for the deficiency in the supply from the American market, internal traffic has been changed in its nature and developed by the managers of the transport business, fast increasing yearly, which necessarily must bring about an alteration in the arrangements which have existed up to the present time, and which, as such, are now prejudicial, and instead of which no suitable plan has yet been discovered. The cheap and easy means of transportation and travelling lessen more and more the former great importance of fairs, and favor direct commercial transactions between manufacturers and consumers. The mutual competition of the great railways which connect the ports with the principal markets also tends continually to divert the old transport business from its former safe and lucrative channel. Whatever complaints may be raised or measures taken by the authorities, the former state of things will never return, but may perhaps, here and there, cause the change to be less felt, but will never be able to avert the change itself now impending.

For the increase of competition there is only an increase of intercourse to be gained as compensation. And in so far as it will be difficult for the merchant to continue his former relations, and his customary way of conducting business, it is certain that he will be obliged to enter at once into new relations and seek a new way of conducting business, so as to keep up with the spirit of the times. This knowledge of the state of the case does not, however, prevent the allowance that this change in commercial intercourse, until it is fully carried out, is the cause of great temporary complications, which weigh heavily on Frankfort, from

its geographical position, as being suited for commerce. Nevertheless this city has an equivalent to the same in important resources which it enjoys, and in the extensive credit it possesses in foreign countries, which on account of the favorable condition of its commerce enable it to enter into the conflict with confidence. The trades, and the proportionately but only slightly injured manufactories of this place, require a larger sphere of operation, and some of the stoppages which have taken place present no slight difficulty. On the other hand, among the unfavorable conditions from which commercial activity suffered last year, some active movements are conspicuous. In particular, this city has to thank *the new trade regulations* which came into effect in May, 1864. Even now, after not much more than a year's existence, one can remark that the same have exercised a highly beneficial influence on commerce and trades. This is particularly remarkable in the case of trades, of which, for example, that of the butchers is to be mentioned, which has experienced quite an unexpected extension; and it is natural to suppose that others have been benefited in a like manner. Moreover, the removal of some obsolete prohibitions, such as the union of various houses of business under one proprietor and partnership with foreigners, has strengthened the trades of the city. Another pleasing event of the past year, by which not only commerce and trades, but also the future efforts of the nation, will be freed from their greatest cares and apprehensions is the stipulated renewal of the Zollverein and the final settlement of the custom duties on free trade principles with France, Belgium, and Switzerland, as well as the commercial treaty with Austria.

By this means a condition of paralyzing uncertainty and embittered agitation has been put to an end, which for four years influenced the trade and industry of the Zollverein, and threatened, in the most prejudicial way, seriously to injure the unity of the nation through an endless party spirit. After the kingdom of Saxony had, on the 11th of May, 1864, taken the lead, by the conclusion of a treaty with Prussia, the free city of Frankfort followed, on the 16th of June, with a treaty with the custom and trade confederation of Baden, the electorate of Hesse and Thuringen, and also with Brunswick, by which means, on the 16th of May, 1865, a convention was finally signed by the representatives of all the States of the Zollverein.

The annexed table furnishes a statement of the principal imports and exports of Frankfort in 1864, as compared with those of 1863, explaining, at the same time, the principal causes of increase or decrease of the imports of the Zollverein in 1864, and the percentage of the share which this free city has in the total import.

On account of the Zollverein the following duties were collected from the total traffic of this place:

Year.	Import duties.		Export duties.		Total.	
	Florins.	K.	Florins.	K.	Florins.	K.
1864 .....	1,574,535	54	75,974	12,	1,650,610	6
1863 .....	1,493,628	30	79,283	45	1,572,912	15
1864 increase .....	80,907	24			80,907	24
1864 decrease .....			3,309	33		

The following is a statement of the imports of goods subjected to excise in 1864, as compared with those of the preceding year :

	NET AMOUNT.		1864.	
	1864.	1863.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bread and cakes ..... pounds..	1,334,539	894,490	450,049	.....
Meal ..... metter..	136,352	130,688	5,664	.....
Barley and beer ..... ahm..	108,229	98,591	9,638	.....
Smoked meat ..... pounds..	115,495	195,125	.....	79,630
Wine made from other fruit than grapes ..... ahm..	25,941	16,474	9,467	.....
Wine ..... do..	8,420	8,660	.....	240
Brandy ..... do..	3,804	2,610	1,194	.....
Vinegar ..... do..	952	911	41	.....
Barley for cattle ..... metter..	153	483	.....	330
Oats ..... do..	65,528	60,252	5,276	.....
Hay ..... cwt..	87,207	83,671	3,536	.....
Straw ..... do..	60,741	56,464	4,247	.....
Charcoal ..... do..	27,936	16,063	11,873	.....
Tan bale ..... do..	4,311	4,620	.....	309
Coal ..... do..	885,745	773,733	82,012	.....
Turf ..... do..	2,674	3,008	.....	334
Beech wood ..... cords..	50,822	47,614	3,208	.....
Oaks and firs ..... do..	7,636	7,395	241	.....
Faggots ..... pcs..	1,161,175	873,300	287,875	.....

The extent of the traffic of the *fairs* is shown by the following statement, which on this occasion points out a decrease for both fairs from that of the previous year in imports as well as in exports :

## IMPORTS.

	Easter fair, 1864.	Autumn fair, 1864.
A. By the gates of the city.....	<i>Cwt.</i> 19,722½	<i>Cwt.</i> 21,920
B. By the railways.....	29,808½	31,210½
C. By the water.....	30,727½	20,750½
Total.....	80,257½	73,881½
On the other hand, 1863.....	96,216½	75,182½
Decrease in 1864.....	15,959	1,301½

## EXPORTS.

	Easter fair, 1864.	Autumn fair, 1864.
(a) By land.....	<i>Cwt.</i> 20,338½	<i>Cwt.</i> 20,335½
(b) By water.....	29,257½	16,646½
Total.....	49,596½	36,982
On the other hand, 1863.....	52,860½	50,512½
Decrease in 1864.....	3,264½	13,530½

The statistical items of the two fairs of the present year cannot, of course, be given as yet. As regards the last autumn fair, which has just terminated, it is to be stated that the result, regarded as a whole, was satisfactory both to manufacturers and dealers. Some manufacturers complained, as they always will; still they ought to attribute their failure to themselves, inasmuch as it is very hard indeed for many of them to give up the old routine and adapt themselves to the new order of things, seeing that, through free trade, and especially that with France and England, and through the new beneficial commercial treaties in general, the demand on German manufacturers has greatly increased, which is especially remarkable in the case of pattern goods. It is, therefore, particularly praiseworthy that in the neighboring town of Offenbach several manufacturers have coalesced to establish a school for pattern-drawers. If the manufacturers of the other German seats of industry would work in a like manner in unison to meet the requirements of their trade, the time would not be far distant when the Germans would be able to compete with the foreign manufactories. In the branch of manufactured goods, sellers had, for the most part, reason to be content with the results. Seldom, when purchasers found what they required, have goods been bought so readily and so quickly as during this fair. The warehouses were not filled to repletion, as formerly, and on account of the lively demand during the summer, the supply was not equal to the demand, and so there was a continual tendency to an increase in the price of raw material. The trade in fancy goods for autumn and winter was very lively and beyond the supply, especially in the case of Saxon goods. The advantages of the new commercial treaty, in respect to the new import duties, could scarcely be appreciated, seeing that in the sale of English and French wares no remarkable increase took place. German industry has not, of late, been wanting in endeavors and zeal to enable it to hold its own in the commercial competition, although, naturally, it has only met with partial success in its struggle against foreign manufacturers. In smooth, half woollen goods, German manufacturers enable their nation, nearly entirely, to do without English products; whereas, in fancy goods, foreign countries, especially France, continue to set the fashion. English shirtings and cotton manufactures are always of a better quality than the most perfect German ones, but still the latter are good enough to meet all general purposes. Buyers were cautious, and only purchased what was absolutely necessary, as a decline in the price of cotton was generally expected, as shipments of the article accumulated during the war have already commenced. Calicoes in large quantities were brought to market, and at a higher price than at the spring fair. The stock of the ordinary cotton goods, such as fustian, beaver-cottons, bed-ticking, &c., should have been greater than it was. In linen goods the business was active, in consequence of the anticipated rise in the price of yarn and the demand being greater than the supply, and the common, cheap qualities have been wanting for two months; nor can mixed textures be brought to market any sooner. Moreover, the fear felt by some of the manufacturers of this country that they would not be able to compete with the foreign manufacturers, owing to the increase of the duty, has been shown to be groundless; and since the partial introduction of free trade the business in this line has been considerably augmented.

The sale of silk goods, as well as shawls of thick texture, was active at advanced prices. After the increased price the demand for cotton yarn was greater than the supply. There were many purchasers for cloths and buckskins, and the quantity brought to market was easily disposed of. As regards prices, business was equally healthy, as there is no fear of a decline entertained, but, on the contrary, an advance, since the trade with America is again active.

In glassware, the Bohemians who resort to this market have their regular customers, and the trade in this article took its regular course.



Although the dealers in ready-made clothes sell their goods at a very low price every year, and although they even pretend that they have failed, and for this reason are obliged to sell their stocks as quickly as possible, yet it appears that they do a very satisfactory business, as the number of manufacturers who visit the fair increases, and as their former customers always return.

The shoemakers of Mayence and Gotha have done a very good business; only the slipper dealers of Poimasenz complain of a want of custom.

Only a few toys were brought to market, on account of the great foreign demand, so that there is a perceptible want in some specialties.

Leather was in tolerable demand; it is not, therefore, surprising that the better qualities of sole leather of the well-known makers were soon taken; the prices were as usual. Thinner qualities of sole leather, however, have not been in much favor with the public. Leather of wild animals for soling declined in price 2 to 3 thalers per hundred-weight; common kinds declined 5 thalers. Some consignments of leather of domestic animals were sold before the fair began, at a low rate, on account of not being well dried, which had a very unfavorable influence during the fair, as people were willing to pay a higher price for a well-dried article. Many consignments, in consequence, remained unsold, and were forwarded to Leipsic and Berlin. The decline in the price of this article was from 4 to 5 thalers per cwt. Vache and harness leather of fine qualities only experienced a slight decline; whereas, there was on the common sorts a fall of from 3 to 4 thalers per cwt. Ox and calf leather were at a discount, and experienced a decline of from 5 to 6 thalers per cwt., as compared with the prices at the spring fair. Business in upper leather was very good.

During the last two months a large quantity of goods was sent to England, France, and Italy; to the latter country in a smaller quantity, as was naturally to be expected, inasmuch as a great part of the German governments, up to the present time, have done everything possible, from false political motives, to impede commerce with that very rich country, by accepting the proposed commercial treaty. For well manufactured goods there was a higher price paid for five and six-fold skins, viz:

	Thalers.
First quality of sole-leather of non-domestic animals per hundred-weight, (the thaler at 90 kreutzers).....	59 to 64
Lighter sorts of the same, of the first quality.....	49 to 55
The same of common qualities.....	42 to 47
First quality of thick leather of domestic animals.....	50 to 55
Lighter sorts of the same.....	44 to 49
First-class vache leather, according to quality.....	42 to 56
First-class harness leather.....	42 to 48
First-class ox leather.....	48 to 62
First-class calf leather, brown.....	104 to 130
The same calf leather, black.....	90 to 106

American customers were more numerous than they have been for many years, although the amount of the purchases made here by them did not at all correspond with their number. Generally they only examined the goods, and learned the prices, and then started for Leipsic, where the fair commences immediately after the one here, and where the supplies are, of course, more extensive, and purchasers are, therefore, better enabled to make their choice. It may be, however, worthy of notice, that the dealings in Rhine and Pfalz wines, which hitherto were exclusively in the hands of our adopted German citizens, who naturally are better judges of this article than foreigners, have been of late more thoroughly taken into consideration by our native citizens. Many of them are travelling through the celebrated wine districts along the Rhine, not only in order to obtain some knowledge of the produce and cultivation of grapes

and the treatment of wine, but also to purchase samples, especially of the superior sorts, for trial, with a view to introduce them at home. Formerly the common kinds of wines had the preference, and were destined at home especially for the use of our German citizens, but this will soon undergo an entire change when Americans in general have found out how much better it is to drink good wine than spirituous liquors.

The business of the exchange in this city was, of course, greatly influenced last year by the affairs in our own country. The injurious influence, however, which the continuance of the war and the augmentation of our import duties exercised on this branch of business over European industry and trade, especially that in cotton, was counterbalanced by the great importation and sale of United States securities. By this means the phenomenon is explained why the total returns of the exchange of this place in the past year show but a trifling decrease from those of the preceding year. The following graphic representation gives a view of the movements of the principal rates of exchange on this Bourse in the year 1864:

Statement showing the highest and lowest rates of exchange for the year ended December, 1864.

Places.	Rates.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Amsterdam.....	Highest.....	99½	99½	100½	101	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	101	101½	101½
	Lowest.....	99½	99½	99½	100½	100	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	100½	100½
Antwerp.....	Highest.....	93	93½	93½	94½	93½	94	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
	Lowest.....	92½	92½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	94½	94	93½	93½	93½
Augsburg.....	Highest.....	100	100	99½	99½	100	100	100	99½	100½	100½	100	100
	Lowest.....	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Berlin.....	Highest.....	105½	105½	105½	105½	105½	105½	105½	105½	105½	105	104½	105
	Lowest.....	104½	104½	104½	104½	105½	105	104½	105	105	104½	104½	104½
Bremen.....	Highest.....	96½	96½	96½	97½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
	Lowest.....	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Brussels.....	Highest.....	93	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
	Lowest.....	92½	92½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	94	93½	93½
Genoa.....	Highest.....	92½	92½	93	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
	Lowest.....	92½	92½	93	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Hamburg.....	Highest.....	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
	Lowest.....	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
Cologne.....	Highest.....	105½	105½	104½	105½	105½	105½	105½	105½	105	105	104½	104½
	Lowest.....	105	104½	104½	104½	105½	104½	104½	105	105	104½	104½	104½
Leipsic.....	Highest.....	104½	104½	104½	105	105	105½	105½	105½	105½	105	104½	105
	Lowest.....	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	105½	105	105	104½	104½	104½

As regards the industrial activity of Frankfort, generally, I am glad to report that the application of machinery of every description is on the increase here and in the neighborhood, in proportion to the high rates of wages and the demand for manual labor. The tradesman, as well as the agriculturist, is compelled to avail himself of the use of machinery on account of the scarcity of labor, so that not only all the machine manufactories are in full operation, but many machines are imported from America and Great Britain; the first among which stands the sewing machines, and those imported from America take the precedence. Besides sewing, American knitting machines are also being manufactured, but on a small scale. Of household machines, one may cite the washing machine and knife cleaning machine, which have been imported direct from America. The former, however, are also imported from England, and are also beginning to be manufactured in Germany.

As the transportation of machinery, especially such as occupies much space, is very expensive, many Americans have tried to sell their inventions, so that their machines might be manufactured in Germany, but owing to the unwillingness of the Germans to engage in such speculations, they have met with but indifferent success.

It is a remarkable fact that the manufacture of large machines has but very little improved during the past year. The iron foundries only are an exception, which are kept very busy on account of the building schemes in progress, and for the same reason gas-pipe and gas-metre factories have much increased.

The past year was noted for meetings of extraordinary political, commercial, and international importance, held in this city. I must not omit mentioning those of commercial importance.

The first is that of the committee appointed by the German Diet to discuss the ways and means of introducing a uniform system of weights and measures for the whole Germanic confederation; for while Germany is split into thirty-five or thirty-six independent states, it has almost as many distinct systems of coinage, measures, and weights. Steps are again being taken to introduce one coinage.

#### A UNIFORM STANDARD OF COINS, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES, FOR THE WHOLE OF GERMANY.

The following was determined on in the final protocol of the 1st August, as regards the original decision of the committee, as well as the carrying out of the protocol, which refers to the regulation of the German measures and weights.

I. The German measure and weight regulations, in order to have a good effect, require their acceptance by each individual state, in the form prescribed in the constitution. The Prussian government being in possession of a scale of metres and kilograms of platina, both of which were compared with their prototypes in the imperial archives at Paris, with all the means offered by science, and arranged accordingly, the committee came to the conclusion to procure said scale to be the standard of measure and weight for Germany.

Accordingly paragraphs five and six of the German measures and weights regulations were agreed to, provided Prussia was willing to grant its platina scale of measures and weights as the original measures and weights for the whole of Germany, and to take means for their preservation.

The Prussian delegate was requested by all the other members of the committee to take the necessary steps, that the Prussian government might communicate its decision to the German Diet as soon as possible. Should the answer of Prussia be in the negative, the delegates will have to reassemble to deliberate on the provision of another standard scale of weights and measures. Should the answer be in the affirmative, the delegates request the Prussian delegate to appoint, as soon as possible, a commission for the production of platina copies of the original size, and for direct comparison of the same with the standard for each of the German states which may wish to procure the same at their own expense.

For the production and exact comparison of the metre scale of measure and the kilogram scale of weights with some other metal as the basis to serve as normal originals for individual States, the committee propose, further, that in every German state which accepts the resolution a commission be appointed to compare measures and weights with the original, as well as for their preservation. The committee does not consider it absolutely necessary that dry and liquid measures, exactly of the same proportions, should be imposed on every state of the confederation, but that they should be adopted according to modifying circumstances. And lastly, the committee determined that the same or even greater attention should be paid to any departure from the established scale than is the case in France. Whether these regulations should include and determine measures of liquids, such as casks, bottles, drinking glasses, or special measures, such as water or gas, ought to be left to the discretion of individual states. Yet all men of business, as well as the public at large, hope the proposals of the committee will lead to satisfactory results, and to a united system of measures and weights.

Another meeting of commercial importance was the third biennial meeting of the *Handelstag*, (deputies of the different German boards of trade,) which declares itself the representative of the united trade and manufactures of Germany, and determine on all important questions that relate to their general interest in meetings that occur regularly. Besides these meetings, which take place every two years, special ones can be called when twenty-five places of commerce demand it, or the remainder of the committee consider the same necessary. Until a definite mode of representation in the "*Handelstag*," all German commercial societies and boards of trade, or where such do not exist, private societies which act in the interest of general commerce, have a right to send as many delegates as they choose. The *Handelstag* elects for the period of the session a president, two vice-presidents, and a secretary is chosen by universal consent on the nomination of the president. There is a business committee to determine finally on propositions and their mode of disposal. The *Handelstag* determines its next place of meeting, appoints a permanent committee to sit during its recess, as well as a permanent central office, which is located at Berlin. This committee consists of fifteen members, (nine of whom constitute a quorum,) the duties of which, and of the central office, are as follows: to complete and carry out the determinations of the last general meeting, but the manner is at the discretion of the committee; and also to prepare and arrange business for the next meeting of the *Handelstag*, and to provide for the general interests of the association. The common expenses of the *Handelstag* are divided among the several boards of trade, which were represented according to the importance of place. This distribution is to be carried out by the committee, while each board bears the expenses of its own delegation.

This convention was opened on the 25th September; the secretary general read the report of the permanent committee and the biennial report, according to which one hundred and seventy-five commercial corporations were represented at the congress, only fifteen of which belonged to Austria. The report referred to the commercial treaty with France and to the removal of the *Zollverein*, as well as to the question of its constitution, so far as the committee had to do with it. A record has also been prepared regarding a commercial treaty with Russia, and a report drawn up touching the willingness of all governments to consent to that step. The coinage of a universal German gold coin occupied the committee. Then the general discussions were opened, and the following subjects were discussed: the commercial treaties of the *Zollverein*, especially those with Prussia, Italy, Switzerland, and Spain; the differential tariffs of the railways; weights and measures; the intended unity of German coinage, especially the new gold coin previously mentioned; the reform of the *Zollverein* constitution; the German ports, and the management of the import and export duties; the

subject of consulates; further introduction of boards of trade; reform in the post office department; a general German inland insurance legislation; a uniform way of conducting business in commercial cities, and the establishment of an association for the classification of ships.

As the discussions of the commercial treaties before mentioned are of international importance, I deem it proper to give some special remark. \* \* As early as 1815 Russia was desirous of closer commercial relations with Germany, but in 1823 a strict prohibitory system was introduced, and it was not till 1857 that any facilities were afforded to the import and export trade.

The commercial treaty with France induced the committee to turn their attention to the formation of a similar one with Russia, and full materials were collected for the detailed memorial placed before the committee. This memorial the government allows to be propagated in Russia, though the project does not meet with much favor there. Unfortunately, the Russian financial situation cannot permit any loss in the receipts from customs. Besides, the Russian boards of trade are all opposed to any reform in the customs; but in spite of these obstacles, the hope of yet effecting a treaty will not be abandoned. The lines of Russian railways are being extended, and will require traffic in order to be profitable. The necessary regulation of values demands the importation of precious metals, and husbandry requires the importation of tools, &c.

The following proposition was unanimously agreed to: "The German Handelstag declares itself satisfied with the steps taken by its committee for bringing about a customs and commercial treaty with Russia and the states of the Zollverein, and it considers the conclusion of such a treaty at the present time as very desirable for the interests of the two great countries, and express an urgent wish that the governments concerned may continue, energetically, their endeavors to negotiate a treaty in accordance with the memorial of February, 1864." \* \* \* \* \*

The proposition regarding a commercial treaty with Italy is as follows: "Considering that the extension of international commercial relations is of the very highest importance for the proper development of the Zollverein, the kingdom of Italy, on account of its progress in consumption, occupies a position so important that commerce with her appears to be of the greatest advantage to German trade and industry; that while Italy has already concluded commercial treaties with other states, the Zollverein has suffered severely by the delay of effecting such a purpose; that under existing circumstances an equalization is only to be brought about by a new commercial treaty, unhampered by considerations of economy or other motives, as has been the case up to the present time. The Handelstag determines earnestly to request the administration of the Zollverein, on the reception of the foregoing statements, to conclude, without delay, a treaty with the kingdom of Italy. A new treaty, as advantageous as possible, by which the Zollverein may acquire all the advantages of the most favored nations, and to strive for the most direct connexion with Italy by a railway through the Swiss Alps. The memorial regarding the treaty with Italy; published by the permanent committee, contains, among other matter, information about the extent, population, financial position, and customs of Italy; discusses its commercial navy, the products of the country and its industry, the general import and export as well as the commerce of Italy with individual states, the import of various articles by the Zollverein into that country and *vice versa*, and finally a comparison between the Italian and Franco-Italian tariff."

Regarding the commercial treaty with Switzerland, the following propositions were made:

1. The German Handelstag recognize in the commercial treaty with Switzerland a useful and necessary extension of the relations of the Zollverein.
2. The scruples that have been expressed by some governments at isolated

parts of the treaty, are not of such importance that the confidence cannot be felt that the same will be obviated.

3 The definite conclusion that the commercial treaty is the more necessary, inasmuch as the settlement of our anticipated treaty between Switzerland and Wurtemberg, about permission of the free settlement of the citizens of the two countries, is dependent on it.

4. It appears especially requisite, in order to effect the participation of the other states of the Zollverein in the treaty just mentioned, that this treaty should be allowed the widest scope, and freed from all hindrances of settlement and free trade which have existed up to the present time. This proposition was accompanied by a report that entered into the details of the traffic, so that the proposition was accepted by a considerable majority.

As regards a treaty of commerce with Spain, which was especially advocated by one of the deputies of the city of Hamburg, it is stated that, according to certain representations of the Prussian representative in Spain, the endeavors to bring about commercial relations with that country have now every probability of being realized. The following proposition was unanimously agreed to in the Handelstag, viz: Considering that the kingdom of Spain having lately concluded a commercial treaty with France, seems now to be prepared to follow in the path of free international trade relations, which Great Britain, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, and Italy have opened out, and that it is desired that further progress should follow this commencement on the part of Spain, however small the same may be, as well as considering that a treaty of navigation and commerce which would abolish or moderate the differential tariff and the large import duties now existing in Spain, for the benefit of German vessels and products, to promote German navigation and commerce, the Handelstag resolves that the permanent committee be instructed to present to the German governments appropriate propositions, and to request them to effect, if possible, the conclusion of a propitious treaty with Spain.

#### MEETING OF GERMAN GEOGRAPHERS.

The third meeting of international interest referring to the proposed North Pole expedition was held here on the 23d and 24th of July, at the suggestion of the leaders of the so-called Free High Academy of Germany. The meeting consisted mostly of German geographers and friends of geography. Although the numerical strength of the meeting was not great, yet so much information was sent to the meeting by friends of geographical knowledge, as to prove the interest taken by the whole of Germany in the subject. The Imperial Geographical Society of Vienna sent a note to the effect that they would use their utmost endeavors to carry out any plan that might be determined by the meeting. The first question considered was, whether the present meeting should be considered as the commencement of the regular annual meeting of German geographers. After various opinions had been expressed, Frankfort was chosen as the place of meeting for the next year. \* \* \* \* \*

The horse fair, which took place as usual, had races this year added for the first time. This new feature is, of course, especially favored by the *haute volce* of Frankfort, as well as by the princes and counts residing in the neighborhood. The stands were crowded with people on all the three days, and there was a living wall of people all around the course. \* \* \* \* \*

#### EMIGRATION.

With respect to emigration, it appears from the annual report of the Frankfort Association for the Protection of Emigrants, that from the 1st of February, 1864, to the end of January, 1866, 1,012 persons were entered as emigrants at the office of the association, seeking information about their destination; part

orally and part by letter. The greater part of this emigration was destined to the United States, as the report strongly encourages emigration thither, and discourages emigration to Mexico and Algeria. \* \* \*

*Statement showing the number of emigrants embarked for different transatlantic ports during the year ending February 1, 1865.*

Quebec .....	57
New York .....	866
Adelaide, Melbourn, and Sidney .....	62
Buenos Ayres .....	27
	<hr/>
	1, 012
	<hr/>

I should add here that the increase of the industrial activity of Frankfort, as well as of all other countries where free trade flourishes, exercises a visible influence on emigration, which since the conclusion of the war would otherwise have been considerably greater than it really is. The security of labor is especially increased at the present moment by the extensive building operations which are being pushed forward in almost all large towns, and the contractors find themselves obliged to raise the wages of their workmen. \* \* \*

\* \* \* It may not be uninteresting here to give a short review of the commercial treaties of the German Zollverein which have come into operation since the 1st of July last. First of all should be mentioned the treaties of the 28th of June, of the 11th of July, and 12th of October, 1864, by which the continuance of the Zollverein has been assured to the present time, and the commercial treaty concluded between Prussia and France, on the 2d of August, 1862; then the Zollverein treaty of the 16th of March of last year, which embraces the three above-named treaties, as well as all others, as far as they are in force, and gives a codification of the existing rights of the Zollverein treaty. Afterwards there should be taken into consideration the treaties concluded between the Zollverein and other countries, for instance, corollary treaties with France, viz: Treaties of navigation and of conformity of rates of duty on the railways, and a particular protocol of the 14th of December, 1864, which contains various explanations and supplements to this treaty. Further, the commercial and customs treaty with Austria of the 11th of April of last year, the treaty with Belgium of the 22d of May, and that with Great Britain of the 30th of May of last year, securing in the said four countries the same rights as the most favored nations enjoy. But after France had concluded commercial treaties with Great Britain, Belgium, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Italy, Sweden, and Norway, the Hanse Towns, and Mecklenburg, then in article 31 of the said treaty of the 2d of August, 1862, the same rights and advantages are insured in French markets to members of the Zollverein as to the last-named countries. In the same manner, in consequence of the aforesaid treaty between the Zollverein and Austria, Great Britain, and Belgium, members of the Zollverein enjoy in the markets of these three countries the same rights as the most favored nations. On the other hand, whether the members of the Zollverein will be placed in as favorable a position as France has already been placed, by means of treaties, in the markets of Switzerland, Italy, Sweden, &c., depends still on the condition of treaties and the conformity between the Zollverein and the last-mentioned states. At the same time it is of importance to know that the products of the Zollverein enjoy the same rights of custom and privileges in the colonies and foreign possessions of Great Britain as the mother country does herself. Finally, by the treaty concluded by the Zollverein with the Netherlands on the 31st December, 1851, the enjoyment of the same rights are guaranteed to its members as to the most favored nations.



It is, of course, impossible to state just at present the total receipts of the Zollverein for the past year. It will therefore suffice to give the receipts of the import and export duties of the first six months of the year 1865, compared with that of the same period of 1864. The joint receipts from 1st of January to 1st of July, 1865, amounted to 10,836,147 thalers, while they amounted in 1864 to 11,476,372 thalers; which shows a decrease of 645,225 thalers, or a diminution of about six per cent.

As regards the result of the receipts generally of the first half year of 1865, it is to be remarked, that if commerce has suffered from unfavorable circumstances, still, much is to be attributed to the long continuance of winter, which delayed navigation to the end of March, as well as the uncertainty of political relations, the war in our country, and the considerable rise in the price of colonial products; also restricted traffic. Moreover, the new customs tariff and the proposed reductions have rendered trade inactive in many articles. Among the duty reductions, that on coffee is of importance, the importations of which are now restricted to immediate consumption in consequence of the high price. Next reduction of importance is in the duty on wine; also in that on silks and half-silk goods, and on woollen yarn of every description. Of less importance, however, is the reduction in forged iron, rough iron wares, corn, woods for building and other useful purposes, brandy of every description, raw and bleached linen yarn, and linens, sugar for refineries, coals, &c. It appears that since April, 1865, the amount of duty collected on foreign sugar and sirup, and on beet-root sugar, reached the sum of 13,436,374 thalers. The quantity of beet-root sugar manufactured during the year, in 270 factories, amounted to 41,641,240 cwt., showing an increase over the preceding year of 17 manufactories, and 1,729,684 cwt. of beet-root sugar; and the duty received on it in 12 months amounted to about 10,000,000 thalers.

From official statements of the products of mining, smelting, and salt-works of the Zollverein in the year 1863, it appears that 178,777 workmen were employed in 4,457 mines, producing 509,089,314 cwt., of the value of 46,462,395 thalers in the preceding year. In the 1,775 smelting works there were 91,076 workmen employed, producing 33,885,394 cwt., of the value of 105,521,946 thalers, against 29,801,099 cwt., of the value of 96,925,638 thalers at 1,699 works, with 84,034 workmen, in the preceding year, from which it appears that the number of smelting works and workmen was larger in 1863 than the preceding year, but not so the quantity produced.

At the 90 salt-works there were 6,148 workmen employed, who produced 8,601,102 cwt. of salt of different kinds, of the value of 6,139,222 thalers.

In all the mining, smelting, and salt-works of the Zollverein 276,001 workmen were employed, who produced 551,575,810 cwt., of the value of 156,575,527 thalers.

The total population of Germany in the year 1864 amounted to 46,411,922, and shows since the last census the following increase:

	Population.	Increase.
Saxony .....	2,343,994	118,754
Prussia .....	19,252,139	760,919
Bavaria .....	4,807,440	117,603
Hanover .....	1,923,492	35,422
Wurtemberg .....	1,748,328	27,620
Baden .....	1,429,199	59,908
Grand Duchy of Hesse .....	853,315	11,638
Electorate of Hesse .....	745,063	6,587
Holstein .....	554,510	10,091
		Decrease.
Schleswig .....	406,486	3,421
Lauenburg .....	49,704	232
		Increase.
Luxemburg .....	206,140	3,827
Nassau .....	468,311	11,744
Brunswick .....	293,388	10,988
Oldenburg .....	301,812	6,570
Saxe Weimar .....	280,201	6,949
Saxe Miningen .....	178,065	5,724
Saxe Coburg Gotha .....	164,527	5,505
Saxe Altenburg .....	141,891	4,729
Reuss, elder line .....	43,924	1,794
Reuss, younger line .....	86,472	3,112
Lippe Detmold .....	111,336	2,823
Lippe Schaumburg .....	31,382	608
Waldeck .....	59,143	539
Anhalt .....	193,046	11,222
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen .....	66,189	1,294
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt .....	73,752	1,839
Hesse Homburg .....	27,474	657
Frankfort-on-the-Main .....	91,180	7,790
Bremen .....	104,006	5,539

From the foregoing table it appears that the total number of inhabitants of the states belonging to the Zollverein is 35,890,402, showing an increase since the last census of 1,220,125.

The population of the whole German confederation which, according to the previous census, was .....	45,462,307
Increased in the Prussian provinces belonging to the confederation .....	475,011
In the other countries of the confederation .....	459,206
In Holstein, Lauenburg, and Bremen .....	15,398
	<hr/> 949,615 <hr/>
Total population of Germany .....	<hr/> 46,411,922 <hr/>

But these estimates of the population of Germany can be justified only by placing that of the German provinces of Austria at a higher figure than it was placed at according to the last census, (1857.) For it is an acknowledged fact that the result of the estimates of the Zollverein fail, to a great extent, in the absolute correctness which is generally attributed to them; while the estimates in former times were generally far below the mark, inasmuch as many persons were overlooked in the census, while the opposite result now obtains, owing to many being twice reckoned. In consequence of this mistake the population of some of the smaller states, even, is many thousands greater on paper than in reality.

The following cities of the Zollverein have a population of more than 40,000 : Berlin has 632,749 inhabitants; Munich, 167,054; Breslaw, 163,919; Dresden, 145,728; Cologne, (not including Duez,) 122,162; Koningsburg, 101,507; Magdeburg, and territory, (excluding a portion counting 70,147,) 98,561; Dantzic 90,334; Leipsie, 85,394; Hanover, 79,649; Frankfort on the Main, 78,177; Stettin, 70,492; Nuremberg, 70,759; Bremen, 70,177; Stuttgart, 69,084; Aix-la-Chapelle, 63,811; Elberfeld, 62,008; Barmen, 59,554; Chemnitz, 54,827; Crefeld, 53,421; Posen, 53,383; Altona, 52,781; Augsburg, 49,332; Halle, 45,972; Duesseldorf, 44,297; Potsdam, 43,266; Mayence, 42,704; Nuersburg, 41,082; Cassel, 40,228; Erfurt, 40,134.

\* \* \* As regards the crops of the present year, it is to be stated that they have generally been tolerably good. The best result was produced by hops, wine, and tobacco. The hop crop was decidedly more than sufficient for the regular demand, especially the principal countries of production, namely, Bohemia and Bavaria, have had fully a half crop, and England as much as £300,000 old duty, (600,000 cwt.,) an enormous yield, when the good quality of the same is considered. Belgium also was very fortunate in this respect. Wurtemberg, France, Altmark, and Brunswick produced about half a full crop, whereas Baden only one-third and Polish Prussia two-fifths. Although often bruised and half-grown hops are found among the best productions, nevertheless, for the most part, they are fine, aromatic, and of a good color. The definite regulation of the prices which was expected did not take place, in consequence of the hot and dry weather, the like of which has been unknown for many years. The weather, with the present unsatisfactory method of drying the hops in the open air, rendered them not properly compressed, and caused, frequently, much broken and bruised hops to be sent to the market, and the price rose above the common standard, lately, as high as from 120 to 125 florins for first purchases. Wollzach hops cost as much as 140 florins, and Spalter Nebengat as much as 175 for the same. The nominal price of Saaz hops stands at 180 to 200 florins. At these proportionately high prices tolerable considerable purchases have been made, especially in hops coming from Franconia. The chief trade was, however, up to the present time, confined to the actual requirements of the moment, a system which will soon prove to be the right one, inasmuch as England does not purchase at the price, which is 25 per cent. higher than in the autumn of the preceding year; and the damp weather which has come on will soon produce a superfluity of the article.

On the excellent quality of the wine of the present vintage I have upon several occasions reported already. The result of the present year will, according to all accounts, surpass those of the celebrated years of 1811-'22-'34 and '57 of this country. Here and there early Burgundy has begun to be sold at the rate of from 24 to 30 kreutzers per pint, and it is very full of body and fire. After the sales by auction of wine, which took place everywhere in the spring, and which covered the demand to a certain extent, as is usually the case at this time, demand for new wine is limited. Buyers are holding back in new wines, which now-a-days is more liked and sought after than that of earlier growth. Nobody will wonder at the astonishing prices for this growth which vintners picture to themselves, when they consider the sanguine temperament of the people of the country. The best wine is produced, as is well known, in the so-called "Rhine gau." At Rudesheim, the produce of the present vintage is sold at 60, 65, and 70 florins the ohm. The saccharine matter in the must is, at the same time, so extraordinary that in the favored localities there is not a sufficient supply of ox carts to take it to the market at present. According to a statistical statement, the Rhine gau, by which is designated the two districts of Eltville and Rudesheim, possesses 8,170 acres in vineyards, in which, during both the last two years, more than 5,000 butts of white wine and about 85 butts of red have been produced. If, in a good year, one reckons as an average one

butt per acre, it is easily perceptible how small the quantity was in 1863 and 1864. There are altogether in Nassau 12,061 acres of land planted with vines. It is no unusual occurrence that vines which have flowered twice have also borne ripe fruit twice, which is a proof of the extraordinary state of the climate of last summer. Since the last vintages have brought good and therefore dear wines, two rivals to old Bacchus have been established in this neighborhood, namely, beer and cider. A middle good wine would certainly have driven these intruders out of the field.

The growth of tobacco in the territory of the Zollverein has, according to the official tables given below, greatly increased in each of the last three years—1861, 1862, and 1863. In the whole Zollverein there were planted—

In 1861.....	55, 885 acres.
In 1862.....	61, 232 “
In 1863.....	84, 317 “

Produce in dried leaves in hundred-weights, 354,335; 435,193; 682,051. According to this the average produce of a Prussian acre was in the first year 6.34, in the second 7.01, and in the last 8.00 cwts. per acre of dried leaves. The receipts for the year 1864 are not fully known at present; however, it can be accepted as certain that in that year about 90,000 Prussian acres were planted with tobacco, but that the produce did not exceed 600,000 cwts., inasmuch as the weather of that year was not a very favorable one for the growth of tobacco. In the separate divisions of the Zollverein the cultivation of tobacco was as follows:

	Prussian acres in—		
	1861.	1862.	1863.
Prussia.....	20, 506	21, 906	27, 580
Bavaria.....	12, 138	13, 454	18, 850
Saxony.....	18	58	118.5
Hanover.....	1, 228	1, 545	2, 144
Wurtemberg.....	159	262	673
Baden.....	18, 722	20, 616	29, 468
Electorate of Hesse.....	529	697	880
Grand Duchy of Hesse.....	1, 824	1, 982	3, 844
Thuringia.....	604	727	750
Brunswick.....	7	5	2.5
Nassau.....	24, 180	24, 180	123, 180
Frankfort.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

The average price for a hundred-weight of dried leaves, according to the estimate of the products of the whole Zollverein, was about 8 thalers in the year 1863, so that the result for tobacco-growers amounted to 5,456,408 thalers. Inasmuch as the price of tobacco was about the same in 1864, the results and receipts from the cultivation of tobacco must not have been much less.

The state of the weather of the present year I cannot better describe than by an extract from a report on the subject from Stuttgart the capital of the kingdom of Wurtemberg, and which shows that the weather in other parts of Germany has been much the same as in this neighborhood. The said report states that the 18th of September, when the report is dated, made the hundredth of the real summer days of the year, a number which has never been surpassed during this century. At the end of March we had so much snow that we were obliged to use sledges: on the 12th of April we had the first day of summer weather, and up to the end of that month fourteen of them. In April we had

no rain at all; in May we had 23 summer days, and rain only on the 25th; in June we had 13 days of summer weather, and rain on the 24th and 30th. In July the heat increased, and lasted to an extent which we have never experienced in this century; on the 6th the thermometer stood at 27° Reaumur or 93° Fahrenheit, on the 7th at 28° Reaumur or 95° Fahrenheit, on the 16th and 17th at 28.5° Reaumur or 96½° Fahrenheit, and on the 21st as high as 29° Reaumur or 98° Fahrenheit. Even in the year 1819 the greatest heat was only 28.5° Reaumur or 96½° Fahrenheit, and this only occurred one day. In the whole month of July we had rain on seven days. August was extremely favorable for the growth of the grape; we had a moderate temperature, and rain on seven days, and only 11 days of summer weather. On the 27th we had 27.5° Reaumur or 94° Fahrenheit, and on the 28th 25° Reaumur or 88½° Fahrenheit. In September, up to the 17th there were 13 days of summer weather. With the exception of the year 1811, no year as regards the rain that has fallen has had such a good effect on the growth and good quality of the grapes as the present; in fact, as regards the *quality* nothing more could be asked for. In 1859, 1846, 1842, 1834, 1827, 1822, and 1818, a good wine was certainly produced, but all these vintages were not favored by such a propitious rain as that of this year and that of 1811, not even the vintages of 1807 and 1802.

Finally, in accordance with the consular regulations, I beg to annex tables which exhibit the *total exports* to the United States from the states included in this consular district during the financial period from the 1st of October, 1864, to the 30th of September, 1865.

From the same appears that the exports amounted in all to fls. 3,199,081.03 kreutzers.

*Statement showing the description and value of the exports from all the States within this consular district to the United States for the several quarters of the year ended September 30, 1865.*

## QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

Description.	Frankfort.	Hesse-Darmstadt.	Hesse-Cassel.	Nassau.	Brunswick.	Total.
	<i>Florins. kr.</i>	<i>Florins. kr.</i>	<i>Florins. kr.</i>	<i>Florins. kr.</i>	<i>Florins. kr.</i>	<i>Florins. kr.</i>
Hares' fur .....	101,514 20	.....	23,143 38	.....	.....	124,657 58
Leather .....	47,244 21	12,213 03	.....	.....	.....	59,456 24
Leather goods .....	.....	13,105 50	.....	.....	.....	13,105 50
Hosiery .....	14,110 58	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,110 58
Fancy goods .....	10,745 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,745 19
Wine .....	.....	24,880 53	.....	4,706 09	.....	29,587 08
Drugs and chemicals .....	3,920 42	6,409 25	.....	1,133 20	.....	11,553 27
Stationery .....	2,617 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,617 19
Toys .....	1,090 13	.....	4,741 19	.....	.....	5,832 04
Pipes .....	.....	.....	2,565 44	.....	.....	2,565 44
Jewelry .....	.....	.....	6,855 22	.....	.....	6,855 22
Chicory .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,883 22	2,883 22
Optical instruments .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,140 07	3,140 07
Sundries .....	16,664 34	11,474 24	2,890 24	544 38	.....	31,572 58
Total .....	197,907 36	68,172 35	40,196 57	6,384 05	6,023 29	318,683 52

## QUARTER ENDED MARCH 31, 1865.

Description.	Frankfort.	Hesse-Darmstadt.	Hesse-Cassel.	Nassau.	Brunswick.	Total.
	<i>Florins. kr.</i>	<i>Florins. kr.</i>	<i>Florins. kr.</i>	<i>Florins. kr.</i>	<i>Florins. kr.</i>	<i>Florins. kr.</i>
Hares' fur .....	178,643 46	7,912 34	5,707 15			192,263 35
Leather .....	88,167 39	22,895 36				111,063 15
Leather goods .....	7,331 26					7,331 26
Hosiery .....	51,650 11					51,650 11
Fancy goods .....	4,421 17					4,421 17
Fringe, laces, &c. ....	17,510 51					17,510 51
Eyelids .....	13,837 50					13,837 50
Raw silk .....	9,694 32					9,694 32
Wine .....		26,862 37		3,694 05		30,556 42
Drugs and chemicals ..		7,477 08		8,087 00		15,564 08
Paper .....		4,382 46				4,382 46
Toys .....			13,035 59			13,035 59
Jewelry .....			9,042 33	7,672 40		16,715 13
Optical instruments ..					2,523 19	2,523 19
Chicory .....					1,605 02	1,605 02
Sundries .....	6,486 29	13,882 35	10,475 00	3,591 54	2,693 15	37,129 13
Total .....	377,744 01	83,413 16	38,260 47	23,045 39	6,821 66	529,285 19

## QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 1865.

Description.	Frankfort.	Hesse-Darmstadt.	Hesse-Cassel.	Nassau.	Brunswick.	Total.
	<i>Florins. kr.</i>	<i>Florins. kr.</i>	<i>Florins. kr.</i>	<i>Florins. kr.</i>	<i>Florins. kr.</i>	<i>Florins. kr.</i>
Hares' fur .....	105,136 28	4,930 25	5,686 00			115,732 53
Wine .....		84,457 45				84,457 45
Leather .....	85,647 54	27,381 00		2,279 18		115,308 12
Leather goods .....	17,348 26	10,941 12	1,117 21			29,406 59
Raw silk .....	13,153 58					13,153 58
Fancy goods .....	10,183 47	2,787 01				12,970 48
Hosiery .....	63,176 18	19,189 57				82,366 15
Fringe, hair nets, &c. ..	17,764 14					17,764 14
Chemicals .....		8,423 22				8,423 22
Paper .....		5,067 00				5,067 00
Raw hair .....			4,609 56			4,609 56
Shoe leaves .....			7,679 16			7,679 16
Jewelry .....			8,832 41	18,434 02		27,266 43
Bristles .....			266 41			266 41
Pipes .....			4,218 14	9,568 52		13,787 06
Liquor .....			768 36			768 36
Vestings .....			5,191 22			5,191 22
Crockery .....				688 30		688 30
Colors .....				9,017 38		9,017 38
Hardware .....				210 00		210 00
Optical instruments ..					6,651 54	6,651 54
Paintings .....					2,021 15	2,021 15
Chicory .....					3,729 46	3,729 46
Sundries .....	23,457 27	21,309 52	6,139 35			50,906 54
Total .....	335,868 32	184,487 34	44,489 42	40,198 90	12,402 55	617,447 03

## QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

Articles.	Frankfort-on-the-Main.	Hesse-Darmstadt.	Hesse-Cassel.	Hesse-Homburg.	Nassau.	Hannover.	Branawick.	Total.
	Fl. kr.	Fl. kr.	Fl. kr.	Fl. kr.	Fl. kr.	Fl. kr.	Fl. kr.	Fl. kr.
Hares' fur .....	270,981 07	50,338 31	47,171 51					368,491 29
Leather, skins, &c. ....	185,829 31	94,647 50			391 42			280,869 03
Leather goods .....	74,950 01	56,515 31	1,695 24					133,160 56
Hosiery .....	106,658 12		497 42					107,155 54
Raw silk, silk goods, &c. ....	29,006 08					2,456 35		31,462 43
Fringe, laces, hair nets, &c. ....	33,862 21	1,999 03						35,862 24
Fancy goods .....	14,744 06	16,943 14	4,110 20			2,982 47		32,780 27
Wine, liquor, &c. ....	14,118 31	107,807 21	914 02	705 56	22,239 30	347 44		146,133 04
Cotton, woollen and linen goods .....	13,377 38	6,180 16	9,455 16		999 47	68,195 04		98,208 01
Cloth .....	8,410 56		10,857 30		735 00	11,556 23		31,559 49
Raw hair .....	8,334 14		3,694 00					12,028 14
Prints, books, &c. ....	4,337 46	5,543 13				4,900 00		14,780 59
Embroideries .....	3,861 15		5,465 07					9,326 22
Glass, glass ware and china ware .....	3,524 49			543 20	122 58	1,294 16		5,485 23
Drugs and chemicals .....	3,007 26	17,589 26	1,826 00		117 40	2,502 00		25,022 32
Cigars .....	3,033 35							3,033 35
Basket work .....	2,195 53	1,699 23						3,895 16
Jewelry, corals, precious stones, &c. ....	770 00		73,890 45		32,889 33			107,550 18
Lithographic machine and matrices .....	942 00							942 00
Dry goods, velours, imprimé, &c. ....	636 00		1,962 48					2,598 48
Hardware .....	556 43		3,680 08					4,236 51
Paper .....		2,918 03	1,562 10			1,571 13		6,051 26
Toys .....		558 00	4,941 20					5,499 20
Porcelain, meersch'm and earthen pipes .....			4,538 23		8,636 10	2,403 53		15,578 26
Dried fruits .....			526 04			10,562 53		11,090 57
Objectives, photographic lenses, &c. ....							11,687 30	11,687 30
Chicory .....							3,615 00	3,615 00
Paintings .....						749 52	792 10	1,542 02
Leather and felt shoes .....						10,269 32		10,269 32
Sago .....						364 17		364 17
Seeds .....						1,896 39		1,896 39
Hair-cloth .....						49,785 45		49,785 45
India-rubber goods .....						1,578 27		1,578 27
Lead .....						4,289 18		4,289 18
Ultramarine dye .....						7,890 27		7,890 27
Wax tapers .....						758 41		758 41
Colors and dyes .....					30,125 00			30,125 00
Bronze goods .....		330 38			161 14			161 14
Steel ware .....								330 38
Sundries .....	4,765 55	82,963 56	390 00		712 00	879 22		89,731 13
Total .....	787,905 07	446,034 25	177,180 50	1,249 16	97,130 34	187,235 08	16,094 40	1,712,830 13

*Comparative statement showing the description and quantity of free goods and goods which paid duty to the Zollverein at Frankfort-on-the-Main custom-house during the years 1863 and 1864, together with a statement of the principal articles of export.*

Description.	1864.	1863.	Increase in 1864.	Decrease in 1864.	Total imports of Zollverein in 1864.	Percentage of this total to Frankfort-on-the-Main, so far as duty was not paid at the frontier.
Leather for glue, sinews, scraps of hides, skins, &c. cwt.	4,880	5,073	.....	193	155,406	3.14
Cotton .....	2,166	3,109	.....	943	1,018,197	0.21
Cotton, unbleached, of one or two threads, and cotton wool .....	536	781	.....	245	133,637	0.40
Cotton, unbleached, of three or more threads, and bleached twist .....	742	638	104	.....	4,882	15.19
Cotton stuffs and mixed cotton and linen stuffs .....	608	597	11	.....	7,088	2.58
Lead, pig .....	325	153	*172	.....	4,848	6.70
Lead, litharge of, and of gold and silver .....	272	.....	272	.....	4,021	6.76
Lead kettles, pipes, &c. ....	1	4	.....	3	213	0.47
Wares, coarse, of wood and iron .....	25	25	.....	.....	854	2.93
Wares, fine, of other materials .....	44	58	.....	14	293	15.02
Chemical articles for medicines .....	559	523	36	.....	51,560	1.08
Sal ammoniac .....	.....	17	17	.....	.....	.....
Alum .....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
White lead and chloride of lime .....	2	2	.....	.....	758	0.26
Sulphate of iron, &c. ....	290	.....	290	.....	43,678	0.66
Madder .....	447	246	201	.....	21,707	2.06
Aloes, gall nuts, &c. ....	1,987	1,452	535	.....	181,821	1.09
Rosin .....	662	1,834	.....	1,172	211,546	0.31
Saltpetre .....	1,228	972	256	.....	161,825	0.76
Sulphur .....	1,044	811	233	.....	390,959	0.26
Alcanna, bamboo, and Bengal canes .....	9,779	6,021	3,158	.....	185,588	5.27
Wood in blocks and planks, not product of Europe .....	536	3,428	.....	2,892	108,558	0.49
Indigo .....	1,709	2,446	.....	737	32,584	5.94
Wax .....	.....	29	29	.....	.....	.....
Other animal, mineral, and vegetable products for medical and other similar purposes .....	24,760	9,091	15,669	.....	427,365	5.79
Dyeing materials, wood in blocks .....	2,243	42	2,201	.....	535,315	0.42
Dye wood, pulverized and rasped .....	259	110	149	.....	27,971	0.42
Blue vitriol, mixed and white water glass, &c. ....	140	158	.....	18	24,465	0.57
Soda .....	804	1,014	.....	210	101,912	0.78
Mineral waters, &c. ....	66	57	9	.....	93,263	0.28
Potash and pulverized chalk .....	499	336	163	.....	179,009	0.28
Sulphuric acid .....	72	106	.....	34	6,740	1.07
Oil of turpentine .....	659	209	450	.....	54,149	1.21
Pig iron of all descriptions .....	660	2,283	.....	1,623	2,216,129	0.02
Crude and cementation steel, cast and refined .....	1,689	2,001	.....	312	41,900	4.03
Wrought and rolled iron, in half-inch bars .....	150	106	44	.....	22,404	0.67
Wrought iron in bars of other sizes .....	2,713	1,934	779	.....	107,340	2.52
Iron and steel goods .....	15	18	.....	3	11,873	0.12
Iron stoves, plates, rails, &c. ....	1,218	566	652	.....	292,914	0.41
Iron coarse drills, from forged iron .....	2,015	2,379	.....	364	67,505	2.98
Iron drills, fine, from fine cast-iron .....	546	826	.....	80	8,651	6.31
Flax, tow, hemp, oakum, &c. ....	789	589	200	.....	324,193	0.24
Wheat .....	45	1	44	.....	3,917,077	0.01
Beans, peas, millet, lentils, and vetches .....	72	46	26	.....	410,233	0.02
Oats, (an importation from France) .....	6,301	.....	6,301	.....	1,641,222	0.38
Anise-seed and cumlin .....	80	30	.....	10	9,974	0.20
Hemp seed .....	211	37	174	.....	30,288	0.69
Linseed and gold of pleasure .....	2	19	.....	17	316,931	0.0007
Rape, turnip, and mustard seed .....	76	.....	75	.....	1,088,348	0.0007
Clover seed .....	1,367	302	1,065	.....	119,151	1.16
All seeds not included in the above .....	889	337	552	.....	15,526	5.72
Glass, white, hollow .....	98	139	.....	41	4,375	2.24
Glass, window and plate .....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Glass, white, hollow, with cut stoppers, bottoms, and edges .....	74	43	31	.....	947	7.81
Glass, plate .....	667	597	70	.....	19,176	3.48

\* Increase caused by the increased manufacture of white lead.

† Gall nuts are extensively used here in chemical manufactures.

\* This increase is caused by the increased consumption by rope-makers of the fibrous leaf of the "agave Americana," called in the United States the century plant, in Mexico (its native country) maguey.



## Comparative statement, &amp;c.—Continued.

Description.	1863.	1863.	Increase in 1864.	Decrease in 1864.	Total imports of Zollverein in 1864.	Per centage of this total to Frankfort-on-the-Main, so far as duty was not paid at the frontier.
Glass, foliated and unfoliated, cut and blown... pieces.	12	2	10		140	8.57
Glassware & glass joined with metals, not precious.cwt.	478	407	71		11,896	4.02
Hides, raw, and skins.....	14,390	10,057	4,333		524,427	2.17
Furs.....	317	199	118		23,316	1.36
Hare and rabbit skins, dressed and undressed.....	6,712	5,294	1,418		15,674	42.82
Cattle and goat skins.....	8		8		10,082	0.08
All kinds of wood under No. 1.....cwt.	401		401			
All kinds of wood under No. 2.....do.	1		1			
Wood veneers, &c.....do.	277	300		23	10,959	2.53
Corks.....do.	557	280	277		12,148	4.58
Oak and other bark.....do.	618		618		168,632	0.36
Wooden ware, implements, and joiners' ware.....do.	335	268	67		8,142	4.11
Fine wood wares and Nuremberg wares.....do.	543	522	21		7,474	7.26
Quilted furniture.....do.	41	8	33		239	17.16
Coopers' wares, (second hand).....do.	19	21		2	33,185	0.05
Coopers', turners', and joiners' wares, for coach building.....cwt.	465	454	11		110,170	0.42
Threshing machines and other machines of wood.....do.	488	8	480		22,662	2.15
Hops.....do.	272	411		139	13,509	2.01
Musical instruments.....do.	137	90	47		2,790	4.91
Surgical, physical, &c., instruments.....do.	397	524		127	4,281	9.27
Wearing apparel.....do.	22	19	3		288	7.64
Copper and brass wares and harness, brass.....do.	5	7		2	3,969	0.12
Hollow ware.....do.	748	807		59	10,859	6.69
Crude copper and brass, &c.....do.	2,010	1,998	12		114,779	1.75
Mother of pearl, pearls, coral, &c.....do.	217	204	13		1,956	11.09
Gold, silver, fine metals, &c.....do.	89	112		23	679	13.11
Leather, leather goods, &c.....do.	343	370		27	4,222	8.12
India-rubber, gutta-percha, &c.....do.	7	7			6,323	0.11
Brussels and Danish glove leather, &c.....do.	158	101	57		1,642	9.62
Half-dyed japanned goods and sheep skins.....do.	4,405	4,241	164		15,306	28.78
Bellows.....do.	129	87	42		2,692	3.49
Fine cordwainers' leather.....do.	92	77	15		1,093	8.41
Leather gloves.....do.	24	25		1	246	9.75
Linen twist and fabrics made by machinery.....do.	2,529	3,426		897	143,688	1.76
Linen twist and fabrics made by hand.....do.	13		13		8,508	0.15
Yarn, unbleached, bleached, and colored.....do.	256	282		26	51,465	0.49
Thread linen.....do.	785	661	124		13,468	5.82
Gray pack cloth.....do.	305	355		20	29,711	1.03
Linen fabrics, undressed, ditto ticking.....do.	65	92		27	48,486	0.13
Linen fabrics, bleached, dyed, pressed and dressed, ditto ticking.....cwt.	156	155	1		2,189	7.12
Ribbons, spun yarn, cambric, and lace goods.....do.	16	13	3		105	15.23
Lace thread.....do.	1	1			34	2.94
Candles, stearine.....do.	6	1	5		783	0.77
Candles, wax and spermaceti.....do.	7	6	1		50	14.00
Rugs, linen, cotton, and woollen.....do.	1,257	1,215	42		80,784	1.55
Beer and mead, in casks.....do.	94	84	10		14,769	0.63
Liquors, viz: brandy, arrack, rum, &c.....do.	657	603	54		47,554	1.38
Liquors, French and imported.....do.	380	297	83		3,668	10.36
Vinegar in casks.....do.	21	52		31	1,254	1.67
Beer and vinegar, in bottles or jars.....do.	13	5	8		276	4.71
Oil, in bottles or jars.....do.	27	22	5		939	11.29
Wine, mead, and cider in casks.....do.	4,087	4,384		279	195,259	2.10
Wine, mead, and cider, in bottles.....do.	2,650	2,361	289		41,615	6.36
Butter.....do.	4	1	3		26,618	0.01
Meats, fresh and cured.....do.	1,897	2,606		*709	100,509	1.88
Oranges and lemons, &c.....do.	896	756	140		66,453	1.34
Oranges and lemons, &c.....No.	5,721	6,568		847	97,594	5.67
Dried fruits: dates, figs, &c.....cwt.	2,277	2,342		65	214,599	1.06
Galungal, ginger, cardamom, cubebs, nutmegs, &c.....do.	248	216	32		11,065	2.24
Pepper and spice.....do.	1,398	1,451		53	53,936	2.59
Cinnamon, cassia, lignea, and cinnamon flowers.....do.	147	156		9	9,892	1.48
Herrings.....No.	1,161	1,279		118	514,670	0.23
Coffee and coffee substitutes.....cwt.	79,649	72,510	7,048		1,398,517	5.69
Cocoa, in beans and husks.....do.	317	212	105		20,402	1.57
Cheese.....do.	874	951		77	44,276	1.95
Sweetmeats, cakes, &c.....do.	459	467		8	10,737	4.28

\* Decreased import of lard from the United States.

*Comparative statement, &c.—Continued.*

Description.	1864.	1863.	Increase in 1864.	Decrease in 1864.	Total imports of Zollverein in 1864.	Percentage of this total to Frankfurt-on-the-Main, so far as duty was not paid at the frontier.
Starch, macaroni and vermicelli, hair powder, arrow root, sago, and tapioca..... cwt.	487	536	.....	49	14,787	3.29
Flour and corn, ground and shelled pulse..... do.	1,050	16	*1,034	.....	356,581	0.29
Muscles and sea shellfish..... do.	9	25	.....	16	11,654	0.07
Rice, husked..... do.	15,620	13,584	2,036	.....	595,878	2.62
Salt..... do.	32	32	.....	.....	466,610	0.007
Sirup..... do.	417	462	.....	45	89,755	0.46
Tobacco, unmanufactured, and stems..... do.	6,723	6,078	645	.....	605,258	1.11
Tobacco, smoking, in rolls or cut..... do.	47	21	26	.....	9,388	0.50
Cigars..... do.	426	364	62	.....	11,889	3.58
Snuff..... do.	2	1	1	.....	61	3.27
Tea..... do.	672	675	.....	3	14,962	4.71
Sugar, block, candied, loaf, lump, pounded, white..... do.	102	35	67	.....	2,274	4.16
Sugar, raw and powdered..... do.	1	2	.....	1	422	0.23
Oil, olive, in casks..... do.	450	454	.....	4	19,622	2.29
Oil, olive, with one pound turpentine oil or $\frac{1}{2}$ pound rosemary to the 100 pounds..... cwt.	108	36	70	.....	134,434	0.08
Oil, all other kinds..... do.	34,727	26,782	7,945	.....	1729,439	4.76
Paper, unsized, printing and packing..... do.	25	38	.....	13	21,162	0.12
Paper, sized, unsized fine, variegated, &c..... do.	149	145	4	.....	9,294	1.60
Paper, gold and silvered, &c..... do.	5	6	1	.....	214	2.33
Paper, gray blotting, packing, pasteboard, and paper shavings..... cwt.	3	2	1	.....	7,516	0.04
Paper, wall..... do.	38	62	.....	24	616	6.16
Paper for bookbinders..... do.	77	86	.....	9	1,354	5.08
Furs, dressed, and furriers' wares..... do.	10	6	4	.....	725	1.38
Silk, raw, spun, and uncolored..... do.	43	14	29	.....	24,596	0.17
Silk, colored and spun, silk and cotton yarn..... do.	89	63	26	.....	2,680	3.32
Silk stuff, stockings, handkerchiefs, & blonde lace..... do.	751	758	.....	7	5,598	13.41
Stockings, handkerchiefs, &c., not made of silk..... do.	265	202	63	.....	3,397	7.80
Soap, common brown..... do.	18	15	3	.....	1,684	1.07
Soap, fine, in cakes, balls, and boxes..... do.	16	17	.....	1	234	6.63
Stones, mill, with iron bands..... No.	2	7	.....	5	1,321	0.15
Stones, marble, soap, alabaster..... cwt.	61	46	15	.....	244	7.22
Stones, large marble block, fine grindstones, and whetstones..... cwt.	171	270	.....	99	5,068	3.37
Stones, flint..... do.	65	58	7	.....	520	12.50
Straw, uncolored, mats, reed, bast wares and footcloths, principally of bast..... cwt.	9	1	8	.....	13,049	0.06
Straw, colored, mats, reed, &c..... do.	3	.....	3	.....	117	2.56
Straw and bast tress-work, chip and cane hats, without trimmings..... cwt.	39	42	.....	3	901	4.32
Straw and bast, &c., hats, without description..... do.	74	78	.....	4	241	30.70
Tallow..... do.	1,037	243	794	.....	61,479	1.68
Tar and pitch..... do.	124	80	44	.....	169,769	0.07
Potters' ware, common, flags, &c..... do.	51	970	.....	919	48,979	0.10
Potters' delf, stoneware, porcelain, single colored or white, and earthen pipes..... do.	27	23	4	.....	940	2.87
Potters' ware, painted, figured, gold or silver gilt..... do.	64	72	.....	8	860	7.44
Potters' ware, white, gold or silver gilt..... do.	19	12	7	.....	934	2.03
Potters' ware, colored and white, &c., and with paintings on gold gilt..... cwt.	79	83	.....	4	1,135	6.96
Potters' ware manufactured with gold, silver, &c. do.	4	4	.....	.....	44	9.09
Oilcloth, coarse, unpainted..... do.	6	2	4	.....	711	0.84
Oilcloths of all other sorts, including wax muslin, artists' canvas..... cwt.	196	121	75	.....	4,106	4.77
Wax taffetas..... do.	7	10	.....	3	52	13.46
All textures lined with India-rubber or gutta-percha..... cwt.	26	26	.....	.....	222	11.40
Wool, uncarded and carded, and fulled..... do.	1,700	5,588	.....	3,888	491,691	0.34
Wool, three and more threaded woollen and mohair yarn, white..... cwt.	544	577	.....	33	14,210	3.83
Wares, pressed, unmilled wares, &c., when with patterns..... cwt.	146	98	48	.....	2,879	5.07
Wares, felt..... do.	1,730	2,079	.....	319	25,198	6.86
Carpets..... do.	198	222	.....	24	1,725	11.47
Twist, single, and double undyed woollen..... do.	154	285	.....	131	213,057	0.07
Zinc plates and wares, coarse..... do.	18	115	.....	97	452	3.98

\* Import of flour from France.

† Principally linseed and sesame.

## Comparative statement, &amp;c.—Continued.

Description.	1864.	1863.	Increase in 1864.	Decrease in 1864.	Total imports of Zollverein in 1864.	Percentage of that total to Frankfort-on-the-Main, so far as duty was not paid at the frontier.
Zinc, fine, and japanned wares.....cwt.	4	29	.....	25	895	0.45
Tin wares, coarse, such as dishes, plates, &c.....do..	2	2	.....		142	1.40
Tin wares, fine, japanned, toys.....do..	1	1	.....		132	0.75
Tin in blocks, bars, &c., old tin.....do..	1,545	1,373	172		47,599	3.21
Maps and engravings.....do..	305	283	22		27,960	1.09
Feathers for beds, quills.....do..	52	8	44		45,170	0.11
Fish, salted, dried, smoked, and pickled.....bbls.	612	785	.....	173	77,846	0.78
Fruit, baked, dried, &c.*.....cwt.	1,893	1,206	686		209,496	0.90
Sponges and German tinder.....do..	91	106	.....	15	1,884	4.85
Train oil.....do..	2,864	2,229	635		145,449	1.96
Articles left by legacy.....do..	7	19	.....	12	1,226	0.57
Articles not enumerated.....do..	2,183	3,743	.....	1,560	387,824	0.56
<i>Wares for export.</i>						
Hides and skins, undressed.....cwt.	23,834	25,155	.....	1,321	50,063	47.00
Rags, &c., for paper manufacture.....do..	6	11	.....	5	2,048	0.29
Wool, carded and uncarded, and pulled.....do..	1,760	982	778	.....	152,140	1.15

\* Transit import of dried fruit for France.

*Comparative statement showing the joint receipts of import and export duties from January 1 to July 1, 1865, compared with those of the preceding year for the same period.*

States.	Import duties.		Export duties.		Total.		1865.	
	From January 1 to June 30, 1865.	From January 1 to June 30, 1864.	From January 1 to June 30, 1865.	From January 1 to June 30, 1864.	From January 1 to June 30, 1865.	From January 1 to June 30, 1864.	Increase.	Decrease.
Prussia .....	Thalers. 6,310,902	Thalers. 6,460,661	Thalers. 22,102	Thalers. 31,336	Thalers. 6,333,004	Thalers. 6,491,997	Thalers. .....	Thalers. 156,993
Luxemburg .....	62,668	70,504	965	1,143	63,633	71,647	.....	8,014
Bavaria .....	610,869	645,415	7,186	5,566	618,055	650,981	.....	32,926
Saxonia .....	1,018,517	1,256,332	3,866	5,262	1,022,373	1,261,594	.....	239,221
Hanover .....	884,216	940,097	2,127	4,661	886,343	944,778	.....	58,435
Wurtemberg .....	196,021	213,757	814	1,467	196,835	215,224	.....	18,389
Baden .....	481,159	525,755	5,034	8,659	486,193	534,414	.....	48,221
Hesse Cassel .....	177,058	168,815	259	361	177,357	169,376	7,981	.....
Hesse Darmstadt .....	241,910	237,960	1,038	1,231	242,948	239,191	3,757	.....
Thuringia .....	136,809	149,036	159	35	136,968	149,071	.....	12,103
Brunswick .....	116,510	133,919	16	49	116,526	133,968	.....	17,442
Oldenburg .....	98,198	103,686	100	111	98,298	103,797	.....	5,499
Nassau .....	46,664	46,091	83	97	46,747	46,188	559	.....
Frankfort-on-the-Main .....	394,053	437,465	16,814	26,681	410,867	464,146	.....	53,279
Total .....	10,775,554	11,389,493	60,593	86,879	10,836,147	11,476,372	12,297	652,522
Total decrease .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,297
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	640,225



*Statement showing the quantity of raw beet root manufactured in the states belonging to the Zollverein into sugar and molasses, from September 1, 1864, to September 1, 1865.*

States.	Number of factories.	Beet roots on which duty was paid.				Total.
		From September 1 to December 31, 1864.	From January 1 to March 31, 1865.	From April 1 to June 30, 1865.	From July 1 to August 31, 1865.	
		<i>Cwt. lbs.</i>	<i>Cwt. lbs.</i>	<i>Cwt. lbs.</i>	<i>Cwt. lbs.</i>	<i>Cwt. lbs.</i>
Prussia.....	234	20,299,594 50	15,265,325 00	258,886 00		35,823,805 50
Bavaria.....	6	223,031 00	140,040 00			363,071 00
Saxonia.....	1	39,920 00	44,480 00			84,400 00
Hanover.....	1	82,770 00	43,250 00			126,020 00
Wurtemberg.....	6	632,023 00	407,076 67	65,308 63		1,104,408 30
Baden.....	1	388,741 00	305,585 00	265,049 00	125,996 00	1,085,371 00
Hesse Cassel.....	1	12,430 00	16,946 00			29,376 00
Thuringia.....	2	118,791 70	92,263 18			211,054 88
Brunswick.....	18	1,487,848 00	1,362,776 00	23,073 80		2,813,697 80
	270	23,225,149 20	17,677,741 85	612,317 43	125,996 00	41,641,204 48
In 1863-'64.....	253	22,924,576 64	16,178,353 50	626,615 00	181,975 00	39,911,520 14
More.....	17	300,572 56	1,499,388 35			1,799,960 91
Less.....				14,297 57	55,979 00	

*Statement showing the receipts of the Zollverein for duty on beet-root sugar and the distribution of them from the 1st of September, 1864, to the 1st of September, 1865.*

States.	Number of factories at work.	Population.	Fresh beet root worked into sugar from 1st September, 1864, to 1st September, 1865.	Amount of duty on beet after deducting the cost of labor and refining, in thalers.	Share of each state according to the proportion of its population, in thalers.
Prussia.....	234	18,867,061	35,823,805 27	8,499,613	5,154,439
Luxemburg.....		197,731			54,019
Bavaria.....	6	4,695,424	363,071 00	87,167	1,282,779
Saxonia.....	1	2,225,240	84,401 00	19,492	607,931
Hanover.....	1	1,908,631	126,020 00	24,780	832,645
Wurtemberg.....	6	1,720,708	1,104,423 75	267,953	470,093
Baden.....	1	1,365,732	1,085,371 00	268,284	373,116
Hesse Cassel.....	1	710,680	29,376 00	6,384	194,155
Hesse Darmstadt.....		874,487			238,909
Thuringia.....	2	1,069,821	211,055 70	50,778	292,273
Brunswick.....	18	257,624	2,813,697 80	660,000	70,382
Oldenburg.....		238,562			104,073
Nassau.....		454,326			124,121
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....		327,477			85,516
Total.....	270	34,913,504	41,641,221 52	9,884,451	9,884,451

FEBRUARY 14, 1866.

In addition to my annual report of the 1st of October, 1865, I beg to furnish you the following statement about the health of Frankfort especially, and of Germany generally, during the last year.

## THE TRICHINA DISEASE.

As regards human beings, the year has taken its regular course, in a sanitary respect, with the exception of some parts of Germany, especially Saxony and Bavaria, where isolated cases of cholera have occurred. The neighborhood of Frankfort, however, has been again remarkable for uninterrupted health. It has been different, however, in the animal world; the cattle plague, as well as the trichina disease, having done great injury in some parts of Germany.

The cattle plague (rinderpest in German; in French, *pest bovine*, or *typhus contagieux des bœufs à cores*) has not been noticed at all in Frankfort and its immediate neighborhood. But as soon as it appeared in England and Belgium, and precautions had been taken in France against the importation of diseased cattle, similar measures were also taken in this city. In the villages of this district, especially, the symptoms were made known by which the disease could at once be discovered and mode of treatment. Of worse effect was the trichina disease of the swine, as it occurred nearer Frankfort, in the electorate of Hesse, which infected and killed people who ate of the diseased pork. The fear of infection among the population here was also so great, and the business of that not inconsiderable body of tradesmen (the pork butchers) was suffering so much, that the authorities felt themselves obliged to send a physician to the neighborhood where the disease was raging the most violently, in order to study its nature and treatment, and, secondly, to appoint a veterinary surgeon for the special purpose of examining all the swine imported, to determine whether they were diseased, and also for instructing breeders of swine how to treat and especially how to feed those not yet attacked.

As it may be of interest in those parts of our country where breeding and slaughtering swine form so important a branch of business to be acquainted with some particulars of this disease, I beg to give the following extract from the report of Dr. S. T. Stein, who was sent by the authorities here to the village of Hedersleben, in Prussia, to study the disease. He says: "The accounts of different newspapers concerning the dreadful effects inadequately describe the appearance, nature, and manner of the disease, the calamity, the woful disconsolation, and pitiful scenes which occur every day. Already a hundred children have lost either a father or a mother. Scarcely a house in the town (a place of 500 inhabitants) has been spared by the pestilence. There are nearly 300 lying sick without consolation; and the greater part of them know what the inevitable end must be. About 70 or 80 persons, who felt unwell at the commencement of the endemic, fled (through fright at supposed cholera) towards the Eisfeld and Harz mountains, were left half way without help and without consolation, and a large portion of them have already died. Daily funeral processions pass through the lifeless streets.

"The physician of the larger sugar manufactory of the place, at the commencement, supposed the disease to be cholera.

"The physician's wife died of the disease quite at the commencement.

"The attack began with vomiting and diarrhœa, and was treated with an energetic application of opium. This had the effect of stopping the diarrhœa, which was unfortunate, as it obstructed the carrying off from the body the trichinae developed in the intestines. In consequence the young brood was developed in great quantities, and after five weeks of continuous production of trichinae great convulsions took place.

"I examined a great number of cases with every symptom of the disease, such as coldness of the chest, difficulty of breathing, swollen face, stiffness and contraction of the muscles, dropsey, combined with intolerable pain.

"Those who are attacked are scarcely able to take any food, on account of

the paralysis of the muscles of the mouth, and many are nourished by injections of flour starch.

"Animals, moreover, display and develop enormous quantities of trichinæ distributed over the whole body, and especially in the muscles of the breast and head of the windpipe, which accounts for the sufferers having those excruciating pains in the chest, want of breath, and convulsive choking sensations.

"As generally happens in such cases, the workmen and the lower classes of the population have been attacked. In the hospitals for the workmen of the manufactory of the place, 24 out of 27 patients have already died, and the other three are hopelessly ill. The same is true in almost all cases. Few ever recover.

"It is, however, a remarkable circumstance that all children under 14 years of age attacked by the disease have recovered, and though 120 have had the disease, not a single one has died. Parents die and leave sick children without nourishment.

"This endemic is of a character very different from those which have previously been described. As regards its details the cases may be divided into three classes :

"1st. Cases in which the most violent diarrhœa takes place and continues.

"2d. Cessation of diarrhœa, constant pains of the muscles, and lassitude of the limbs; in the third week watery tumors, either on the face or on the arms and legs; sometimes on the right arm and left leg, and *vice versa*. A high fever generally accompanies it, with a pulse at 120 a minute and much perspiration. In most cases, besides the great difficulty in breathing from the paralysis of the muscles of the breast, a falling off of the cuticle takes place. The patients are subject to violent attacks of coughing with excretion, consisting of white, thick, glutinous slime; after which they fall asleep and die in an hour in delirium.

"3d. This class of patients are taken ill only after they have eaten the meat five weeks. In these cases there is no diarrhœa, and no gastric phenomena, but always pains in the muscles, (and these so violent that the sufferers maintain that they are stiff as sticks in this condition,) with the watery tumors and want of breath mentioned above. The persons in this third classification of the disease always recover.

"To exterminate the trichinæ still alive in the fifth week, (and which have been found impregnated or giving birth to young ones,) 2 drachms of benzine, with 6 ounces of water, together with a strong purgative, have been applied; a dessert spoonful administered every two hours. Of this, three or four bottles are to be taken, and then a strong preparation of quinine.

"Convalescents should have strengthening diet—wine and preparations of iron. In case of restlessness, anxiety, or great pain, tincture of opii lowzoica should be used; and in case of sleeplessness, morphia, in powder.

"The trichinæ, when placed under a microscope, have grown (proportionately speaking) to a common size, and when warmed cast forth their pernicious brood. One male trichina is found to every six females; and dissection shows enormous masses of impregnated trichinæ and millions of their young in the muscles. Moreover, the liver is diseased in its fatty particles. The filaments of the muscles are also, for the most part, filled with exuberant nuclei of trichinæ. \* \* \*

"The corpses are buried quite simply, without saturating the grave with matter poisonous to the trichinæ, or covering the body with some such preparation; a measure which certainly would be very useful in preventing the spread of the disease. It has been proved that field rats and mice, moles, ticks, &c., contain trichinæ in large quantities. In earth-worms, also, especially in that part of the country, after microscopic researches just instituted, the presence of small animals of the trichina genus have been discovered in large quantities. All these form part of the food of swine. Also, in the fibres of the beet-root there exist trichina-like, capsuled, spiral-rolled little worms of the trichina



genus. How far the propagation of these parasites extends is shown by the startling case that the eggs deposited by blue-bottle flies in the dead body of a trichina-diseased rabbit, and the maggots produced therefrom, were also the seats of great quantities of trichinæ, which took up their quarters there for a long time afterwards.

"Reports in several newspapers state that experiments have been tried respecting the existence of trichinæ at a high degree of temperature, but it has proved that the supposition that trichinæ could live in thoroughly boiled or roasted meat is without foundation. This is notorious, and the testimony is supported by master cooks and others in the same trade, that in well-cooked meat the trichinæ are quite dead. In the mean time, on the other hand, experience has taught that a piece of meat boiled for several hours (should it be of considerable thickness) will be perfectly cooked on the outside, while the inside is half raw, and, by an accurate examination with a thermometer immediately on removal from the kettle, will only show a heat of from 40 to 56° Raumer. This kind of meat is much eaten here, and, naturally, the trichinæ in the middle portion of the piece are full of life. The Hedersleben generation of trichinæ was so prolific that, in some instances, in only a small piece of minced meat on the point of a knife the number was sufficient to cause death; and in one case, even licking an empty plate on which there had been such meat produced the same effect."

In another part of his report Dr. Stein says: "Animalculæ are met with in different kinds of plants besides the sugar-beet, resembling trichinæ—that is, belonging to the order of nematodes—which leads to the supposition that trichinæ in swine stood in connexion with those round worms, *ascaris*. If trichinæ are found in field animals, as well as in house mice and rats, then these originate in a direct line from swine, or *vice versa*. A similar appearance of parasites can be accounted for in a comprehensible manner in man; and there is a possibility that all carnivorous animals are liable to be affected with trichinæ, while animals chewing the cud, and all slaughter-house animals, with the exception of swine, which separate all animal matter from their food, are, consequently, perfectly free from trichinæ."

"As to the occurrence of animals in beet-root, I have discovered in a capsule-formed covering of the fibres of the root, about the same size as a trichina capsule, (not, however, calcined, but possessing a cellular construction,) two round worms, with rudder-shaped horns on the head, and also a female, with eggs and several young ones; also a male with horseshoe form of posterior, (much smaller than that of the female,) and rolled up in a spiral form. Several microscopic experiments, as well as the physiology of these animals, which I had the opportunity of observing in full life, have convinced me, even if they do resemble trichinæ in form, that they stand in no relationship with the developments of trichinæ in swine. I propose, shortly, publishing the comparative examinations, accompanied with characteristic drawings. And it must be received as a fact that swine have always been the principal bearers of trichinæ, and that man and also all other carnivorous animals in which the muscle parasites are found are *mutatis mutandis* infected from this source.

"Lastly, I remark, that in those swine which I examined at Hedersleben I found in every fifth a sort of worm-like vesicle filled with small grains, the animalculæ of borosperm or rainey; and all these swine have been eaten without, up to the present time, any deleterious results. It follows from all evidence that an inspection of meat undertaken by inexperienced persons, on account of the difficulty of the examination, must lead to innumerable mistakes, and, therefore, such an examination, whenever it is practicable, should be made by practiced and qualified individuals. Of late years there has already been a great deal written on the subject of trichinæ, and in several instances usefully and popularly. From all I have read on the subject, those worms have been injurious

to human health from time immemorial, and that especially the affliction of tape-worm, or gourd-worm, (band-worm,) so prevalent with old and young, is originated by the introduction of trichinæ into the human body. In England, as far back as 1834, that celebrated comparative anatomist, Richard Owen, discovered trichinæ passed over into muscles."

To show that the trichina disease has been observed years ago in Germany, I beg to furnish a very interesting little sketch contained in the Quarterly Review, edited by Professor Caspar. It was written in 1863, under the title of *The Trichinæ in Court*, by Dr. A. Succke, Professor in the University of Berlin. He says: "The public at large, whether from an egotistical trade interest or from hasty criticism, express their doubts as to the danger of trichinæ. The following questions form the base of the fundamental ground of their disbelief: 'Where were the trichinæ at an earlier period? And why did people not then fall sick and die of it?' To which questions he replies as follows: 'Shortly before Easter, in 1845, a school inspection was held at a small town, called Jessen, in the district of Schweinitz, and in the governmental department of Mersburg, at which the clergy, staff of masters, and members of the magistracy assisted. During a pause in the examination the commissioners adjourned to breakfast at a person's house who had been an apothecary, but who was at the time a merchant and dealer in wines, but who was not himself present. Of the eight commissioners the head preacher alone did not partake of the breakfast, being detained by his official duties. The breakfast consisted of sausages, raw ham, and cheese, with white wine. Towards the conclusion of the breakfast he made his appearance, but did not partake of anything except some red wine.

"Some days after the breakfast, the rector and a deacon who had taken part were attacked by diarrhœa, followed by vomiting and general debility. This, however, did not prevent him from setting out for Magdeburg on the 1st of April, where he had to complete his examination. Having done this, he proposed going to Harsburg for his ordination, but was obliged to remain in Halle on account of his health. On the 4th of April he was under the treatment of the district physician and health commissioner, Herxberg, who at first noted the symptoms as catarrh and fever, and subsequently as gastric fever. According to the reminiscences of his relatives, the diarrhœa continued, the limbs became paralyzed, and his mind wandered, and on the 15th of April he died, as the doctor reported, from apoplexy.

"A second guest at the breakfast was also attacked with diarrhœa, and suffered from prostration during his Easter services. In spite of this he travelled to Friburg, in order to officiate in that town. On his return he only reached Naumburg, as his weakness increased, with swelling of all his limbs, and typhus symptoms succeeded, and he died in ten or twelve days.

"A third was also taken ill, soon after the breakfast, with diarrhœa. Then his whole body swelled, and he died in less than fourteen days.

"A fourth was a strong, healthy man, but he also was seized with diarrhœa and swelling in all his limbs, and died in about two months.

"A fifth, the mayor, felt perfectly well eight days after the breakfast, but painful diarrhœa, however, then commenced, accompanied by red eruptions on the skin, causing severe irritation. The diarrhœa increased in violence, and half his body swelled from head to foot. There was want of sleep, but no delirious symptoms. His illness lasted about eight weeks. At present he is well.

"A short time after this event, a teacher fell ill from diarrhœa, quickly followed by an extensive swelling of the whole body and a stiffness of the limbs, which reduced him to the condition of a cripple. In this case there were more symptoms of delirium. In this state he lingered for months, and when, at length, he was convalescent and tried to walk, he found that he had lost the use of his limbs, and was obliged to learn to walk again, like a child, but never recovered his former muscular strength.

“This striking sickness of seven men after a meal taken in common drew the attention of the district physician to the subject, and an investigation was set on foot; and the remarkable circumstance that the only one of the breakfast party who had not fallen ill had drunk only red wine, and though he had eaten nothing, directed suspicion to the white wine. According to report, the suspected wine was made way with; yet another person affirms that Mr. M., an apothecary, examined the wine and found nothing to raise any suspicion. In the mean time the exhumation of two of the bodies was ordered, and a judicial dissection and chemical analysis were made. The end of the matter was that the exhumation produced no result, and the judicial investigation was a disappointment. Still the adulteration of the wine was suspected.

“This affair was buried and forgotten until the schoolmaster was taken into the hospital of the University of Berlin, in February, 1863, for an operation for cancer in the throat. In relating cases of sickness, he mentioned the poisoning affair eighteen years before. But considering the nature of the illness and the length of time elapsed, the story did not gain much credence. We perceived, however, at the operation, when the uppermost layer of muscles was cut through, innumerable white specks in the muscles, which we immediately recognized as trichinæ. The microscopic examination, undertaken by me, showed that the entire body of the trichina was contained in capsules, and the animal came out on squeezing the capsule, accompanied by a quantity of different crystals, among which appeared triple-phosphate. I succeeded in no instance in finding any active movement in the animals. They were, therefore, dead; but after a sojourn of eighteen years in the body they were totally unchanged. From that moment we had not a shadow of doubt that the extraordinary and hitherto unaccountable poisoning of seven people at a breakfast was to be attributed only to an immigration of trichinæ. It is, therefore, quite clear that in the above-mentioned cases there can be no question of poisoning by the wine, although at the time poison by white lead was suspected. The symptoms of poisoning by that means are entirely different; and if it was a question of acute poison, how could they have made it coincide with a chronic diarrhœa?”

At that time trichinæ was not yet known; and the investigation appointed took no cognizance of the meat that was eaten. If we pay attention to the symptoms of the sickness with which the poisoning appeared, (particularly in the cases where we can rely on the report of the survivors,) we find them to coincide entirely with the symptoms we have since learned to know as trichina, viz: the painless diarrhœa, swellings, typhoid symptoms, the long duration of the illness, and subsequent prostration and debility of the muscular system, all correspond exactly.

To meet the objection, “Why, at the time, other attacks were not noticed where the same sausages and ham had been consumed by many other persons?” it should be replied: The trichina disease was formerly known as typhus or gastric fever, &c., &c., and it is, therefore, probable that many other persons in that neighborhood also suffered from the consumption of this meat without any one suspecting that their illness had anything to do with poisoning. In the case mentioned attention was turned exclusively to the wine, and inasmuch as solitary cases of typhus occur not unfrequently in the spring. Possibly, also, the ham and sausages came from a remote district, or, as may also be observed, the meat may have been so strongly smoked that, in certain parts, trichinæ were killed, and only some of the dangerous parts were consumed at this fatal breakfast. The negative results of the legal investigation, the simultaneous occurrence of the attacks, and the fact of those who had not partaken of the food, consisting of ham and sausages, remaining in uninjured health, the symptoms of the disease, and finally the discovery of the trichina in one of the survivors, who affirms that neither before nor since that attack had he any similar

sickness, must most thoroughly convince us that the poisoning was caused by trichinæ. It is unfortunate that our colleagues were not successful in persuading the two other survivors to submit to an examination. I have no doubt that their muscles concealed numbers of trichinæ, and the proof of their presence would have settled all doubts on the subject. \* \* \*

Finally, I beg to add that the general apprehension arising from the use of pork, or from the possible danger of an attack of trichinæ, has induced the board of health of this city to republish the explanations already issued last year. They are as follows :

Should any trichinæ exist in a piece of meat, which is afterwards thoroughly cooked to the very middle, either by boiling or roasting, they are totally destroyed, and the meat may be eaten with impunity.

Salting, smoking, pickling, or rubbing with creosote, are not sufficient to kill the trichinæ in the centre of the piece of meat, or in sausages or ham. Preserved meats must also have been, some time or other, thoroughly cooked in order to be eaten without any possible danger. A case of illness, traceable to the trichina disease, has not been known of late in Frankfort. If one had occurred, it could scarcely have escaped public notice, taking into consideration the attention given to the subject by the public and medical faculty.

## W U R T E M B E R G .

STUTTGART—E. KLAUPRECHT, *Consul*.

OCTOBER 31, 1865.

In conformity with consular instructions, I have the honor of transmitting my first annual report on the trade, commerce, industry and agriculture of this consular district.

*Tabular statement showing the description and value, in florins, of the goods exported to the United States from within this consular district during the year ended September 30, 1865.*

Description.	1st quarter.	2d quarter.	3d quarter.	4th quarter.
Corsets .....	66, 677. 29	43, 672. 07	181, 184. 20	325, 768. 52
Wines .....	8, 067. 49	1, 498. 44	7, 000. 16	14, 374. 04
Drugs .....	6, 361. 09	5, 747. 43	25, 904. 59	9, 458. 58
Woollen goods .....	3, 063. 29			6, 152. 57
Cotton and linen goods .....	1, 460. 24	4, 812. 09	3, 564. 21	9, 632. 06
Books and works of art .....	2, 411. 49	1, 380. 00	3, 314. 35	11, 357. 10
Leather and leather ware .....		446. 54	537. 03	2, 276. 04
Watches .....		260. 00	240. 00	1, 070. 00
Dried fruit .....			4, 999. 07	6, 091. 33
Tobacco .....			84. 00	
Jewelry and silver ware .....			2, 690. 21	2, 964. 44
Glassware .....			324. 23	
Fancy goods .....			119. 24	
Toys .....				1, 694. 40
Plum brandy .....				113. 24
Cheese .....				1, 170. 14
Copper ware .....				271. 27
Miscellaneous .....	1, 929. 37	4, 843. 24	6, 298. 10	7, 245. 19
Total florins .....	89, 971. 46	62, 661. 01	236, 260. 59	399, 661. 32

These miscellaneous goods are: articles for lithographic use, ivory, wood and carved bone ware, moss, painted and lacquered tinware, sago, confectioneries, gold, pressed and fancy paper, bulb roots, manufactures of hair, wax, &c. By comparing the first two quarters with the third it will be seen that since the close of the war the export trade of Wurtemberg with the United States has increased considerably. While my predecessor, during the first two quarters, verified 87 invoices, I despatched 311 to the collectors of the ports; a greater number than was ever sent in a corresponding period of former years since the establishment of the consulate. The number of invoices verified during the same quarters of last year amounted to 167. Most of the goods exported from this district are forwarded by railway to Bremen and Hamburg, and from there by steam or sailing vessels to the United States. The freight and insurance on the railway to these ports are: freight to Bremen, 2.20 florins per 100 pounds; to Hamburg, 3.15 florins. Insurance, 6 kreutzers per 100 florins value. Wine is principally forwarded by way of Mannheim and down the Rhine to Rotterdam or Antwerp. But a few firms, for greater despatch, sometimes send their goods *via* Havre and Liverpool.

There are no statistics to which I could refer in order to give the general exports or imports of this consular district, forming a part of the German Zollverein. A separate account for Wurtemberg has not been kept, and would meet with obstacles on account of the great transit of goods from other German states and from Switzerland.

The principal imports from the United States are: cotton, petroleum, tobacco, rosin, turpentine, clover-seed, hogs' lard and hams, quercitron, lamps, hops, staves, machinery. A considerable amount of machinery for house-building and other purposes was imported this spring by Mr. Traeger, formerly in the navy of the United States—his exhibition at Stuttgart, and the working of the machinery, creating a sensation among the architects and builders.

If the kingdom of Wurtemberg offers no large field to the American spirit of speculation, it acquires great importance to our trade industry and agriculture in view of the great export of labor in that large stream of emigration which, from the commencement of this century, rolled its waves towards our shores.

According to the census of December 4, 1865, the population of Wurtemberg amounted to 1,748,328 souls, with the following confessions:

Protestants, 1,179,814; Catholics, 527,057; Christian Dissenters, 2,499; Jews, 11,388.

Population of the principal cities: Stuttgart, 61,314; Ulm, 22,736; Heilbronn, 13,333; Reutheigen, 13,075.

The statistical bureaus of the state return the number of emigrants as follows:

From 1812–1822.....	24, 108
1822–1832.....	22, 997
1832–1842.....	21, 660
1842–1852.....	54, 285
1852–1855.....	41, 279
1858–1861.....	11, 382
1862–1864.....	18, 217

Total number from 1812 to 1864.....	193, 928
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The maximum of the regular emigration is given by the years 1853 and 1854, 14,582 and 21,320 persons. From 1858 the average number was about 7,000. According to statistical returns of 1857, 70 per cent. of these emigrants went to the United States; 3-4 per cent. to Australia; the rest principally to the neighboring states. The returns say: "We do not overrate the numbers by assuming that within the last two decades there have emigrated to the United States

200,000. Wurtembergers, among which at least 160,000 adults and about 120,000 men of the most vigorous age. Agriculture is the great source of Wurtemberg prosperity."

The export of breadstuffs to Switzerland and Voralberg, and down the Rhine, is very considerable.

The principal grain is the spelt, (*triticum spelta*) a kind of wheat which makes a very good flour.

*Tabular statement of agricultural products in Wurtemberg and their values.*

	Cultivated lands.	Average crop in scheffel.	Annual crop.	Decennial average.	Total value.
WINTER GRAIN.	Morgen.		Scheffel.		Florins.
Spelt.....	647,392	7	4,531,744	6.40	30,211,626
Wheat.....	26,287	.....	83,855	17.	1,425,535
Rye.....	117,332	.....	370,769	13.15	4,912,689
Barley.....	7,067	.....	27,207	10.31	286,136
Mixed grain.....	56,194	3.7 spelt.....	207,917	6.40	1,386,113
		1.5 rye.....	84,291	13.15	1,116,855
Total.....	854,272	.....	5,305,783	.....	39,338,954
SUMMER GRAIN.					
Spelt.....	4,908	.5	24,540	5.30	134,970
Wheat.....	10,697	2.6	27,812	15.30	431,086
Rye.....	21,700	2.5	54,250	12.	651,000
Barley.....	274,754	3.85	1,056,801	10.31	11,114,034
Oats.....	408,589	5.	2,042,945	5.45	11,746,933
Mixed grain.....	38,113	5.	190,565	5.45	1,095,748
Total.....	758,761	.....	3,396,913	.....	25,173,771
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Peas and lentils.....	25,647	3.2	56,390	17.	958,630
Beans.....	13,359	3.01	40,210	13.30	542,835
Indian corn.....	5,649	2.87	102,099	13.15	261,576
Vetches.....	35,575	3.43	19,376	13.30	1,352,801
Total.....	80,230	.....	218,075	.....	3,115,842
Oil-plants, hops, sugar, beets, cabbage, potatoes, hemp, and flax.....	285,409	.....	.....	.....	18,116,968
Clover and hay.....	1,529,635	.....	35,976,495	.....	.....

At the markets of Wurtemberg, grain and potatoes are sold by weight.

	Pounds.
The weight of a scheffel of winter wheat is from .....	260 to 270
Do. do. winter rye is from .....	250 to 255
Do. do. winter barley.....	240
Do. do. winter spelt.....	150
Do. do. summer wheat.....	260
Do. do. summer rye.....	240
Do. do. oats.....	170
Do. do. Indian corn.....	250

The weight of Wurtemberg is lighter than the American weight; 123,461 American pounds making 119,730 pounds of the former. This year's grain crop is a very poor one, but the surplus of the last two years will cover the demand at moderate prices. The potato crop was an extraordinary one. The average prices are: Spelt, 3.10 florins per 100 pounds; wheat, 1.12 florins per 100 pounds; rye, 3.51 florins per 100 pounds; barley, 3.35 florins; oats, 3.40; potatoes 40 kreutzers per 100 pounds. 60,000 morgen of vineyards give an average product of 140,743 eimer, ( $77\frac{3}{4}$  gallons per eimer,)  $2\frac{3}{4}$  eimer per morgen. The era of railroads brought higher prices to the wines of Wurtemberg, while in the decade from 1827-'36 the average price per eimer was 21.50 florins; the same was sold during the six years from 1857-'62 at an average price of 41.16 florins. The quality and quantity of last year's yield was a poor one, the total product amounting to 55,338 eimer, average price 38.25 florins per eimer. The quantity of this year's wine crop is below the average,  $1-1\frac{1}{2}$  eimer per morgen, but prices are very high on account of the excellency of the growth, equalling the best of the century. In the district of Stuttgart, prices vary from 93 to 98 florins. Porter gieser (at 105 degrees) were sold at 164-186 florins per eimer, while the highest price in 1864 of the best growth did not exceed 100 florins. At Heilbronn prices vary from 62-92 florins per eimer for mixed white, while white and red Biesling, Trollinger, and other fine sorts fetched from 97-130 florins. In the Reinsthal, (valley of the Reins,) prices have reached 200 florins per eimer; the whole value of the product of 1865 is estimated at 14,000,000 florins.

The culture of tobacco, a few years ago, rapidly increased, stimulated by high prices, but has sunk to its former insignificance. It is now limited to the circuits of Heilbronn, Tettnung, and Ludwigsburg, and the quality of the product is very inferior; prices are from 9-10 florins per centner, (100 pounds.) The culture of hops has increased mainly in the neighborhood of Rottenburg and Tubingen, which, at the rate of 70 florins per centner, brought 2,146,760 florins. This year's crop is abundant, prices 98 florins per centner. Wurtemberg is a great cattle-raising state, richer than any other state of Europe in horned stock, England not excepted. The latest statistical returns give the following numbers of domestic animals: cattle, 957,172; horses, from three years and upwards, 79,711; sheep, 683,842; hogs, 216,965; or to the German square mile, 271 horses, 2,704 cattle, 1,931 sheep, 613 hogs. The value of the horned stock amounts to 120,000,000 florins. The prices of beef are from 14-15 kreutzers ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  kreutzer 1 cent) per pound; pork, 12-15 kreutzers; veal, 12-14 kreutzers. Particular care is devoted to the raising of horses, and the studs of the King, at Weil, Scharnhausen, and Kleinhohenheim, enjoy a world-wide reputation. There are held annually 183 horse-markets, the most important of which is that of Stuttgart (end of April) with about 1,000 horses: the half of this number is regularly sold at an average sum of about 70,000 florins. In some years Wurtemberg exports 4,000 horses.

Wool-growing has not succeeded as well as cattle-raising. The annual product of wool amounts to about 15,000 centners. The most important wool market is that of Kirchheim. Last year there were brought to that market 15,427 centners, 576 of which found no buyers. The net proceeds were 1,925,100 florins.

	Florins.	Florins per centner.
254 centners Spanish wool	39, 370	155
14, 057 centners mixed wool	1, 827, 410	130
540 centners domestic wool	58, 320	108
<hr/> 14, 851	<hr/> 1, 925, 100	

This year about the same quantity sold rapidly at somewhat lower prices. Spanish wool, 144 florins; mixed, 120 florins; and domestic 102 florins. Owing

to the increase of the potato rot of former years, the raising of hogs had considerably decreased; the farmers were compelled to import hogs from Bavaria and Hungary. The stock, however, has been considerably improved by the importation of the so-called Dusselthaler, (Suffolk race.) The total value of hogs is returned at 4,000,000 florins. The material welfare and moral melioration of the people is the great aim of the government of Wurtemberg, and, in furtherance of this object, its exertions are directed with a noble energy to the improvement of agriculture, industry, and commerce. The period of industrial development for Wurtemberg began with the abolition of custom boundaries between the German states. \* \* \* To commence with the manufacture of cotton goods: This most prominent branch of Wurtemberg's industry (as throughout the whole Zollverein) suffered but very little under the wild cotton speculation raging in England, and producing that destructive crisis, ruining so many of the largest cotton spinning, weaving, and printing establishments, besides many Liverpool houses; while on this side of the channel, in France, and, above all, in Austria, failures followed failures; the states of the Zollverein, strengthened by the preceding years, which the manufacturers of Wurtemberg took the best advantage of, suffered but little; the rates of interest never rose above  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. There are in the state 20 cotton-spinning establishments, with 236,862 spindles, 11,843 on an average to each establishment, and from 15 to 16 hands to each 1,000 spindles. The fineness of the spun yarn has considerably improved during the last decade. The larger half (65 per cent.) consists of No. 30-42; the remainder (35 per cent.) of No. 6-30; of Nos. 50, 60, 80, very little is spun, principally for the manufacture of velvet. 170,000 spindles furnish annually 6,800,000 English pounds of thread, valued at 500,000 to 6,000,000 florins. They consume 7,500,000 pounds of cotton, most of which (85 per cent.) consists of American, and the residue of East India growth. The prices varied from fl. 1 42 kr. to fl. 1 52 kr. for No. 36, and from fl. 1 18 kr. to fl. 1 24 kr. for No. 20, per Zollpound. There are 110 cotton-weaving establishments in the kingdom, giving employment to 6,580 hands. Besides those, there are 9,471 professional weavers, working on their own account. Upon the whole, there are 13,000 looms in activity, among which are 800 for corsets alone. In the latter article, the chief export of Wurtemberg to the United States, the factories at Goepfingen, Berg, Nuertingen, Stuttgart, and Ludwigsburg, compete with the whole world, on account of the cheapness of labor (female) here, 24 kreutzers (16 cents) per day, without board or lodging. The weekly wages of a weaver are from 4 to 8 florins per week, (\$1 60 to \$3 20.) The principal cotton manufactures are calico, dimity, sarsenets, double cloth, cambrics, colored cottonets, perials, domestics, chiffons, Manchester shirting, satins, brilliantines, velvets, and velveteens. The total value of the manufactures amounts to 15,000,000 florins.

Although the raising of silkworms, steadily pursued at the agricultural college at Hohenheim, has not as yet exhibited favorable results, the manufacture of silk goods already shows a very respectable beginning. The number of spindles is 6,000, giving employment to 487 laborers. The largest factories are at Gmund, Bouingheim, Aidlingen, Horb, and their leading articles are sewing silk, taffetas, black neck-cloth, gros de tours, satin. The total value of the manufacture amounts to 425,000 florins.

The total amount of linen goods manufactured in the state is from 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 florins, 12 ells (126 ells are about 85 American yards) or 48 pounds, or 4.12 florins in value per capita to every inhabitant. The number of hands employed in the manufacture is about 20,000. From the period when the price of cotton rose 100 per cent. and more, the prices of linen manufactures on an average only rose 10 per cent., so that linen goods have become proportionally cheaper than cotton goods. With the high price of cotton, the interest of the consumer turned to woollen goods, the manufacture of which has increased in consequence thereof; 2,888 looms furnish annually about 5,250,000 ells woollen



and mixed goods, valued at 785,000 florins. In the manufacture of all kinds of hosiery, stockings, jackets, &c., 1,825 hands are engaged; the number of looms is 1,266. In laces, Wurtemberg begins to excel Saxony. Painted and lackered tinware is manufactured on a large scale at Esslingen, Ludwigsburg, Biberach, and Goeppingen. Plaque and fine English copper ware are made at Gieslingen by an establishment employing 64 hands.

Six large factories at Gmund and thirteen at Stuttgart manufacture gold ware with the most exquisite taste; they employ 600 hands. Silver ware is manufactured at Heilbronn by an establishment renowned throughout Europe for the taste and excellence of its fabrics; it employs 120 hands. In the production of all kinds of castings and machinery Wurtemberg also takes a high rank. One establishment at Esslingen gives employment to 1,000 hands, and sends annually 40 to 50 locomotives to all parts of Europe. There are in the state flour, grist and oil mills, 2,758; glass, china, and stoneware manufactories, 15; glove manufactories, 7; wax ware manufactories, 26; perfumery manufactories, 9; gold pressed and fancy paper manufactories, 3; playing-card manufactories, 7; asphalt board manufactories, 1; mathematical and optical instrument manufactories, 79; ivory, horn, and carved bone ware manufactories, 4; printing and engraving establishments, 180; paper mills, 48; publishing houses, 53.

Stuttgart is the centre of the book-publishing trade of southern Germany, which amounts to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  million florins annually. One of its publishing firms, that of C. G. Cotta, is in possession of the copyrights of the works of most of the distinguished authors of Germany, and consumes a greater quantity of printing paper than all the publishing firms of Berlin together. Within three years the publishing houses of Stuttgart issued 1,286 new works.

The fabrication of beet sugar promises to become an important branch of the industry of the state. Last year the factories at Heilbronn, Boellingen, Althausen, Zuttlingen and Stuttgart consumed 1,292,241 centners of sugar beets. The value of the product was about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  millions of florins. One morgen produced from 100 to 150 centners, at a price of 29 kreutzers per centner.

The traffic by the railroads, extending over 745 German miles, ( $\frac{1}{100}$  to each square mile,) which are the property of the government, is very lively. In 1864, 4,653,223 persons and 13,707,308 centners of freight goods were forwarded by these roads. The receipts amounted to 2,509,754 florins for persons, and 3,801,786 florins for freight. The roads yield an annual revenue of about 3,000,000 of florins.

Wurtemberg possesses no river of importance. The navigation of the Neckar, a tributary to the Rhine, is limited to a few small steamers and sailing vessels. Its chief port is Heilbronn; the freight arrivals there amounted last year to 6,854 centners; like that of the Neckar, the navigation of the Danube is annually decreasing, and its entire suspension, owing to the completion of the railroads, may, within a very short time, be expected. Ulm, its chief port in the state, shipped in 1864 but 21,073 centners of freight in 23 vessels, against 44,217 centners in 1863. In consequence of the flourishing condition of commerce and industry, and of the scarcity of labor produced by emigration, the prices of labor have advanced within the last year fully 100 per cent.

## HANSEATIC FREE CITIES.

BREMEN—HENRY BOERNSTEIN, *Consul*.

AUGUST 26, 1865.

I have the honor to submit herewith a complete statement of Bremen's commerce and navigation during the year 1864. The total importation in the year 1864 was 13,976,116 hundred-weight, valued at Bremen gold thalers 67,113,930, against, in 1863, 14,178,586 hundred-weight, valued at Bremen gold thalers 67,145,146, which shows that the importation remained in the same proportions and conditions as in the last three years. The total exportation from the port of Bremen in 1864 was 6,529,258 hundred-weight, valued at Bremen gold thalers 61,466,848, against, in 1863, 6,818,718 hundred-weight, valued at Bremen gold thalers 60,406,656, showing the same general result as in former years. \* \*

*Summary statement showing the quantity and value of the imports and exports at the port of Bremen, and the countries whence and whereto shipped, during the year 1864.*

Whence shipped.	IMPORTS.									
	Seaward.		Coastwise.		Total.		Percentage—			
	Gross 100 weight.	Value in Louis d'or.	Gross 100 weight.	Value in Louis d'or.	Gross 100 weight.	Value in Louis d'or.	Of the weight.		Of the value.	
							Seaward.	Total.	Seaward.	Total.
From the Zollverein	1,401,483	1,719,342	8,013,746	21,948,314	9,415,909	22,967,656	32.88	98.87	4.05	88.31
Imports from other parts of Europe.....	1,811,394	14,082,246	91,604	3,370,040	1,902,988	17,399,286	30.88	13.61	33.01	13.69
From Greenland and British N. America.....	17,851	12,559	6,651	2,352	24,410	15,511	0.17	0.07	0.13	0.08
From United States.....	819,361	9,153,912	819,361	9,153,912	819,361	9,153,912	13.95	8.56	21.54	13.64
From Mexico and Central America.....	17,805	245,415	17,805	245,415	17,805	245,415	0.30	0.25	0.58	0.27
From South America.....	358,474	7,353,475	358,474	7,353,475	358,474	7,353,475	6.41	2.36	17.76	11.25
From West Indies.....	376,121	4,678,769	376,121	4,678,769	376,121	4,678,769	6.41	2.69	11.01	6.97
From Africa.....	7,648	85,835	7,648	85,835	7,648	85,835	0.12	0.06	0.23	0.15
From Asia.....	1,040,869	4,585,530	1,040,869	4,585,530	1,040,869	4,585,530	17.73	7.45	10.82	6.85
From Sandwich Islands.....	27,970	361,812	27,970	361,812	27,970	361,812	0.48	0.20	0.85	0.54
Total.....	5,870,766	42,495,576	8,105,350	24,318,354	13,976,116	67,113,950	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
From Europe.....	3,212,847	15,746,688	8,105,350	24,618,354	11,318,197	40,367,042	54.73	100.00	37.06	100.00
From transatlantic places.....	2,657,919	26,746,888	2,657,919	26,746,888	2,657,919	26,746,888	45.27	.....	62.94	.....
Total.....	5,870,766	42,495,576	8,105,350	24,618,354	13,976,116	67,113,950	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Value of the imports in 1860, in Louis d'or.....	70,198,537
Value of the imports in 1861.....do.....	69,561,503
Value of the imports in 1862.....do.....	67,000,263
Value of the imports in 1863.....do.....	67,145,148
Value of the imports in 1864.....do.....	67,113,950
Total in five years.....	341,019,379

## Summary statements showing the quantity and value of imports and exports at the port of Bremen—Continued.

Where to.	EXPORTS.									
	Seaward.		Coastwise.		Total.		Percentage—			
	Gross 100 weight.	Value in Louis d'or.	Gross 100 weight.	Value in Louis d'or.	Gross 100 weight.	Value in Louis d'or.	Of the weight.		Of the value.	
							Seaward.	Louis d'or.	Seaward.	Louis d'or.
To Zollverein.....	1,427,838	3,822,752	2,354,223	27,993,685	3,792,081	31,816,437	36.18	91.17	13.81	82.88
Exports to other parts of Europe.....	1,311,092	11,904,834	228,042	5,781,222	1,539,134	17,686,056	33.22	8.83	42.99	17.12
To British North America.....	5,680	69,487	.....	.....	5,680	69,487	0.14	.....	0.25	0.11
To United States.....	263,454	8,062,679	.....	.....	263,454	8,062,679	6.67	.....	29.12	13.12
To Mexico and Central America.....	6,490	155,099	.....	.....	6,490	155,099	0.16	.....	0.56	0.25
To South America.....	136,292	1,086,477	.....	.....	136,292	1,086,477	3.20	.....	1.93	1.77
To West Indies.....	193,185	939,572	.....	.....	193,185	939,572	4.89	.....	3.39	1.53
To Africa.....	29,378	178,016	.....	.....	29,378	178,016	0.74	.....	0.64	0.29
To Asia.....	36,477	381,470	.....	.....	36,477	381,470	0.93	.....	1.38	0.62
To Australia and Sandwich Islands.....	23,848	387,600	.....	.....	23,848	387,600	0.61	.....	1.40	0.63
Equipment of commercial fleet.....	523,269	703,955	.....	.....	523,269	703,955	13.26	.....	2.54	1.15
Total.....	3,946,993	27,691,941	2,582,265	33,774,907	6,529,258	61,466,848	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
To Europe.....	2,738,930	15,727,566	2,582,265	33,774,907	5,321,195	49,502,492	62.40	100.00	56.80	80.53
Transatlantic export.....	1,208,063	11,964,355	.....	.....	1,208,063	11,964,355	30.60	.....	43.20	19.47
Total.....	3,946,993	27,691,941	2,582,265	33,774,907	6,529,258	61,466,848	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Value of the exports in 1860 in Louis d'or.....	67,844,225
Value of the exports in 1861.....do.....	62,834,985
Value of the exports in 1862.....do.....	61,374,916
Value of the exports in 1863.....do.....	60,406,656
Value of the exports in 1864.....do.....	61,466,848
Total in the five years.....	313,917,630

Summary statement showing the nationality and number of sea-going vessels arrived at the port of Bremen during the year 1864, together with the names of the countries or ports whence sailed.

Where from.	Number of vessels.			NATIONALITY.																																			
	Loaded.	Ballast.	Total.	Bremen.		Danub.		French.		British.		Hamburg.		Hanover.		Hawaiian Islds.		Dutch.		Italian.		Mecklenburg.		United States.		Norwegian.		Odenburg.		Portuguese.		Prussian.		Russian.		Swedish.		Spanish.	
				Loaded.	Ballast.	Loaded.	Ballast.	Loaded.	Ballast.	Loaded.	Ballast.	Loaded.	Ballast.	Loaded.	Ballast.	Loaded.	Ballast.	Loaded.	Ballast.	Loaded.	Ballast.	Loaded.	Ballast.	Loaded.	Ballast.	Loaded.	Ballast.	Loaded.	Ballast.	Loaded.	Ballast.	Loaded.	Ballast.	Loaded.	Ballast.	Loaded.	Ballast.	Loaded.	Ballast.
Hanover	486	85	570	1	1	1	1	2	1	432	71	11	14	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded
Odenburg	132	141	273	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	41	14	24	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded
Heligoland	1		1											Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	
Hamburg	263	14	277	73	8	8	1	14	146	3	10	1	2	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	
Schleswig and Holstein	62	17	79	1	2	2		17	2	2				Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	
Lubeck	5		5						3					Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	
Mecklenburg	12		12						4		4			Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	
Prussia.	168		168						50		21			Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	
Russia.	72		72	1	1	1		5	11		16			Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	
Sweden	18		18						2		2			Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	
Norway	235		235					1	149		28			Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	
Denmark.	2	2	4											Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded		
Great Britain	272	30	302	117	23	1	1	1	60	1	8			Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	
Holland	83	49	132	1	6	2	67	4	1	5	57	37		Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded		
Belgium	17	2	19		2	7	1	3	1	4	10			Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded		
France.	24	2	26		2	7	1	3	1	1	4			Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded		
Spain	18	1	19	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2			Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded		
Portugal	7		7											Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded		
Italy.	11		11			2	2		2		2			Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded		
Austria	1		1											Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded		
Greece.	1		1											Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded		
Turkey	2		2											Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded		
Greenland	5		5						2					Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded		
Bangor, Maine.	1		1											Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded		
New York	83		83	63		3		11	5					Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded		
Philadelphia	3		3					1						Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded		
Baltimore	16		16	15		1		1	1					Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded		
Mexico.	3		3											Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded		
Central America	2		2											Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded		
New Granada	2		2											Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded		
Buenos Ayres	35		35	1		1		4						Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded	Loaded		

Summary statement showing the nationality and number of sea-going vessels arrived at the port of Bremen, &c.—Continued.

Where from.	Number of vessels.			NATIONALITY.																														
	Loaded.	Ballast.	Total.	Bremen.		Danish.		French.		British.		Hamburg.	Hanover.		Hawallian Islands.		Dutch.		Italian.		Mecklenburg.		United States.	Norwegian.	Oldenburg.		Portuguese.		Prussian.		Russian.	Swedish.	Spanish.	
				Loaded.	Ballast.	Loaded.	Ballast.	Loaded.	Ballast.	Loaded.	Ballast.	Loaded.	Ballast.	Loaded.	Ballast.	Loaded.	Ballast.	Loaded.	Ballast.	Loaded.	Ballast.	Loaded.	Ballast.	Loaded.	Ballast.	Loaded.	Ballast.	Loaded.	Ballast.	Loaded.	Ballast.	Loaded.	Ballast.	
Brazil.....	60		60	11		1		25	3	1							4	1	1						3			1	2					
Venezuela.....	8		8	1		1		1	1	1																								
Cuba.....	73		73	13		2		10	3	3							2								2		1	2						
Jamaica.....	9		9	3		1		1																										
Havyl.....	5		5	2																														
Porto Rico.....	7		7	1					1									1																
Canary Islands.....	2		2																															
Africa, West Coast.....	2		2																															
British East Indies.....	16		16	10				2	1	1								2								4		1	1					
Burma.....	26		26	12				5	1																									
Netherland East Indies.....	7		7	2																														
China.....	2		2	1																														
Sandwich Islands.....	3		3	1						1																								
Total.....	2,261	342	2,604	342	42	162	27	8		148	4	36	2	943	124	3		211	78	3	1	5	36					277	65	5	29	7	21	134

Summary statement showing the nationality and number of sea-going vessels arrived at the port of Bremen, &c.—Continued.

## RECAPITULATION.

	Bremen.	Danish.	French.	British.	Hamburg.	Hanover.	Hawaiian Islands.	Dutch.	Italian.	Mecklenburg.	United States.	Norwegian.	Oldenburg.	Portuguese.	Prussian.	Russian.	Swedish.	Spanish.
Total arrivals.....	384	189	8	152	38	1,067	3	289	3	1	5	36	342	5	59	7	92	24
Tonnage, loaded vessels.....	178,982	4,753	557	27,605	3,494	27,483	766	10,326	628	87	3,123	2,760	17,849	784	1,738	1,242	2,688	3,253
Tonnage, vessels in ballast.....	14,560	535	.....	3,206	225	3,088	.....	2,639	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,018	.....	.....	.....	42	.....
Total in lists of 4,000 pounds.....	152,848	5,348	557	30,811	3,649	30,571	766	12,965	628	87	3,123	2,760	19,867	784	1,738	1,242	2,740	3,253
Crews, loaded vessels.....	6,884	457	44	1,509	204	2,668	47	803	37	8	101	232	1,932	56	135	72	175	225
Crews, vessels in ballast.....	6,632	64	.....	121	13	287	.....	204	.....	.....	.....	.....	149	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Total.....	7,536	521	44	1,630	217	2,955	47	1,007	37	8	100	232	1,411	56	135	72	179	225

Summary statement of the nationality and number of sea-going vessels departed from the port of Bremen during the year 1864, together with the names of the countries where bound.

Where to.	Number of vessels.			NATIONALITY.																							
	Loaded.	Ballast.	Total.	Bremen.	Danish.	French.	British.	Hamburg.	Hanover.	Hawaiian Islands.	Dutch.	Italian.	Lubeck.	Mecklenburg.	United States.	Norwegian.	Austrian.	Oldenburg.	Portuguese.	Prussian.	Russian.	Swedish.	Spanish.				
Hanover.	214	216	430	1	1				300	303	2	11						10	2								
Oldenburg.	232	43	275	2	1				26	1	15							23									
Hellgoland.		1	1																								
Hamburg.	451	48	499	75	4	1	1	13	310	16	9	1						25	2								
Schleswig-Holstein.	76	28	104		48	22			24	2	3	2						1									
Lubeck.	7		7		3				3																		
Mecklenburg.	14		14		6				6									1									
Prussia.	95	8	103		29			2	20	3	2																
Russia.	23	53	76	1	1				15		4	6						10	23	1							
Sweden.	72	12	84		13				16		25							3									
Norway.	42	179	221		5	1	1	1	14	109	12	21						1	14								
Denmark.	42		42		28			1	5	56	6	3						3	21	2							
Great Britain.	184	185	369	121		10	2	45	64		3	3						4									
Holland.	227	7	234						91	1	10	6															
Belgium.	11		11						1																		
France.	4	3	7	1			1				1																
Spain.																											
Portugal.	3	1	4								2	1															
Italy.	4	3	7																								
Turkey.	1	1	2																								
Greenland.	1	5	6																								
British North America.	2	3	5																								
United States.	93	3	96	83	2		3	1										3	3	1							
Mexico.	2	1	3																								
Central America.	1		1																								
New Granada.	13	5	18																								
Ecuador.	1		1																								
Pern.	1		1																								
Chili.	1		1																								



[illegible]

## RECAPITULATION.

	Bremen.	Danish.	French.	British.	Hamburg.	Hanover.	Hawaiian Islands.	Dutch.	Italian.	Lubeck.	Mecklenburg.	United States.	Norwegian.	Austrian.	Oldenburg.	Portuguese.	Prussian.	Russian.	Swedish.	Spanish.
Total departures.....	385	188	9	146	33	1,148	5	306	3	1	1	5	50	1	427	4	34	7	68	22
Tonnage, vessels loaded.....	130,475	3,779	154	12,396	490	17,417	540	10,482	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,730	.....	14,377	189	967	455	1,132	1,705
Tonnage, vessels in ballast.....	18,028	1,372	403	14,453	3,002	14,883	514	3,220	628	120	87	3,290	3,690	300	2,634	428	1,211	946	1,160	1,757
Total in lasts of 4,000 pounds.....	148,513	5,151	557	26,879	3,501	32,330	1,054	13,711	628	120	87	3,290	3,000	300	33,011	617	2,178	1,401	2,312	3,460
Crews, vessels loaded.....	6,597	371	12	746	46	1,693	37	778	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	.....	1,043	13	77	30	97	134
Crews, vessels in ballasts.....	919	133	32	737	157	1,425	32	970	37	7	8	104	306	15	577	33	92	44	64	112
Total.....	7,446	504	44	1,483	903	3,118	69	1,048	37	7	8	104	413	15	1,630	46	169	74	161	246

*A summary statement showing the number of Bremen's commercial fleet (sea-going vessels) and their tonnage, also the increase and decrease during the years 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864.*

## INCREASE.

Years.	Total January 1.		RECENTLY BUILT.				By purchase.		By remeasuring of ships.
			At the Weeer.		In foreign places.				
Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.	Lasts.	
1855.....	251	63,682	20	7,550	3	1,235	9	1,270	.....
1856.....	261	69,739	24	7,163	.....	.....	10	3,801	.....
1857.....	269	75,898	19	5,908	9	4,989	11	2,749	.....
1858.....	279	83,083	16	4,126	9	9,246	4	1,182	300
1859.....	279	90,602	14	3,980	.....	.....	5	864	.....
1860.....	262	82,446	14	4,384	.....	.....	6	1,391	50
1861.....	257	82,375	21	7,710	.....	.....	4	1,063	22
1862.....	253	82,868	27	8,278	1	700	23	6,550	222
1863.....	277	90,935	33	9,637	2	2,373	20	6,506	125
1864.....	302	103,162	28	8,167	2	841	5	1,727	146

## DECREASE.

Years.	Lost or stranded.		Condemned.		By sale.		By re-measuring of ships.	Total Dec. 31.	
	Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.
1855.....	4	608	1	89	17	3,872	29	261	69,739
1856.....	7	871	3	800	16	3,043	91	269	75,898
1857.....	8	1,926	2	294	19	4,173	68	279	83,083
1858.....	6	1,576	3	1,041	20	4,778	.....	279	90,602
1859.....	10	4,576	4	1,145	22	7,092	187	262	82,446
1860.....	8	1,949	.....	.....	17	3,945	.....	257	82,375
1861.....	7	1,870	.....	.....	22	6,432	.....	253	82,868
1862.....	8	1,509	1	785	18	5,389	.....	277	90,935
1863.....	12	3,132	1	137	17	3,136	9	302	103,162
1864.....	7	1,910	.....	.....	28	8,712	21	298	103,400

*Comparative statement showing the number of vessels and of emigrants, via Bremen, to the United States and other countries during the years 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864.*

Where to.	1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.		1864.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Passengers.	Vessels.	Passengers.	Vessels.	Passengers.	Vessels.	Passengers.	Vessels.	Passengers.	Vessels.	Passengers.	Vessels.	Passengers.
Quebec.....	1	62	.....	.....	1	192	2	197	2	408	3	513	9	1,372
United States.....	125	21,607	157	30,160	103	16,138	83	14,798	84	17,538	90	27,068	642	127,229
Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	4	1	1	.....	.....	5	6
Costa Rica.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
New Granada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Venezuela.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	2
Brazil.....	2	278	5	80	6	139	5	162	3	6	2	8	8	20
Buenos Ayres.....	5	23	5	38	4	36	7	54	4	90	1	2	23	751
Chili.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	6	90	31	313
Peru.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7
West Indies.....	5	12	6	9	6	11	13	19	13	15	3	5	46	71
Africa, (west coast).....	1	6	1	9	1	7	2	10	3	8	1	1	9	41
Cape Town.....	2	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	12	.....	.....	4	17
East Indies, China, Prussia, and Asia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	3	6	1	1	2	4	7	21
Australia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	1	3
Honolulu.....	2	6	.....	.....	1	4	2	4	2	19	4	9	11	42
Total.....	146	22,011	174	30,296	126	16,549	122	15,187	121	18,175	112	27,700	801	129,908
Thus from 1859 to 1864 there were expedited.....														801
From 1831 to 1858 there were expedited.....														4,901
Thus in 33 years there were expedited.....														5,702
														838,853

BREMERHAVEN—F. W. SPECHT, *Consular Agent.*

*Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of the exports from Bremerhaven, with the name of the port of destination, during the quarter ended June 30, 1865.*

(Compiled from official invoices.)

Description and quantity.	Destination.	Value, including costs and charges.
		<i>R. d. Gr. Pf.</i>
13 cases of toys.....	New York..... gold rix dollar.	604 65 00
1 case leathering knives .....	do..... do.....	300 54 00
126 casks succory meal.....	do..... do.....	2,962 24 00
25 casks..... do.....	do..... do.....	145 6 00
1 case velvet cloth.....	do..... Prussian rix dollar.	60 00 00
1 case lambskins.....	do..... gold do.....	195 60 00
1 case music instruments.....	do..... do.....	253 17 00
1 oil painting.....	do..... do.....	72 5 00
2 cases sundries.....	do..... do.....	567 59 00
5 casks earthenware.....	do..... Prussian do.....	34 7 11
78 cases medicine glasses.....	do..... gold do.....	350 7 00

*Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of exports from Bremerhaven to the United States for the quarter ended September 30, 1865.*

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
		<i>R.d. Gr. Pf.</i>
Prunes.....	1 cask..... gold rix dollar ..	91 68 00
Springs.....	78 bales..... Prussian do.....	545 05 10
Wine.....	10 cases..... gold.. do.....	37 50 00
Crockery and hardware.....	9 cases..... do... do.....	514 24 00
Crockery and toys.....	7 cases..... do... do.....	261 61 00
Sundries.....	4 boxes..... do... do.....	178 36 00
Chain and shale.....	90 fathoms..... pds. sterl..	54 14 09
Liquor.....	3 boxes..... gold rix dollar ..	90 00 00
Spirits vinegar.....	6 hogsheds..... do... do.....	75 00 00
White lead.....	19 casks... Prussian rix dollar..	1,160 14 04
Crockeryware.....	2 cases..... gold.. do.....	146 50 00
Lentils.....	100 bags.....	1,095 11 00
Chiccory.....	2 casks.....	
Cherries.....	7 casks.....	
Pitch.....	10 barrels..... gold rix dollar..	95 00 00

HAMBURG—J. H. ANDERSON, *Consul.*

DECEMBER 31, 1865.

I have the honor to lay before the department my annual report, embracing the year 1864, on commerce, navigation, emigration, &c. Herewith you will also find synopsis of the commercial and other relations between this port and those of our country during the year closing to-day.

*Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of the direct imports into Hamburg from the United States during the year 1864.*

Description.	Quantity.	Value in marks banco.
Coffee, 1 barrel and .....	bags 52,878	2,826,900
Cocoa .....	do. 472	19,190
Sugar, brown, 764 barrels and .....	cases 290	154,830
Honey .....	barrels 2,096	227,360
Tobacco, 26 barrels, 1,527 cases and .....	bales 7,615	869,520
Tobacco stems, 66 barrels and .....	bales 99	10,220
Cigars, 528 cases and .....	bale 1	697,390
Pepper .....	bags 3,971	75,480
Pimento .....	bags 12,667	199,350
Cassia flowers .....	cases 113	16,380
Cloves .....	packages 1,158	29,260
Ginger .....	do. 100	4,110
Green fruit, 145 barrels and .....	cases 71	2,850
Dried fruit .....	barrels 133	4,570
Rum, 25 casks and .....	case 1	2,310
Liquor, 1 cask and .....	cases 75	1,560
Different distilled liquors, 27 casks and .....	do. 10	1,840
Maize, 1 case and .....	bags 2,700	29,290
Hops .....	packages 131	12,810
Chicory flour .....	barrels 15	540
Wheat flour .....	do. 75	1,640
Amidam, (starch,) 3 barrels, 126 cases, and .....	packages 36	2,370
Pork, salted and smoked, 79 barrels and .....	cases 530	58,980
Butter .....	barrels 3,017	116,520
Lard .....	do. 6,379	533,750
Cheese .....	boxes 250	11,400
Canned fruits, 4 barrels and .....	cases 211	4,050
Various edibles .....		1,850
Building-timber .....	pieces 1,630	9,400
Staves .....	do. 479,020	133,600
Other building materials .....		150
Quercitrons, 113 barrels and .....	bags 100	12,070
Logwood .....		114,160
Extract of logwood .....	cases 48,900	492,960
yellow wood .....	do. 1,350	35,180
red wood .....	do. 300	10,090
quercitrons .....	do. 950	10,210
Terra-japonica .....	packages 25	1,160
Zinc, white .....	barrels 570	14,260
Various coloring materials, 13 barrels and .....	cases 255	12,430
Cantharides .....	do. 5	1,470
Castoreum .....	barrel 1	600
Isinglass .....	cases 3	540
Sarsaparilla .....	bales 968	83,700
Quassia wood .....	pieces 2,535	2,870
Jalap root .....	bales 24	5,760
Different medicinal roots, 25 barrels. 1 case and .....	do. 54	11,870
seeds .....	do. 35	2,350
herbs .....	cases 7	690
Indian anise .....	do. 15	1,650
Tonga beans, 3 cases and .....	barrels 2	2,050
Rosin .....	barrels 307	10,100
India-rubber .....	cases 4	800
Various kinds of rubber .....	do. 6	3,000
Balsam copaiva, 80 barrels, 36 cases, and .....	demijohns 78	25,440
tolu .....	cases 4	2,800
Peppermint .....	do. 118	25,100
Oil of Indian anise .....	do. 38	10,610
Various volatile oils .....	do. 23	4,190
Potash .....	barrels 25	2,510

## Statement—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value in marks banco.
Leached ashes.....barrels.....	39	940
Chromic acid.....do.....	465	2,631
Variety chemicals, 2 barrels, 29 cases, and.....bale.....	1	3,540
Silver ore.....barrels.....	125	45,890
Copper.....		246,310
Gold and silver scraping.....bales.....	5	2,100
Dried deerskins.....pieces.....	17,468	153,880
Salted..do.....do.....	10,454	108,820
Horsehides.....do.....	2,952	22,190
Calfskins.....do.....	769	1,540
Deerskins.....do.....	16,665	38,830
Different furs, 36 barrels, 36 cases, and.....bales.....	369	462,870
Leather, 2 cases and.....pieces.....	1,000	13,890
Sole leather, 7 bales.....do.....	13,649	136,700
Morse teeth.....barrels.....	2	1,980
Whalebone.....bundles.....	1,707	347,110
Horn, (hornspitzen,) 27 barrels, 3 cases, and.....bags.....	507	11,620
Entrails, 970 barrels and.....cases.....	14	35,910
Guano.....		78,930
Horsehair, 8 cases and.....packages.....	11	7,030
Eider down.....package.....	1	660
Feathers.....do.....	319	3,510
Train oil.....barrels.....	303	103,400
Tallow.....do.....	210	51,510
Glue.....do.....	10	500
Wax, 209 barrels, 20 cases, and.....coils.....	246	85,760
Spermaceti.....cases.....	863	27,050
Paraffine.....do.....	375	15,970
Palm oil.....cases.....	159	23,740
Petroleum, 43,486 casks and.....cases.....	6	1,693,210
Olein and other oils, 96 casks and.....case.....	1	5,480
Red cloverseed, 8 barrels and.....bags.....	2,527	87,620
Timothy seed.....do.....	200	2,890
Various field and garden seeds, 7 barrels, 4 cases, and.....do.....	7	1,330
Mahogany wood.....pieces.....	226	1,700
Cedar wood.....do.....	111	7,520
Walnut.....do.....	864	38,030
Veneer.....cases.....	52	8,510
Hoops.....bundles.....	1,000	1,120
Moss, (from the woods).....bales.....	10	450
Silk.....cases.....	5	2,290
Cotton.....bales.....	42	17,410
Linen thread.....bale.....	1	550
Other raw materials.....		500
Silk goods.....cases.....	3	3,050
Woollen goods, 15 cases and.....bales.....	10	22,200
Cotton goods.....cases.....	6	4,000
Various dry goods, 21 cases and.....bale.....	1	12,740
India-rubber shoes.....cases.....	48	5,690
India-rubber goods, 28 cases and.....bales.....	21	23,880
Straw goods.....cases.....	2	420
Wooden pegs.....barrels.....	1,635	13,440
Wooden pins.....pieces.....	45,507	3,950
Wooden ware, 1 barrel, 38 cases, 40 packages, and.....do.....	240	4,930
Furniture, 9 cases, 1 bale, and.....do.....	23	2,720
Paper, 2 cases and.....bales.....	26	930
Paper goods, 4 cases and.....bale.....	1	930
Printed books, 99 cases and.....bales.....	13	33,610
Pictures, 26 cases and.....do.....	7	4,560
Glassware, 172 barrels, 7 cases, and.....packages.....	628	41,050
Marble ware.....cases.....	5	300
Common hardware, 1 case and.....pieces.....	18	350

*Statement—Continued.*

Description.	Quantity.	Value in marks banco.
Iron tubes.....cases.....	13	600
Fine hardware, 50 barrels, 92 cases, and .....packages.....	30	16, 470
Iron nails, 41 barrels and.....cases.....	6	1, 120
Needles.....cases.....	2	1, 270
Gold and silver ware, 17 cases and .....package.....	1	161, 000
Metal ware, 436 barrels, 219 cases, and .....colis.....	440	128, 330
Machines, 7,660 cases, 386 packages, and .....colis.....	446	883, 330
Mathematical instruments, 16 cases and .....packages.....	2	3, 820
Musical instruments.....cases.....	2	390
Piano-fortes.....do.....	4	3, 800
Watches, 1 case and .....packages.....	2	1, 150
Clocks.....cases.....	2, 462	77, 680
Gas-fittings.....do.....	51	5, 260
Carriages, 4 cases and .....colis.....	32	5, 070
Arms, 2,928 cases and .....package.....	1	456, 750
Natural curiosities, 2 barrels, 21 cases, 2 packages, and .....colis.....	16	4, 530
Fine hardware, 4 barrels, 80 cases, 12 packages, and .....do.....	1	.....
Spermaceti candles.....cases.....	19	1, 090
Perfumes.....do.....	8	340
Passengers' goods, 2 barrels, 199 cases, and .....packages.....	15	31, 750
Articles of industry.....	.....	730
Specie and fine metals, 5 barrels, 27 cases, and .....packages.....	32	133, 380
<b>Total.....</b>	.....	<b>12, 910, 121</b>

*Comparative statement showing the description and value of many commodities imported during the year 1864 into Hamburg from the United States and all other countries, and of which the United States are either the exclusive producers or traders in to a considerable extent.*

Description.	FROM THE UNITED STATES.	FROM ALL OTHER COUNTRIES.
	Value in marks banco.	Value in marks banco.
Coffee .....	2, 826, 900	34, 138, 620
Sugar .....	154, 830	8, 107, 090
Honey .....	227, 360	449, 300
Tobacco .....	869, 520	8, 637, 590
Cigars .....	697, 390	4, 885, 950
Pepper and pimento .....	274, 830	732, 440
Cloves .....	29, 260	96, 470
Butter .....	116, 520	10, 012, 510
Lard .....	533, 750	1, 103, 180
Pork .....	58, 980	764, 290
Logwood .....	114, 160	960, 050
Quercitron .....	12, 070	48, 590
Logwood extracts .....	548, 440	643, 370
Sarsaparilla .....	83, 700	128, 090
Balsam copaiva .....	25, 440	44, 270
Peppermint oil .....	25, 100	92, 200
Chromic acid .....	105, 060	392, 020
Copper .....	246, 310	2, 890, 500
Leather .....	150, 590	4, 190, 560
Whalebone .....	347, 110	501, 680
Wax .....	85, 760	624, 400
Tallow .....	51, 510	254, 960
Spermaceti .....	27, 050	51, 760
Petroleum .....	1, 693, 210	2, 445, 660
Cotton .....	17, 410	65, 189, 110
Wooden pegs .....	17, 390	54, 890
Clocks .....	78, 830	1, 427, 630
Total .....	9, 418, 480	148, 866, 880

The importation and consumption of petroleum are rapidly increasing. Consumed in lamps of American manufacture, or invention at least, this our last and noblest gift is largely contributing to the enlightenment of the German public.

In a country where tallow, wax, common oil, and other substances, used for dispelling the darkness of the long winter evenings and the gloom of the short winter days of this climate, are so very dear, it is hard to imagine how the common people got along before petroleum was discovered. \* \* \*

The American sewing machine companies have made this the point where to distribute their machines, not only all over the German states, but generally over Europe from St. Petersburg to Constantinople. The exact number and value of imported sewing machines cannot be ascertained from the official documents. I only find that of "machines" a value was imported of 833,330 marks banco, (\$300,000 in gold,) and on inquiry come to the conclusion that about 18,000 machines were imported. At this moment several of the leading companies are unable to fill their European orders.



*Statement showing the number of arrivals and departures of sea-going vessels at and from Hamburg during the year 1864, with the number of the crews and capacity in commercial lasts.*

## ARRIVALS.

No.	Commercial lasts, at 6,000 pounds.	No. crew.
Vessels ... 5,012	Commercial lasts ..... 465,909 Included in this number are 1,191 colliers of 121,294 lasts; and also the following vessels from the United States:	50,616
1	Baker's island. .... 486 lasts.	
6	Boston ..... 501 "	
31	New York ..... 6,335 "	
Steamers ..... 24	Do ..... 13,455 "	
Do ..... 2	Philadelphia ..... 245 "	
Do ..... 1	San Francisco ..... 63 "	
Total ..... 65	..... 21,058 "	

## DEPARTURES.

Vessels ... 5,006	Commercial lasts ..... 463,074 lasts.	50,223
7	Of this number there went to the United States—	
Sailing vessels 28	To California, laden ..... 1,350 "	
1	To New York, laden ..... 8,641 "	
Steamers ..... 20	Do ..... in ballast ..... 40 "	
	Do ..... laden ..... 11,071 "	
Total ..... 55	..... 21,162 "	

*Statement showing the number of arrivals of sea-going vessels at Hamburg in 1864, according to nationality.*

Nationality.	Laden.	In ballast.	Total.
United States .....	18	.....	18
Belgium .....	25	.....	25
Bremen .....	76	54	130
Chili .....	1	1	2
Denmark .....	293	126	419
France .....	143	28	171
England .....	1,949	91	2,040
Hamburg .....	392	101	493
Hanover .....	685	255	940
Italy .....	9	3	12
Lubeck .....	.....	1	1
Mecklenburg .....	12	2	14
Netherlands .....	316	90	406
Norway .....	99	13	112
Austria .....	2	.....	2
Oldenburg .....	42	28	70
Portugal .....	11	2	13
Prussia .....	30	4	34
Russia .....	20	4	24
Sweden .....	33	8	41
Spain .....	39	2	41
Uruguay .....	1	1	2
Venezuela .....	1	1	2
Total .....	4,197	815	5,012

*Comparative statement showing the number of vessels arrived at Hamburg in 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864, together with their capacity in lasts and number of crews.*

	Laden.	In ballast.	Total.	IN LASTS = 6,000 POUNDS.			NUMBER CREWS.		
				Laden.	In ballast.	Total.	Laden.	In ballast.	Total.
No. vessels, 1861..	41	1	42	9,395	191	9,586	569	12	581
No. vessels, 1862..	10	1	11	2,817	140	2,957	154	10	164
No. vessels, 1863..	24	1	25	10,418	184	10,602	517	12	529
No. vessels, 1864..	65	----	65	22,038	-----	22,038	373	-----	373
Total.....	140	3	143	44,668	515	45,183	1,613	34	1,647

*Comparative statement exhibiting the state of Hamburg's merchant marine on the 31st of December, for the last twelve years.*

Years.	No. of ships.	Lasts, (at 6,000 lbs.)	Years.	No. of ships.	Lasts, (at 6,000 lbs.)
1853.....	408	42,565	1860.....	486	63,269
1854.....	456	53,289	1861.....	491	65,401
1855.....	448	53,221	1861.....	506	69,374
1856.....	468	57,639	1863.....	536	79,922
1857.....	491	63,748	1864.....	530	79,380
1858.....	488	62,444			
1859.....	483	62,287	Total.....	5,791	752,539

*Comparative statement showing the number of days of the interruptions of shipping by ice at Hamburg from 1856 to 1865 inclusive.*

Winters.	End of year.	Beginning of year.	Total.
1846 and 1847 .....	19	48	67
1847 and 1848 .....	14	51	65
1848 and 1849 .....	9	22	31
1849 and 1850 .....	32	42	74
1850 and 1851 .....			
1851 and 1852 .....			
1852 and 1853 .....		25	25
1853 and 1854 .....	16	30	46
1854 and 1855 .....		63	63
1855 and 1856 .....	18	20	38
1856 and 1857 .....		16	16
1857 and 1858 .....		27	27
1858 and 1859 .....			
1859 and 1860 .....	10		10
1860 and 1861 .....	6	34	40
1861 and 1862 .....		14	14
1862 and 1863 .....			
1863 and 1864 .....		23	23
1864 and 1865 .....		29	29
Total .....	124	444	568

*Statement showing the number, tonnage, description, quantity, and value of the cargoes of the American vessels arrived at the port of Hamburg during the year 1864.*

Number of vessels.	Registered tonnage.	Cargo.	Description.	Value.
15	16,276	<i>Tons.</i> 23,900	Guano .....	\$1,359,800
1	1,077	.....	Cedar wood and pearl shell .....	.....
1	341	<i>Barrels.</i> 2,800	Petroleum .....	.....
1	379	.....	Ballast .....	.....
18	18,073	.....	Value of guano .....	1,359,800

## EMIGRATION.

Emigration to the United States, by way of Hamburg, having sunk as low as 9,370 in 1861, has ever since been steadily on the rise. Thus :

1862 there went direct .....	14,287
1863 .....	15,692
1864 .....	17,050

The whole number of emigrants forwarded in 1864 is 25,055, against 24,681 in 1863, 20,077 in 1862, and 14,399 in 1861. The emigration of 1864 came to this port from the following countries :

Prussia .....	8,219
Mecklenburg .....	4,242
Schleswig-Holstein .....	2,148
Sweden and Norway .....	1,441
Hessen .....	1,194
America .....	1,138
Hanover .....	1,027
Austria .....	915
Wurtemberg .....	774
Russia and Poland .....	595
Different German states .....	588
Bavaria .....	559
Hamburg (and its territory) .....	556
Denmark .....	409
Saxony .....	407
Baden .....	387
Switzerland .....	159
Other countries .....	84

Shipped in emigrant vessels .....	24,842
Shipped in other vessels .....	213

Whole number .....

25,055

In 1865, in 11 months, 41,313 emigrated. The emigration of 1864 went from this port to the following countries, and was forwarded "direct:"

	Ships.	Passengers
United States.....	49	17,050
British North America.....	6	1,633
Brazil.....	6	412
Valparaiso.....	1	34
Australia.....	5	615
Other places.....	—	213
	67	19,957

There were forwarded..... 5,098

"Indirect," i. e., *via* England..... 25,055

Most of the latter embarking there for the United States.

*Statement showing the number, registered tonnage, description, amount, and value of cargoes of American vessels arrived at Hamburg during the year 1865, and also the price of freight per ton.*

Number.	Registered tonnage.	Description of cargo.	Amount of cargo in tons.	Value of cargoes.	Freight per ton.
35	<i>Tons.</i> 37,542 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>100</sub>	Guano .....	54,772	\$3,121,876	\$58
1	304 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>100</sub>	Black walnut logs.....	.....	17,000	
36	37,846 <sup>74</sup> / <sub>100</sub>	.....	.....	3,138,876	

Hereto I annex some interesting authentic general statistics of Germany :

*Statistics of Germany.*—The empire of Austria spreads over a superficies of 11,252 square Austrian miles. According to the census of 1857 the country possessed, without reckoning the army, a population of thirty-four millions and a half; it is now estimated at 35,795,000. Imperial Austria comprises 578 cities, 2,264 towns, and 66,378 villages. Vienna counts more than 500,000 inhabitants; Pesth, over 200,000; Prague, 150,000; and Venice, 120,000. Ten towns have more than 50,000 inhabitants, and fifteen others more than 25,000. According to the numerical estimate of the population of Prussia, made by the royal statistical commission, the military population of the kingdom reached, on the 3d of December, 1864, 279,414 men, or 11,042 more than in 1861. The total population of the kingdom was 19,252,363, or 761,143 more than in 1861. The provinces of the Rhine comprise the largest population, viz., 3,346,195 inhabitants. We find in one of the last reports of the military commission of the German diet the following statistics of the different contingents furnished in time of peace by the states of the confederation, the whole of which, together, constitute the federal army: Austria, 222,107 men, and 30,740 horses; Prussia, 238,706 men, and 54,089 horses; Bavaria, 67,012 men, and 8,388 horses; Wurtemberg, 30,343 men, and 3,195 horses; the Grand Duchy of Hesse, 12,944 men, and 1,260 horses; Saxony, 28,574 men, and 3,507 horses; Nassau, Limbourg, and Luxembourg together, 22,457 men, and

2,135 horses; Hanover, 27,541 men and 3,699 horses; Brunswick, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, together, 23,054 men and 1,897 horses; the other 14 states, which form the divisions of the infantry of the reserve, have on foot 19,845 men and 92 horses. The total force of the federal army in 1865, consequently, amounts to 712,346 men and 111,400 horses.—*Galignani.*

SWITZERLAND.

ZURICH—CHARLES A. PAGE, *Consul.*

SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

*Statement showing the description and value of the exports at Zurich to the United States during the several quarters of the year ended September 30, 1865, (compiled from official invoices.)*

Description.	Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1864.	Quarter ended March 31, 1865.	Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1865.	Total in francs.	Total in dollars.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>		
Silk goods.....	250,033 00	1,849,962 24	4,630,619 29	7,899,268 98	14,629,883 51	2,778,677 86
Silk ribbons.....	33,439 95	77,093 15	73,316 64	163,529 61	347,379 35	66,002 06
Cotton goods.....	207,685 61	443,074 32	549,212 67	1,366,468 97	2,566,441 57	457,623 89
Embroideries.....	32,418 28	61,950 38	106,457 13	408,112 99	608,938 78	115,698 36
Straw goods.....	83,383 91	164,245 37	12,602 30	91,106 00	353,337 58	67,134 13
Bolting cloth.....	27,700 50	45,046 55	58,928 95	72,483 26	204,159 26	38,790 33
Articles peculiar to the Catholic church	11,904 90	3,670 50	10,696 34	24,575 00	50,846 74	9,660 88
Miscellaneous.....	7,522 95	4,870 95	18,180 46	18,897 07	49,471 43	9,399 57
Total.....	656,089 10	2,649,913 46	5,460,013 78	10,044,441 88	18,810,458 22	3,573,987 08

*Comparative statement showing the description and value of the exports at Zurich to the United States during the respective years ended September, 1863, 1864, and 1865, (compiled from official invoices.)*

Description.	Oct. 1, 1862, to Sept. 30, 1863.	Oct. 1, 1863, to Sept. 30, 1864.	Oct. 1, 1864, to Sept. 30, 1865.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Silks, including ribbons and foulards.....	18,930,482 00	23,946,939 80	14,977,262 86
Cotton goods.....	480,781 00	1,837,838 58	2,566,441 57
Straw goods.....	463,016 00	706,961 01	353,337 58
Embroideries.....	432,348 00	408,762 86	608,938 78
Bolting cloth.....	107,728 00	214,666 80	204,159 26
Miscellaneous.....	164,555 00	199,357 94	100,318 17
Total in francs.....	20,578,910 00	27,314,526 99	18,810,458 22
Total in dollars.....	3,909,992 90	5,189,760 13	3,573,987 06
Number of invoices.....	1,483	1,666	1,430

JANUARY 12, 1866.

The portion of Switzerland included within this consular district is fully one-half of the whole country as regards population, and much more than one-half as regards territory. The exports hence to the United States may be divided into four classes, viz: silk, cotton, and straw goods, and miscellaneous. These latter consist of wines, cherry brandy, cheese, watch materials, carvings in wood, and certain goods peculiar to the Catholic church.

By far the most important manufacturing interest is spinning and weaving silks, and three-fourths of the exports to the United States are of these goods.

Zurich and its suburbs, with a dozen adjacent villages, is the principal seat of this manufacture, and the centre of the large trade which it involves. Silk dress goods, chiefly plain black stuffs, invoiced here during the year 1865, amounted, at the invoice value, to 19,204,296 42 francs.

Of silk ribbons the amount invoiced during the same period was 551,594 47 francs, and of silk bolting cloth 266,496 56 francs, making the total amount of silks invoiced 20,022,487 45 francs. That is to say, the silks sent to the United States during that one year amounted, at the market value here, computing the franc at 18.6 cents, to the sum of \$3,724,182 66.

The duty on silk being 60 per cent., these goods have paid \$2,234,509 60.

If now to the aggregate of the invoiced value of the goods and the duty there be added 25 per cent, as the estimated commissions and profit of the original dealers, and to the sum thus obtained there be still further added 50 per cent. as the estimated average premium on gold in the United States during the year 1865, then the whole jobbing cost of these goods in the United States currency must have been \$11,172,547 98.

As nearly as can be ascertained more than one-half, probably three-fourths, of all the silks manufactured are sent to the United States, England and South America being the only other markets.

Very little of the raw silk used is produced in Switzerland, the climate not being adapted to the mulberry, except only the trans-alpine canton of Tessino. Perhaps  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the original cocoons are grown the one-half in China and Japan, and one-half in Italy. The former half is imported into Italy, having first received one crude spinning, and is thereafter practically undistinguishable from that grown in the latter country, since it there receives a second spinning which reduces it to the condition of the Italian-grown silk over-spun. Thereupon the whole, together with the inconsiderable product of Tessino, is transported over the Splügen Alps into Switzerland proper. Here it all undergoes yet another spinning; being the second or third, and in some cases the fourth time at the hands of the manufacturer who converts it into such goods as are especially suited to the American market.

Cotton manufactories are distributed throughout this district. At each of the cities of St. Gall, Zurich, Aarau, and Glarus are larger numbers, but there is scarcely a village of ten houses that does not contain one or more. A considerable proportion of the spinning and the largest proportion of the weaving is done by hand, or by the aid of the readiest mechanical contrivances. This fact has rendered it impossible to obtain reliable statistics of the number of spindles and looms in operation since so many are distributed in the houses of the operatives. I, however, estimate the number of operatives employed in the different processes at 75,000.

Prior to the rebellion the cotton consumed was grown in the United States. Since the year 1861, that grown in Egypt has been substituted, excepting always a little sea-island found necessary to give length of staple to the thread. Within a few months the trade has begun to resume its former channels, and it is certain that United States cotton will again practically exclude all other sorts.

The amount of cotton goods of all sorts exported to the United States in 1865 was \$1,034,610 46. It should be stated that but a limited share of the cotton manufactures are sent to the United States, in that respect presenting a marked contrast to the silk trade.

The manufacture of straw goods is carried on at Woblen, a small town in the canton of Aargau. The amount of these goods exported to the United States in 1865 was \$77,800 22.

Of miscellaneous goods the exports have been \$33,835 18.

The vintage of 1865 was decidedly the largest ever known, and the quality of the wine is unexceptionably good. For the first time wines grown in this district are, to some extent, being sent to the United States. Such wines as will bear transportation across the Atlantic, while perhaps too sour and too light for the American taste, are so remarkably cheap and so entirely unadulterated and wholesome, that I am persuaded they should receive the attention of consumers.

All branches of manufacturing industry throughout Switzerland seem to have received some extraordinary impulse within the last ten years. During that period the increase in all kinds of manufactures, and also in the population of the communities where they are located, has been beyond all precedent. This city, Zurich, inclusive of its immediate suburbs, has risen from a population of 30,000 to 60,000; and I doubt if this fact can be paralleled by any city on the continent. It is probable that the very perfect system of railroads, which has been completed in this country within the time above stated, has been a leading cause of such marked industrial development.

Switzerland, however, labors still under one great disadvantage—the want of easy means of transit to and from Italy. The excellent wagon-road over the passes of the Alps by the Simplon, the St. Gotthard, the St. Bernard, and the Splügen, are a great advance on former facilities, but they do not meet the wants of the times. A railroad which shall overcome the barrier of the Alps by a tunnel, like that which is being pushed through Mount Cenis, is imperatively demanded. The indications are that such a work will soon be undertaken, as, indeed, it would have been years ago but for conflicting interests demanding different routes.

Of the manufactures and other products of the United States consumed here but a small share is imported directly, hence I cannot venture an estimate of their amount. Large quantities of American cotton, tobacco, and petroleum are consumed, and many American inventions find a ready market here. Since the introduction of petroleum, about a year ago, the demand has grown at a great rate, and seems likely to increase.

Societies for the promotion and regulation of emigration to the United States, by affording information to those who look to the New World for a home, and also assistance and protection from imposture to those actually going there, have been lately organized here and at Berne. These societies have branches in every considerable town in the country. If the interest thus indicated and the manifold inquiries made of me every day touching the subject may be taken as evidence, certainly a strong tide of emigration may be expected to flow to the United States within the next few years.

In my opinion, the exporters from this district practice very few, if any, frauds upon the United States revenue. The bulk of the goods, having first been manufactured expressly for the American market, is consigned by the manufacturers on their own account, and the valuations which they fix in the declarations to invoices are, I think, seldom less than the goods would bring were they exposed here for sale for cash. To be sure, being suited to the American market only, if they were put up for sale here they would find no bidders except among the very few resident commission houses engaged in this trade—that is, there is no criterion by which to establish the market value of goods which are seldom sold here, and never consigned except to America. It follows, therefore, that if there be any evasion whatever of the revenue laws, it is not that a few exporters invoice at a large discount upon the actual worth, but that possibly all of the nearly two hundred exporting houses within this district place upon their goods a shade less than the real market value. The manufacturers would naturally consider the market value to be the cost, there being no sale for them here, which probably does not quite meet the intentions of the law; for in places where there is a real market value for the goods ex-

ported thence to the United States, the present law and regulations governing invoices would seem to be almost perfect. Nor yet am I able to suggest any contrivance of legislation which would more effectually meet these cases. The scheme which proposes a system of samples, advocated by certain parties, would not meet the case, nor, indeed, serve any good purpose.

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BASLE—A. L. WOLFF, *Consul*.

JANUARY 22, 1866.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of the commerce of Switzerland with foreign countries—imports, exports, and transit—for the years 1864 and 1865.

Switzerland has given, by the development of its exterior traffic, a most instructive example in foreign policy.

Remaining inviolably true to the principles of free trade, though surrounded by states that have heaped up high protective and prohibitory customs against her, Switzerland has, in the course of a lifetime, established a solid footing in all the markets of the world, and has become the rival of England and France in the most important branches of manufacture. Fettered, in every respect, by France and Austria, and for a long time also by Italy, the establishment of the German Zollverein, which led to an increase of duties on the principal productions of Swiss manufacture, seemed to justify the most serious apprehensions, but, fortunately, none of which apprehensions have been realized. On the contrary, this very obstacle to traffic with countries near at hand became a spur to the manufacturers and tradesmen of Switzerland to exert themselves to enter the lists with the first commercial nations in markets beyond the seas; and in thirty years they have succeeded to such an extent as to insure them against the crises which take place in one or other isolated countries.

The results of this foreign traffic during the last twenty-five, and particularly the last fifteen years, are remarkable.

The fears which have been expressed in regard to cotton and silk manufactures, on account of Zollverein and United States duties, not only have not been realized, but, on the contrary, the date of the imposition of those duties appears to mark the beginning of a new era of prosperity. The productions of Swiss cotton manufactures were excluded from France, while Switzerland imported, without restriction, increasing quantities of cotton goods from that country. In 1840 this traffic amounted to 5,543,367 francs; in 1850 to 8,928,135 francs; in 1860 to 30,733,171 francs. Trade with Austria, at the same time, remained stagnant, while the markets of the Zollverein were closed against cheap Swiss goods. But on account of the duties being levied by weight instead of value, the export of fine cotton goods, especially embroideries, greatly increased.

The increased obstructions in the markets of southern Germany were compensated by the extension of Swiss traffic over the whole territory embraced in the Zollverein, and the fear of being excluded from these markets by the increase of duties induced manufacturers to put forth the utmost efforts to enhance the excellence of their goods in the general markets of the world, and compelled tradesmen to study more earnestly the wants of distant markets, and of trade in all parts of the world, and so from year to year to enlarge the field of their commerce. Russia, Sweden and Norway, Netherlands, the Levant, North and South America, the East Indies, and Japan, are considered by the Swiss their commercial colonies.

The transit from Switzerland through France to other countries rose from



30,000,000 francs in 1835 to 97,000,000 in 1850, and to 192,000,000 in 1860. The exports for the general trade of France increased from 69,000,000 francs in 1835 to 123,000,000 in 1850, and 238,000,000 in 1862; and the exports to the states of the Zollverein increased from 73,000,000 in 1840 to 107,000,000 in 1851, and 227,000,000 in 1862.

The articles which occupy the principal place in this traffic are cotton goods, silk stuffs, ribbons, watches and parts of watches, straw goods, cheese, and carvings in wood.

The export of cotton goods to France for domestic trade which had been prohibited and scarcely existed, except for embroideries, which were admitted at a duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, and only amounted to 638 francs in 1840, rose to 10,098 francs in 1860. There was also a trade in raw cotton worth 73,659 francs in 1860.

From 1840 to 1850 the export of cotton goods to France, for general commerce, rose from 16,000,000 to 29,000,000 francs in 1850, and to 75,000,000 in 1860.

The general imports from France amounted to 32,000,000 francs in 1840, in 1850 to 31,000,000, and to 73,000,000 in 1860.

The exports of cotton goods for the general commerce of the Zollverein rose from 88,476 cwt. in 1840 to 110,791 cwt. in 1858, and to 166,415 cwt. in 1860. And the imports amounted, in 1840, to 33,789 cwt.; in 1858, to 63,935 cwt.; in 1860, to 136,293 cwt.; the greater part consisting in raw cotton, which amounted, in 1860 alone, to 120,961 cwt.

The manufacture of silk has also made satisfactory progress, having supplied considerable quantities of goods to the general commerce of France. The exports of silk goods for this general commerce rose from 3,469,316 francs in 1840 to 7,920,527 in 1850, and to 12,997,000 in 1860, while the silk importations from France increased from 3,007,619 in 1840 and 3,111,167 in 1850 to 12,654,852 in 1860.

The exports to that country for general commerce rose from 30,683,425 francs in 1840 to 66,279,762 in 1850, and to 106,411,122 in 1860; while the exports of this silk from France was 5,997,010 francs in 1840, it rose to 8,621,994 francs in 1850 and to 47,065,645 in 1860, into which last amount raw silk entered to the extent of 27,000,000 francs.

The principal article of Swiss silk manufacture appears to be ribbons of half silk, a lighter quality than that manufactured in France. Since the conclusion of the commercial treaty between France and England, a great deal of Swiss silk and half silk stuffs have been imported into England by French houses, so that the exportation from Switzerland for the general commerce of France increased from 18,647 cwt. in 1861 to 25,793 cwt. in 1862, and to 32,461 cwt. in 1863. Of these same goods a great part were smuggled into the United States *via* Canada.

The transit of Swiss silk goods through France increased from 61,510,488 francs in 1850 to 108,063,196 francs in 1860, having been in 1859 151,206,642 francs, of which one-third returned to Switzerland, Italy, and the Zollverein; while the transit of raw silk increased from 3,955,919 francs in 1850 to 8,425,317 francs in 1860.

The transit through France to Switzerland increased from 5,795,660 francs in 1850 to 53,793,346 francs in 1862.

The Swiss exports for the domestic trade of the Zollverein amounted, in 1858, to 12,921 cwt.; in 1862, to 14,303 cwt.; in 1863, to 15,689 cwt.; while the Swiss exports for the general commerce of the Zollverein in 1858 were 24,709 cwt.

The manufacture of watches has considerably increased in spite of French, German, and English competition.

The transit of watches from Switzerland through France increased from

6,000,000 francs in 1849 to 12,000,000 francs in 1862, while the exports for the general commerce of France increased from 6,848,592 francs in 1840 to 21,365,153 francs in 1850, and 39,946,817 francs in 1860. Besides this, there is an export to the Zollverein, which amounted, in 1863, to 251 cwt. Watches are exported also to Italy and Austria, but the value of this trade is not given.

On the other hand the Zollverein exported to Switzerland, in 1863, 245 cwt. of watches and 409 wooden clocks, which I presume were manufactured in the Black Forest.

Switzerland imports 3,000,000 cwt. of wheat and 100,000 head of cattle more than it exports. It also imports 800,000 cwt. of wine, and more than 30,000 cwt. of beer, and more than 40,000 cwt. of woollen goods.

The total amount of exports of Switzerland in 1862 was..... Francs.  
417, 000, 000

For the domestic trade of neighboring states—

	Francs.
France.....	58, 000, 000
Zollverein.....	78, 000, 000
Italy.....	83, 000, 000
Austria.....	4, 000, 000
	<hr/> 223, 000, 000

Leaving only..... 194, 000, 000  
for the universal market.

Total imports of Switzerland..... Francs.  
689, 000, 000

Imports into Switzerland from the same countries were—

	Francs.
From France.....	137, 000, 000
From Zollverein.....	190, 000, 000
From Italy.....	146, 000, 000
From Austria.....	4, 000, 000
	<hr/> 477, 000, 000

Leaving a balance of only..... 212, 000, 000  
as the amount of imports from all other countries.

But from the total amount of importations must be deducted the total value of the transit trade through Switzerland, amounting to 232,000,000 francs; so that the net value of imports is only 457,000,000 francs.

In consequence of the conclusion of commercial treaties with France and the Zollverein, it is expected that the trade of Switzerland will present, in the next ten years, a still greater development than in the past ten.

During the rebellion, Switzerland had to suffer like other countries, deprived in part of its American trade, but to a less extent than other manufacturing nations, such as France and England. It is true that many manufacturers of silk ribbons and silk stuffs had to close up their business, and laborers turned out of employment had to be supported by the benevolence of citizens.

When the cotton famine began many manufacturers had to suspend, not having the machinery for short fibre; others purchased machinery adapted to manufacture this description of cotton. I know of one factory, established in 1860, with 15,000 spindles, prepared for operation at the commencement of the rebellion, which replaced its machinery with that adapted to working the short fibre; a step that was not taken in Great Britain and Germany until a much later period, on account of an incorrect estimate of the duration of the war.

This establishment has a water power of the force of 1,000 horse-power, but employs only 150 work-people.

It was supposed that the watch trade would have its share of disaster during the last five years, and a return of the deplorable state of affairs of 1857, their standing query being, "Who will buy watches in a country engaged in such a gigantic war?"

	Francs.
The value of exports to the United States from Switzerland in 1864 was.....	37, 256, 642 00
In 1865.....	45, 962, 869 48
Increase in exports in one year, without including the Geneva custom-house returns for 1865.....	8, 706, 227 48

	Francs.
The exports from this consular district were, in 1864, (embraced in 1,308 authenticated invoices).....	14, 119, 723 61
Ditto in 1865, (embraced in 1,982 invoices).....	19, 939, 068 18
Increase in 1865 over preceding year.....	5, 719, 344 47

*Statement showing the description and quantity of merchandise exported, imported, and in transit from, into, and across Switzerland during the year 1864.*

IMPORTS.

Cattle and other animals.....	236, 702
Wood, lime, coal, and plaster.....loads..	522, 621
Merchandise.....quintals..	8, 600, 117
Consisting principally of the following articles :	
Brandy and other spirits.....quintals..	98, 259
Butter and lard.....do.....	41, 626
Cheese.....do.....	5, 790
Coffee and coffee substitutes.....do.....	201, 203
Cotton.....do.....	225, 413
Cotton yarn and cloth.....do.....	31, 297
Dye-wood and dye material.....do.....	58, 352
Drugs and druggists' wares.....do.....	138, 631
Flax and hemp.....do.....	16, 027
Flour and grain.....do.....	3, 593, 576
Furniture and glassware.....do.....	70, 555
Iron, wrought.....do.....	289, 418
crude.....do.....	226, 281
cast.....do.....	49, 384
Leather and its manufactures.....do.....	26, 258
Linen goods.....do.....	26, 761
Madder.....do.....	29, 661
Machinery.....do.....	67, 012
Metals, crude.....do.....	29, 806
Oil, (including 48,930 quintals of petroleum).....do.....	229, 580
Paper.....do.....	12, 364
Rice.....do.....	82, 768
Seeds.....do.....	60, 539
Salt.....do.....	222, 773

Silk, raw and chopped .....	quintals..	39, 584
Soap .....	do....	30, 088
Steelware .....	do....	78, 812
Sugar .....	do....	207, 237
Tobacco, leaf .....	do....	77, 547
manufactured .....	do....	18, 224
Tallow and fat .....	do....	19, 182
Wine, in barrels .....	do....	843, 952
Wool and its manufactures .....	do....	18, 224

## EXPORTS.

Total exports of Switzerland during the year 1864 were the following :

Cattle and other animals .....		89, 616
Wood and charcoal .....	value, fr..	6, 382, 030
Iron ore and lime .....	loads..	68, 266
Merchandise .....	quintals..	964, 265

Consisting principally of the following articles :

Butter and lard .....	quintals..	14, 047
Cheese .....	do....	185, 432
Cotton .....	do....	25, 956
yarn and cloth .....	do....	202, 392
Dye woods .....	do....	11, 045
Druggists' wares .....	do....	4, 005
Flour and grain .....	do....	36, 323
Furniture and glassware .....	do....	12, 048
Iron, wrought .....	do....	5, 540
crude, and steel .....	do....	19, 634
Hides .....	do....	42, 576
Silks .....	do....	15, 732
half, and cotton .....	do....	39, 486
Watches .....		2, 631

The transit trade through Switzerland in 1864 consisted of—

Cattle .....		94, 480
Wood and lime .....	loads..	31, 763
Merchandise .....	quintals..	795, 606

The transit trade through Switzerland during the first nine months of the year 1865, import and export, was as follows :

## IMPORTS.

Cattle and other animals .....		139, 878
Agricultural machines .....	value in francs..	323, 528
Wood, lime, &c. ....	loads..	404, 217
Merchandise .....	quintals..	6, 021, 765

Consisting principally of the following articles :

Brandy and other spirits .....	quintals..	67, 921
Butter .....	do....	19, 536
Cheese .....	do....	4, 650
Coffee and coffee substitutes .....	do....	107, 687
Cotton .....	do....	166, 435
yarn and cloth .....	do....	6, 666
Dye-woods .....	do....	41, 407
Druggists' wares .....	do....	66, 336

Flax and hemp.....	quintals..	9, 873
Furniture and glassware.....	do.....	47, 986
Iron, wrought.....	do.....	180, 776
crude.....	do.....	180, 682
cast.....	do.....	89, 935
Leather and its manufactures .....	do.....	19, 703
Linen goods.....	do.....	27, 905
Madder.....	do.....	33, 420
Machinery.....	do.....	31, 158
Metals, crude.....	do.....	26, 818
Oil.....	do.....	144, 046
Paper.....	do.....	9, 817
Rice.....	do.....	57, 316
Seeds.....	do.....	42, 809
Salt.....	do.....	143, 262
Silk, (raw, 4,301 ; chopped, 12,493) .....	do.....	16, 794
Soap.....	do.....	20, 793
Steelware.....	do.....	50, 812
Sugar.....	do.....	780, 935
Tobacco, leaf.....	do.....	54, 123
manufactured.....	do.....	13, 104
Tallow and fat.....	do.....	13, 353
Wine, in barrels.....	do.....	620, 783
Wool and its manufactures.....	do.....	51, 100

TRANSIT EXPORTS.

Cattle and other animals.....		79, 999
Wood, &c.....	value, francs..	5, 764, 424
Iron ore, lime, &c.....	loads..	57, 285
Merchandise.....	quintals..	772, 457
Consisting principally of—		
Butter.....	quintals..	20, 181
Cheese.....	do.....	153, 320
Cotton.....	do.....	15, 433
yarn and cloth.....	do.....	161, 588
Dye-woods.....	do.....	6, 853
Druggists' wares.....	do.....	3, 807
Flour and grain.....	do.....	23, 472
Furniture and glassware.....	do.....	10, 066
Iron, wrought.....	do.....	10, 621
crude.....	do.....	21, 414
Hides.....	do.....	34, 041
Silk, raw and chopped.....	do.....	15, 015
and half cotton.....	do.....	27, 586
Watches.....		1, 700

TRANSIT DURING THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1865.

Cattle.....		10, 424
Wood, lime, &c.....	loads..	26, 071
Merchandise.....	quintals..	585, 978

*Statements showing the description and value of exports from Basle consular district to the United States during the year 1864.*

Description.	1st quarter.	2d quarter.	3d quarter.	4th quarter.	Total.
	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>	<i>Francs.</i>
Silk ribbons.....	2, 375, 901 80	2, 225, 176 08	1, 249, 332 57	369, 813 30	6, 220, 223 75
stuffs.....	294, 596 32	185, 282 55	34, 786 35	4, 856 15	519, 521 37
Straw goods.....	302, 919 95	5, 128 40	36, 982 57	28, 941 85	373, 972 77
Watches.....	2, 302, 981 45	2, 341, 091 29	620, 323 53	1, 451, 963 29	6, 716, 419 56
Cheese.....	71, 714 92	84, 905 22	35, 123 07	20, 912 70	212, 655 91
Liquors.....	10, 366 10	6, 777 58	9, 080 00	11, 472 38	37, 696 06
Sundries.....	11, 149 67	5, 303 70	9, 106 70	13, 674 45	39, 234 52
Total.....	5, 369, 630 21	4, 853, 664 82	1, 994, 794 79	1, 901, 634 12	14, 119, 723 94

*Statement showing the description and value of exports from Basle consular district to the United States during the year 1865.*

Description.	1st quarter.	2d quarter.	3d quarter.	4th quarter.	Total value in francs.
	<i>Value in francs.</i>	<i>Value in francs.</i>	<i>Value in francs.</i>	<i>Value in francs.</i>	
Silk ribbons.....	1, 325, 579 10	1, 453, 280 88	3, 073, 950 16	2, 830, 955 97	8, 683, 765 61
Silk stuffs.....	152, 193 75	80, 566 00	423, 849 55	190, 069 83	846, 679 13
Silk ferret.....	25, 807 10	71, 289 95	110, 613 18	162, 448 07	370, 156 30
Straw goods.....	204, 561 09	109, 864 27	208, 199 10	553, 581 82	1, 076, 156 28
Watches.....	1, 041, 989 53	1, 623, 373 10	2, 707, 869 38	2, 852, 070 14	8, 225, 302 15
Cheese.....	59, 262 05	131, 954 15	159, 352 34	123, 009 62	473, 578 16
Liquor.....	9, 470 00	4, 164 90	12, 384 75	39, 685 75	65, 705 40
Dyestuffs.....	24, 781 40	2, 134 00	19, 351 70	53, 847 90	100, 115 00
Sundries.....	10, 192 35	13, 975 45	39, 796 75	33, 645 61	97, 610 15
Total.....	2, 853, 836 37	3, 490, 600 70	6, 755, 366 91	6, 839, 264 20	19, 939, 068 18

GENEVA—CHARLES H. UPTON, *Consul.*

SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

No great change has taken place in the manufacture of watches—the leading branch of Genevese industry; but an important one is in contemplation, and has been the subject of earnest discussion in the newspapers.

As stated in my last report, the laws of the canton of Geneva provide that the gold used in manufactures of watches and jewelry shall be eighteen carats fine; but a portion of the manufacturers of the cheaper kinds of jewelry has been agitating for the repeal of this law, and for “free trade” in gold. Others desire its modification so as to allow the manufactures of gold of fourteen carats fineness for such countries as may order this class of jewelry; but, with this exception, continuing the law as at present in force. The better class of manufacturers resist all innovation, and desire to retain the 18-carat standard to the exclusion of all others; and also insist that the existing law shall be more strictly enforced, and, to prevent fraud, ask that all persons presenting watch-cases or articles of jewelry at the stamp office be required to bring the parts already put together, and not allow, as heretofore, the stamping of detached parts. They furthermore require the domiciliary visits of the inspectors to be re-established; and that they be empowered to seize any articles of gold manufacture found deficient in fineness. Before the close of the year these questions will be acted on by the grand council, the cantonal legislature.

Next in importance to watches are musical boxes, in which great improvements have been effected. One or two manufacturers of these articles produce splendid specimens of workmanship. Heretofore the reproduction of airs and pieces of music by means of machinery has, in France, been held to be an infringement of the composer's rights, while the recent treaty of commerce between France and Switzerland sets aside the construction of the law. And although the French senate has rejected this clause of the treaty, it is confidently believed this restriction will be overcome; and when it is accomplished the manufacturers look forward to a large increase in their business.

Peat is largely consumed in this canton for fuel. It is brought from Langnau, in the canton of Berne, where it is prepared for use and transportation by compressing and drying. It is not used for culinary purposes on account of the odor it exhales; but the heat it gives out is agreeable, and it burns slowly. It is retailed at 43 francs (\$8 60) per ton, while bituminous coal, which is mined in France and transported by railway, is sold at 45 francs, (\$9.) Peat is used to a limited extent in our country for fuel, and when mixed with other substances is also used for manure; but among us I have never seen it undergo any other process than that of drying.

*Statement showing the description and value of exports from Geneva to the United States for the several quarters of the year ended September 30, 1865. (Compiled from consular returns.)*

Description.	QUARTER ENDED—				Total for the year.
	Dec. 31, 1864.	Mar. 31, 1865.	June 30, 1865.	Sept. 30, 1865.	
	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
Watches and watch appurtenances.	\$487, 317	\$296, 999	\$647, 374	\$960, 884	\$2, 393, 078
Music boxes.....	14, 877	12, 798	11, 977	16, 468	56, 120
Cheese in boxes .....	5, 771	.....	7, 990	.....	13, 761
Straw braid.....	.....	18, 923	.....	7, 810	26, 733
Cigar boxes and cigars.....	.....	2, 937	729	10, 510	14, 176
Leather.....	.....	.....	10, 598	21, 877	32, 475
Total value.....	508, 465	331, 657	678, 668	1, 017, 549	2, 536, 343

## ITALY.

GENOA—D. W. WHEELER, *Consul.*

NOVEMBER 20, 1865.

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, some commercial statistics for the year ended September 30, 1865.

## EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

During the year 126 invoices (covering a total value of \$308,491) were certified at this consulate, and distributed as follows :

For the quarter ended December 31, 1864 :

To New York .....	\$18, 199 31
San Francisco.....	605 40
Philadelphia .....	312 29
	<hr/>
	19, 117 00

For the quarter ended March 31, 1865 :

To New York .....	\$34, 279 62
Boston .....	607 00
San Francisco .....	578 00
Philadelphia .....	5, 944 38
	<hr/>
	41, 409 00
	<hr/>

For the quarter ended June 30, 1865 :

To New York .....	\$26, 327 72
Boston .....	12, 722 08
San Francisco .....	59, 197 60
Philadelphia .....	67 60
	<hr/>
	98, 315 00
	<hr/>

For the quarter ended September 30, 1865 :

To New York .....	\$113, 126 96
Boston .....	3, 381, 57
San Francisco .....	21, 740 20
Philadelphia .....	4, 934 60
New Orleans .....	7, 466 67
	<hr/>
	150, 650 00
	<hr/>
Total to New York .....	\$191, 933 61
Boston .....	16, 710 65
San Francisco .....	82, 121 20
Philadelphia .....	11, 258 87
New Orleans .....	7, 466 67
	<hr/>
	309, 491 00
	<hr/>

The description and value of the exports to the United States are as follows :

Thrown silk .....	\$106, 596 60
Rags .....	37, 381 84
Fruit .....	32, 810 43
Paste .....	23, 731 86
Olive oil .....	19, 269 22
Marble .....	14, 838 57
Wine .....	8, 463 69
Coral and filigree work .....	2, 697 26
Velvet .....	3, 984 48
Human hair .....	3, 213 34
Gloves, pictures, cheese, &c. ....	56, 503 71
	<hr/>
Total .....	309, 491 00
	<hr/>



*Statement showing the description, quantity and value of imports into Genoa for the year ended September 30, 1865.\**

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Wine, in bottles.....gallons..	2, 085, 000	\$208, 750
in casks.....do.....	8, 000	1, 650
Beer.....do.....	16, 000	800
Liquors, distilled.....do.....	400, 125	485, 200
Rum and brandy.....do.....	3, 650	3, 600
Olive oil.....pounds..	52, 160	52, 010
Oil, (from seeds).....do.....	7, 035, 340	633, 000
Cocoa.....do.....	847, 350	67, 780
Coffee.....do.....	10, 110, 240	2, 510, 130
Pepper.....do.....	553, 090	43, 630
Chemicals.....do.....	12, 140, 330	1, 312, 030
Sugars.....do.....	50, 279, 800	4, 523, 400
Coloring matters.....do.....	6, 752, 500	451, 100
Soap.....do.....	374, 030	37, 920
Oil seeds.....do.....	2, 644, 350	155, 080
Candles.....do.....	195, 090	20, 260
Cheese.....do.....	583, 030	69, 960
Fish.....do.....	9, 539, 700	476, 970
Hides.....do.....	44, 307, 950	5, 760, 040
Furs.....do.....	12, 960	2, 640
Leather.....do.....	234, 980	99, 120
Hemp.....do.....	83, 650	4, 960
Linen goods.....do.....	2, 362, 960	1, 297, 030
Cotton.....do.....	5, 386, 040	808, 120
thread.....do.....	754, 290	754, 230
cloth.....do.....	2, 392, 100	275, 170
Wool.....do.....	6, 098, 640	732, 000
spun.....do.....	133, 660	20, 210
cloths.....do.....	1, 142, 000	2, 896, 570
Silk, (raw).....do.....	297, 160	44, 570
goods.....do.....	144, 050	595, 660
Grain.....bushels..	5, 202, 610	4, 060, 300
Flour.....pounds..	354, 960	51, 320
Charcoal.....do.....	761, 820	3, 970
Lumber.....do.....		425, 860
Furniture.....do.....		17, 380
Paper-hangings.....do.....		12, 330
Paper and books.....do.....		75, 360
Notions.....do.....		260, 480
Mechanics' tools.....do.....		833, 100
Iron ore.....do.....		325, 000
Iron, manufactured.....do.....		1, 361, 100
Copper and brass.....do.....		650, 160
Lead ore.....do.....		67, 330
Lead, manufactured.....do.....		21, 380
Sulphur.....do.....		3, 740
Coal.....tons..	270, 699	2, 256, 380
Earthenware.....do.....		60, 370
Glassware.....do.....		1, 179, 030
Cigars.....do.....		15, 310
Petroleum.....barrels..	7, 000	154, 000
Tobacco.....hogsheads..	6, 000	1, 200, 000
Total.....do.....		37, 286, 490

\* The above statement and the following one on exports, though prepared in the custom-house, the figures are in many cases approximates, and it should be remembered that our large transshipment trade is not included.

*Statement showing the description, quantity and value of exports from Genoa during the year ended September 30, 1865.*

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Wine ..... gallons..	223, 450	\$9, 090
Olive oil..... pounds..	2, 480, 360	319, 570
Fruits .....		277, 100
Marble .....		240, 530
Soap .....		4, 300
Cheese .....		115, 950
Hides .....		86, 500
Cotton fabrics.....		50, 810
Silk, raw .....		48, 400
manufactured .....		212, 800
Grain .....	766, 340	663, 810
Rice .....	72, 378, 900	1, 459, 570
Paste..... do...	15, 846, 300	792, 300
Lumber.....		34, 570
Paper and books.....		73, 410
Rags .....		8, 910
Bones .....		46, 999
Iron, in rods.....		4, 600
Sulphur .....		7, 712
Earthenware .....		33, 640
Total .....		4, 490, 571

The Italian government publishes valuable commercial statistics, but they are so long in preparation that much of their interest is gone when they are published. The official report for 1863 was issued in the month of June last. I find some figures that seem to be of general interest. For example, the following is an exhibit of the trade with the principal commercial nations for 1862 and 1863 :

	1862.	1863.
Imports from France.....	\$48, 275, 000	\$53, 380, 000
Exports from France.....	37, 760, 000	47, 030, 000
Excess of imports.....	10, 515, 000	6, 350, 000

It should be noted that a large part of the imports from and exports to France and Switzerland are in transit to and from Great Britain and Germany.

	1862.	1863.
Imports from Netherlands .....	\$5,710,000	\$5,063,000
Exports to Netherlands .....	1,964,000	1,167,000
Excess of imports .....	3,746,000	3,896,000
Imports from Belgium .....	\$2,071,000	\$1,680,000
Exports to Belgium .....	660,000	599,000
Excess of imports .....	1,411,000	1,081,000
Imports from Great Britain .....	\$38,430,000	\$40,600,000
Exports to Great Britain .....	18,960,000	17,503,000
Excess of imports .....	19,470,000	23,097,000
Imports from Spain .....	\$1,357,000	\$1,355,000
Exports to Spain .....	873,000	1,180,000
Excess of imports .....	484,000	175,000
Imports from Austria .....	\$27,700,000	\$29,320,000
Exports to Austria .....	11,285,000	13,969,000
Excess of imports .....	16,415,000	15,351,000
Exports to Switzerland .....	\$27,200,000	\$22,995,000
Imports from Switzerland .....	16,173,000	14,700,000
Excess of exports .....	11,027,000	8,295,000
Imports from Turkey .....	\$6,200,000	\$8,800,000
Exports to Turkey .....	1,560,000	3,340,000
Excess of imports .....	4,640,000	5,540,000
Imports from the United States .....	\$3,180,000	\$1,220,000
Exports to the United States .....	3,440,000	2,030,000
Excess of exports .....	260,000	890,000
Imports from South America .....	\$4,520,000	\$4,191,000
Exports to South America .....	3,090,000	7,110,000
Excess of imports in 1862 .....	1,430,000	*2,919,000
Imports from Russia .....	\$5,940,000	\$9,153,000
Exports to Russia .....	2,990,000	2,232,000
Excess of imports .....	2,950,000	6,921,000
Imports from Greece .....	\$2,090,000	\$1,427,000
Exports to Greece .....	350,000	1,080,000
Excess of imports .....	1,740,000	347,000
Total imports of Italy from all countries for 1863 were .....	.....	\$376,165,000
Total of exports .....	.....	266,110,000
		110,055,000

\* Excess of exports.

The same report contains a statement of the goods introduced into the *porto-franco* of Genoa during the year 1863, showing a total of \$18,750,000, and that there remained on hand in that free depot on the 31st December, 1862, \$20,560,000 worth of goods; making the total of deposits for the year \$39,310,000.

LEGHORN—A. J. STEVENS, *Consul*.

SEPTEMBER 23, 1865.

During the past year the commerce of this port has been materially disturbed by the unsettled condition of affairs in the United States, growing out of the war and the legislation of the last Congress with reference to a large increase of duties upon articles of Italian production. For the past few months but a limited number of shipments has been made on American account, no one venturing to send their goods to what would seem, from the duty imposed, a losing market. As to whether or not there should be any reduction in the duty imposed upon articles of Italian production is a question for Congress to decide.

The following table shows the number of vessels cleared from this port directly to the United States since my last report, together with their nationality and the value of their cargoes:

Nationality.	Number.	Value of cargoes.
British .....	19	\$312,768 04
Italian .....	3	18,822 76
American .....	10	221,697 31
Hamburg .....	1	26,200 05
Russian .....	1	14,961 82
Norwegian .....	1	5,361 02
Total .....	35	599,811 00

The prospective importance of the port of Leghorn I have fully referred to in the communications I have had the honor to make to the department on previous occasions. Now that the seat of government has been removed to Florence, a new impetus will be given to the commercial operations of this port, hastening the fulfilment of the predictions that I hazarded when I first arrived here, that Leghorn was destined to be the Marseilles of Italy. Railroads, those great enlightening, fertilizing, and civilizing agents, are being rapidly extended towards southern Italy, having connexion with tide-water at this port, and hence the commercial fortune of Leghorn is no longer in doubt, and we may now regard this consulate as one of the most important in southern Europe.

The following table shows the nationality, number, classification, and tonnage of the vessels that have visited this port during the year 1864 :

Nationality.	Sailing vessels.	Steamships.	Tonnage.
Italian .....	4, 147	1, 158	475, 654
French .....	107	596	183, 224
British .....	78	122	34, 360
Netherlands .....	45	18	13, 069
Grecian .....	240		56, 554
Norwegian .....	19		4, 348
Swedish .....	2		348
Turkish .....	6		462
Hamburgian .....	3		819
Mecklenburgian .....	5		1, 096
Russian .....	39		10, 506
Prussian .....	10		2, 219
Spanish .....	22		2, 402
Hanoverian .....	9		1, 469
Danish .....	10		1, 189
Austrian .....	86		27, 950
Roman .....	25		1, 593
Oldenburgian .....	2		316
Wallachian .....	1		219
Tunisian .....	4		238
American .....	8		4, 865
Total .....	4, 863	1, 894	322, 920

This exhibit indicates continued activity and progress in commercial operations at this the leading port in Italy. It will be observed that the proportion of steam vessels arriving is quite large, showing that steam communication with all the ports of the Mediterranean is not restricted.

The following table shows the price per kilogram of some of the leading articles of consumption in this market :

	Francs.		Francs.
Flour .....	per kilo... .60	Sugar, 1st quality ..	per kilo... 1.09
Bread .....	do... .40	brown .....	do... .99
Corn flour .....	do... .30	Coffee, 1st quality ..	do... 3.00
Beef .....	do... 1.70	2d quality .....	do... 2.60
Veal .....	do... 2.15	Pepper ..	do... 1.75
Pork .....	do... 1.70	Hams .....	do... 4.25
Mutton .....	do... 1.30	Cheese .....	do... 2.55
Potatoes .....	do... .22	Butter .....	do... 3.20
Rice .....	do... .80	Lard .....	do... 1.55
Paste .....	do... .80	Anchovies .....	do... 2.55
Salt .....	do... .39	Eggs .....	per doz... .70
Sugar, superior .....	do... 1.12		

Leghorn has long been noted as the location of a very extensive coral manufactory, it being one of the largest establishments of this kind in the world. Tons of this coral work are shipped to India, China, and portions of Africa, while the choicest specimens go to England, France, and the United States.

According to a report recently made at Leghorn, addressed to the Italian government, the coral fisheries, which are now a great resource for the poorer classes, employ 460 boats, manned by 4,000 men. The fishing implements, pay of the men, board of the crews, &c., absorb annually about 6,000,000 francs,

distributed among more than 6,000 persons of different professions. About 160 tons of coral are annually introduced into the kingdom of Italy. The articles made from it and exported are to the value of from 12,000,000 to 16,000,000 francs annually.

The coral fisheries are mostly in the hands of the Italians, although it is a well known fact that some of the finest specimens of this article are obtained from the immediate neighborhood of Algeria. The French government has long seen the importance of these fisheries to the commercial world, and many plans have been suggested with a view of bringing them under the control and management of French influence, and a commission was appointed some two years since for the purpose of thoroughly examining the natural history of the coral. \* \* \*

The following are some of the articles manufactured at Leghorn and vicinity, which are largely exported from this port: Refined brimstone; white and marble soap, exported to England and the United States; candied citrons, exported in large quantities to Holland, Germany, and the United States; borax and boracic acid are exported in large quantities to England and the United States; iron ore and pig iron from the island of Elba are exported to France and England on account of its superior quality for the manufacture of steel; about 150,000 tons a year are used in the above countries for that purpose; mineral coals are mostly consumed in the country; charcoals are exported in large quantities for the iron-works of Spain and France, and for domestic purposes to different ports of the Mediterranean; cordage and hemp sail-cloth of a superior quality are largely exported to different Mediterranean ports; castor and linseed oil, furniture, stearine and tallow candles, lard, hams, sausages, bacon, anchovies, rye, grass seed, tartar and cream of tartar, orris root, juniper berries, chestnuts, fresh and dried, copper tiles and cakes, straw and straw hats, black silk handkerchiefs and piece goods, writing and straw paper, alabaster works, paintings, manganese, ordinary cotton, hemp, woollen, and linen manufactures, ship timber, walnut planks, olive oil, domestic wines, common earthenware, glass manufactures, and bricks, are largely exported.

The experiment of cotton-growing has not met with that success that was anticipated when first attempted at the commencement of the cotton famine; nevertheless, a beginning has been made, and some time must elapse before we can judge correctly of the result. I must confess that I do not anticipate much from the effort to add cotton-growing to the other productions of Italy. The cool winds at night, that prevail in Italy even during the warmest seasons, will prevent the maturing of the fibre sufficiently to enable Italian-grown cotton to compete with that produced in the United States and elsewhere.

During the year 1863 cotton was produced in the northern provinces of Italy to the estimated value of 60,000,000 francs; and in the other provinces, where the experiment has been tried, it is estimated that the yield will produce 1,300,000 kilograms, valued at 9,000,000 francs. These figures are more likely to be above than below the correct estimate; still, as above remarked, the experiment is being tried, and whether or not with remunerative results, time will determine.

The silk culture seems to continue in a flourishing condition, and to retain its prominent position among the productions of Italy.

The following is a report of the sales of the silk cocoons in the several market places of the kingdom of Italy in the year 1864 :

Provinces.	Number of market places.	Quantity of cocoons sold in kilograms.	Value in francs and centimes.
Ancient provinces .....	28	2, 458, 270	14, 174, 282 48
Amelia .....	21	466, 420	2, 472, 654 68
Lombardy .....	7	406, 820	2, 117, 064 98
March and Umbria .....	13	175, 820	1, 032, 922 08
Tuscany .....	20	442, 450	2, 385, 873 49
Southern provinces .....	15	941, 910	4, 780, 116 90
Total .....	104	4, 891, 690	26, 962, 914 61

The Italian pastes, which are so largely used in culinary preparations, and which are exported to all parts of the world, are chiefly made in the neighborhood of Castellamare, the three principal centres being that city, Gragnano, and Torre Annunziata. Castellamare contains seventy-three water and twenty-four steam mills, which are employed in the preparation of the flour for this article. Gragnano possesses but few mills, but contains 100 factories, employing about two thousand persons. The pastes made in that town are reputed to be the best. Torre Annunziata possesses 32 factories and 149 mills. It is estimated that upwards of 72,000 tons of this paste are consumed annually in the kingdom of Italy, besides the vast quantities that are exported.

Marble, both in a crude and manufactured state, is a large source of revenue to Italy; but I am not able to give, at the present moment, even an estimate of the probable amount exported.

When I arrived at this port, in December, 1861, to assume the duties of consul, I found that no effort had been made to introduce into this market that article which is destined to give light to the world—petroleum—and I soon ascertained that nothing was known of this new “Yankee invention,” as it was then called. I brought with me the first petroleum lamps that were seen in this portion of Italy, and I have still the sample of petroleum which I exhibited while urging the Leghorn merchants to engage in this line of trade. The result has been most flattering. The amount of petroleum oil now consumed in this market cannot be less in value than \$400,000 per annum, with a constantly increasing demand.

There are many articles that can be sent profitably to the Italian market in limited quantities. Stoves are almost unknown, and I know of no country where they can be used with more comfort and profit than in Italy. Tools of all kinds, steam-engines, agricultural implements, such as are adapted to the wants of the Italian mode of agriculture, would find a steadily increasing market.

With steam communication between Italy and the United States, American trade in the Mediterranean must largely increase; and I am satisfied, from the observations which I have made during the past four years, that our manufactures can profitably compete with foreign products in all the articles above mentioned, as well as in many others that I have not enumerated. \* \*

PALERMO—LUIGI MONTI, *Consul*.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

*General report of trade for the year ended September 30, 1865.*

The American trade of this consular district began very dull in the early part of the season; very few shipments were made in the last months of 1864. Merchants dared not export to the United States at their own risk, and no orders came from America.

The scarcity of fruit, especially of lemons, thus produced in the United States, and the sudden demand on the opening of the southern States after the successful termination of the war, raised the price of lemons in America to such high figures as they never have brought before within the memory of the oldest merchant here. Lemons were sold at New York from \$15 to \$24 a box. The consequence was a large export towards the end of the season, not only by sailing vessels direct, but also by steamers to Liverpool, to be there transhipped to the United States.

The cessation of the war, and the consequent reduction in the rate of exchange, will considerably increase the export next season; and we already perceive the good effect, as there are already two vessels advertised to sail for New Orleans by the middle of October, which is very early in the season, as there never used to sail any vessel for the United States before the middle of November.

The following will show this year's trade with the United States as compared with the last, viz :

Years.	United States vessels.	Foreign vessels.	Total.	Value exported.
1864—September 30.....	30	70	100	\$1,059,378 67
1865—September 30.....	18	52	70	861,187 85
Decrease.....	12	18	30	198,190 82

There has been no material change in the general trade of this port and island as compared with last year, nor in the number and tonnage of the arrivals and departures of vessels.

They are working steadily on the railroad lines through the interior and along the sea-shore of the island, but no new track has been opened to the public yet.

The harvest has averaged very well this year, but the vintage will probably be short on account of the long drought, though wine-growers say that when the season is dry, what is lost in quantity is gained in the quality of the wine.

Owing to the reopening of the American cotton trade and the falling off in the price, farmers have planted considerable less cotton this season; the quality, however, will be superior, than formerly, as they improve from year to year in the cultivation. The price now is about one-half of what it was last year. Still it will always be a profitable produce, particularly in the southern part of the island.

The royal commission to promote the cultivation of cotton in Italy, which held an exhibition in Turin in January, 1863, and of which I gave an account in my last report, will open a new exhibition on the 1st of December next at Naples, in which foreign cotton will also be admitted beside agricultural imple-



There have been projects in the United States for a line of Atlantic steamers between New York and the Mediterranean, touching at Genoa. Such line would be of immense advantage to the direct trade between the two countries, now carried on mostly through Liverpool; only I am thoroughly convinced that Genoa alone would not supply return freight enough, and it would be in the interest of such an enterprise to have the steamers touch at Messina and Palermo for freight and passengers.

It is probably little known that Messina, Palermo, and their dependencies, in Sicily, export about two millions and a half dollars of produce to the United States, which export will certainly increase now that the war is finished in America. Furthermore, all the overland travellers from India and China touch the first European ports at Malta and Messina. It can be easily perceived what a saving of time and money there would be for a traveller from those countries to return directly by such a line home to the United States, rather than to go by the Oriental line to Southampton or Liverpool, or by Marseilles, through France and England, and then across the Atlantic. \* \* \* \*

*Comparative statement showing the description, quantity, and value of exports from Palermo to the United States in American and foreign vessels during the several quarters of the year ended September 30, 1865.*

Description and quantity.	Quarter ended March 31, 1865.			Quarter ended June 30, 1865.			Quarter ended September 30, 1865.			Total for the year.
	American and foreign vessels.	American vessels.	Foreign vessels.	Total.	American vessels.	Foreign vessels.	Total.	American vessels.	Foreign vessels.	Total.
Brimstone.....	6, 140	8, 710	6, 030	14, 740	3, 564	41, 988	45, 552	5, 720	5, 720	5, 720
Sumac.....	3, 178	10, 040	9, 766	19, 806	1, 950	12, 702	14, 652	2, 500	1, 000	3, 500
Cork-wood.....	31	17	8	25	.....	48	48	60	1, 126	1, 186
Corks.....	.....	96	325	525	45	54	99	772	80	852
Rags.....	150	900	325	525	.....	530	530	.....	213	213
Almonds.....	103	588	110	698	.....	148	148	.....	197	197
Almonds, shelled.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	154	154
Walnuts.....	400	224	263	597	50	.....	50	.....	686	686
Filberts.....	200	600	350	950	170	319	489	300	58	986
Wine.....	30	52	56	108	100	51	151	62	.....	120
Pipes.....	3	100	40	140	.....	43	43	.....	.....	.....
Olive oil.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	87	87
Lemon oil.....	.....	112	.....	112	100	228	338	211	210	421
Canary seed.....	.....	.....	25	25	.....	40	40	.....	.....	45
Hemp-seed.....	.....	50	250	300	300	47	247	300	200	500
Maccaroni.....	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10
Manna.....	.....	.....	13	13	.....	11, 144	12, 144	.....	.....	.....
Oranges.....	21, 377	21, 519	30, 849	62, 368	1, 000	39, 643	40, 643	2, 961	12, 193	15, 154
Lemons.....	12, 303	14, 946	33, 189	48, 135	6, 450	39, 643	46, 093	.....	40	40
Lemon juice.....	.....	.....	190	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt.....	282	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	25	.....	39	39
Argols.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total value.....	\$74, 808 45	\$146, 257 51	\$172, 325 50	\$318, 583 01	\$43, 594 48	\$284, 135 63	\$327, 730 11	\$47, 390 00	\$62, 676 28	\$140, 066 28
										\$861, 187 35

The following are abridgments of the reports forwarded to this consulate by its dependencies of Trapani, Marsella, Girgenti, and Licata :

TRAPANI—ONORATO TUBINO, *Consular Agent*.

The American trade has not improved this year ; there have been only seven arrivals of American vessels, of the aggregate tonnage of 5,285.

The total number of vessels entered this port during the year has been 784, and the aggregate tonnage 105,748.

MARSELLA—ROBERT I. HERVEY, *Consular Agent*.

There have been only two arrivals this year, with cargoes of 892,000 staves, produce of the United States, valued at about \$23,050. No goods nor merchandise were shipped from this port for the United States, direct.

The exports during the aforesaid term to foreign countries are the produce of this district, consisting of about 12,000 pipes Marsella wine, a small quantity of cotton, olive and linseed oil, fruits, cheese, linseed, &c., amounting to an approximate value of about \$800,000 ; the aggregate tonnage of vessels cleared being about 9,500, principally English and Italian.

The imports during the past twelve months were principally staves from the United States, coal, hoop iron, and small quantities of cattle from the coast of Barbary, amounting in all to a value of about \$26,000 ; the other goods consumed in this district are procured from the first-class Italian ports.

Cotton planted this year is much less in quantity to that of last, owing to the great fall in price since the termination of the war in America.

We had bright prospects of a first-rate and abundant vintage this year, but I am sorry to say that, owing to the extraordinary drought of six and a half months' continuance we are now experiencing, the grapes in many parts are completely burnt up from excessive hot weather and for want of rain.

GIRGENTI—LOUIS GRANET, *Consular Agent*.

Only two American vessels have touched at this port this year, which, together with four others of foreign flags, took out 28,780 cantars of brimstone for the United States.

This article, the chief source of export from Girgenti, has had a very abundant product on account of the very dry weather. This will contribute to keep prices at a very low rate.

The total export during the year has been 978,332 cantars, valued at about \$1,637,081.

Almonds, also one of the principal products of this side of the island, have been very scarce this year, owing to the frost of last spring, and prices are accordingly very high.

Cotton has not been cultivated this year on account of the dry weather and the fall in price.

Linseed, one of our principal products for exportation, has been very abundant, and prices are therefore very low.

The following shows the total quantity of brimstone exported this year, and the countries to which shipped, viz :

	Cantars.
England.....	292, 859
France.....	320, 914
Spain.....	16, 838
Holland.....	29, 480
Greece.....	11, 650
United States.....	28, 780
Ionian Islands.....	3, 200
Austria.....	3, 200
Belgium.....	2, 940
Norway.....	10, 120
Russia.....	1, 850
Germany.....	19, 100
Scotland.....	13, 112
Italy.....	33, 267
Naples.....	115, 130
Sicily.....	20, 177
Pontifical states.....	1, 000
Prussia.....	19, 210
Hanover.....	43, 505

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Total exportation in the year ended September 30, 1865..... 978, 332

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LICATA—JOSEPH MASTROENI, *Consular Agent*.

The arrivals of American vessels have been only six this year, though several of foreign flags have loaded here for the United States. The total amount of brimstone exported this year was 632,359 cantars, valued at \$1,106,627 50, in 277 vessels of all nationalities. Cotton, of late, one of the principal staples of produce here, has been exported this year in the following quantity, viz., 5,965 bales, weighing 8,438 quintals, valued at \$417,900.

MESSINA—F. W. BEHN, *Vice-Consul*.

The imports into Messina from the United States during the year 1865, were 400 barrels of flour, 400 kegs of nails, 478 logs of mahogany, a box of shooks, and pine lumber, valued at \$28,300.

The American vessels that entered at Messina during the same period were 1 ship, 22 barks, and 9 brigs, with a total of 11,288 tons. Cleared, 1 ship, 21 barks, and 9 brigs, with a total of 11,360 tons. In port, 3 barks.

Seamen shipped during the year were 50. Seamen deserted during the year were 39. Seamen imprisoned, 2.

*Statement of exports to the United States from Catania (in the Messina consular district) for the year 1865.*

In American vessels :

3,200 cantars of brimstone, valued at..... \$6, 400

In Italian vessels :

5,600 cantars of brimstone, 146 bales rags, 5 cases almonds, 8 bags feathers, 30 bags sumac, 10 barrels canary seed, 1,000 boxes lemons, 1,500 boxes oranges, valued at..... 22, 900

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Total export from Catania..... 29, 300

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*Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of exports from Messina to the United States, and the ports of destination during the year 1865.*

Description.		1st quarter.	2d quarter.	3d quarter.	4th quarter.	Total.
Brimstone.....	New York.....cantars.	5,000	2,739	1,664	6,323	15,726
	Boston.....do.	5,720	2,812	.....	3,432	11,964
	Philadelphia.....do.	2,896	1,000	.....	4,416	8,312
	Baltimore.....do.	.....	1,280	.....	.....	1,280
Sumac.....	New York.....bags.	464	.....	.....	217	681
	Boston.....do.	1,500	528	500	1,416	3,944
	Philadelphia.....do.	236	.....	.....	738	974
Cork-wood.....	New York.....cantars.	190	61	31	.....	282
	Boston.....do.	270	.....	20	.....	290
Rags.....	New York.....bales.	40	.....	.....	.....	40
	Boston.....do.	.....	65	.....	42	107
Almonds.....	New York.....bags.	190	88	300	202	780
	Boston.....do.	.....	.....	.....	342	342
	Philadelphia.....do.	.....	.....	.....	100	100
Almonds, shelled.	New York.....boxes.	404	600	537	709	2,240
	Boston.....do.	150	100	300	750	1,300
	Philadelphia.....do.	200	.....	.....	50	250
	Baltimore.....do.	.....	100	.....	.....	100
Walnuts.....	New York.....bags.	75	42	.....	329	446
	Boston.....do.	.....	120	.....	581	701
	Philadelphia.....do.	.....	.....	.....	100	100
	Baltimore.....do.	.....	.....	.....	50	50
Filberts.....	New York.....do.	1,238	1,150	2,735	2,827	7,950
	Boston.....do.	400	275	.....	850	1,525
	Philadelphia.....do.	250	100	.....	.....	350
	Baltimore.....do.	.....	150	.....	.....	150
Argols.....	New York.....casks.	5	6	.....	7	18
	Boston.....do.	20	9	.....	.....	29
Oil, essential.....	New York.....jars.	181	281	586	677	1,725
	Boston.....do.	.....	19	12	113	144
Oil, olive.....	New York.....casks.	45	.....	.....	75	120
	Philadelphia.....do.	.....	.....	.....	15	15
Lemon-juice.....	New York.....do.	.....	.....	5	5	10
	Boston.....do.	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Canary-seed.....	New York.....bags.	300	83	262	104	749
	Boston.....do.	150	.....	.....	285	335
	Philadelphia.....do.	100	.....	.....	.....	100
Hemp-seed.....	New York.....do.	132	.....	10	.....	142
	Boston.....do.	.....	.....	.....	250	250
Maccaroni.....	Philadelphia.....do.	50	.....	.....	.....	50
	New York.....boxes.	.....	49	74	.....	123
Manna.....	Boston.....do.	200	25	.....	.....	225
	New York.....do.	25	49	22	190	286
Licorice.....	New York.....do.	.....	25	170	.....	195
	Boston.....do.	.....	12	.....	.....	12
Oranges.....	New York.....do.	42,469	5,301	.....	7,920	55,690
	Boston.....do.	48,484	3,880	.....	21,950	74,314
	Baltimore.....do.	.....	.....	.....	5,586	5,586
Lemons.....	Philadelphia.....do.	7,721	2,063	.....	14,000	23,784
	New York.....do.	9,600	4,095	3,928	6,345	23,968
	Boston.....do.	9,413	1,500	1,055	5,475	17,443
	Baltimore.....do.	.....	1,785	.....	.....	1,785
	Philadelphia.....do.	1,300	2,000	.....	3,300	6,600

Total value of exports to New York.....	\$477, 890
Total value of exports to Boston.....	246, 900
Total value of exports to Philadelphia.....	92, 890
Total value of exports to Baltimore.....	17, 600
Total value of exports to the United States for the year.....	<u>835, 280</u>

*Comparative statement showing the number of steamers and sailing vessels, domestic and foreign, that entered at and cleared from Spezia during the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865.*

	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1861, domestic.....	3, 512	120, 921	3, 485	116, 144
foreign.....	142	14, 715	131	14, 674
1862, domestic.....	2, 702	91, 114	3, 381	127, 015
foreign.....	157	23, 279	153	21, 768
1863, domestic.....	3, 965	190, 832	3, 910	186, 870
foreign.....	208	24, 688	206	24, 109
1864, domestic.....	4, 062	288, 433	4, 110	290, 108
foreign.....	274	29, 111	260	19, 302
1865, domestic.....	4, 118	398, 146	4, 200	406, 161
foreign.....	280	64, 110	289	69, 976

*Statement showing the number, nationality and tonnage of vessels arrived at and departed from Spezia during the year 1865.*

Nationality.	ARRIVALS.		DEPARTURES.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Italian.....	1, 364	68, 412	1, 382	69, 892
French.....	48	6, 570	50	6, 748
British.....	4	1, 170	3	854
Papal states.....	2	219	2	219
Swedish and Norwegian.....	3	1, 226	3	1, 226
Austrian.....	7	1, 282	6	1, 065
Spanish.....	3	214	3	214
Grecian.....	1	164	1	164
Prussian.....	1	289	1	289
Danish.....	2	401	2	401
Netherlands.....	3	340	3	340
Total.....	1, 438	80, 287	1, 456	81, 412

*Statement showing the description and value of the leading articles of imports at Spezia during the year 1865, with the names of countries whence imported.*

Description.	Where from.	Value.
Wine, beer, brandy, rum, oil, vinegar.	Great Britain, Spain, France, United States.	\$23, 154 12
Coffee, tea, sugar, vegetables, mineral extracts, and chemical products.	Great Britain, Netherlands, Switzerland.	15, 821 94
Fruits, green, dry, and oleaginous....	Spain, France, Switzerland, Turkey.	3, 714 25
Stearine candles, salt meats, and fatty substances.	United States, Switzerland, France.	7, 813 17
Fish, pickled and salted .....	United States, Leghorn.....	6, 413 82
Goats and sheep .....	Leghorn .....	82 73
Leather of all descriptions .....	Great Britain, France, and Germany.	4, 217 00
Hemp, flax, cordage, canvas.....	Great Britain, France, Switzerland.	18, 587 54
Cotton, raw, spun and woven, braids and velvet ribbons.	Great Britain, United States, and Switzerland.	34, 716 00
Wool, and manufactures of wool, carpets.	Great Britain, Belgium, France, Switzerland.	8, 612 09
Silks, stamped and plain, velvets....	Great Britain, Belgium, France, Switzerland.	112, 711 57
Grain and flour.....	United States, France, and Russia..	141, 273 12
Charcoal and firewood.....	United States and Great Britain ....	1, 621 63
Timber for ship-building, &c.....	Austria, Naples, Sweden, and Norway.	251, 065 59
Paper of all descriptions .....	Great Britain and France .....	8, 111 14
Fowling-pieces, machines, haberdashery, bonnets, and artificial flowers.	Great Britain, Spain, France, Switzerland.	61, 417 03
Iron, tin, brass, copper, and lead ....	Great Britain, Belgium, France, Switzerland.	48, 912 14
Marble, alabaster, coal, stone, and building materials.	Great Britain, United States, France.	329, 178 16
Pottery, glass, crystal, mirrors .....	France, Switzerland .....	7, 164 84
Tobacco and cigars .....	Roman states, France, Switzerland.	819 99
Total .....	.....	1, 085, 407 87

## TURKISH DOMINIONS.

CONSTANTINOPLE—C. W. GODDARD, *Consul General*.

*Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of the imports at the port of Constantinople, from the United States, for the year ended September 30, 1865.*

## IMPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Alcohol ..... barrels..	16,200	\$64,449 44
Rum ..... do.....	5,146	58,389 76
Brandy..... do.....	147	1,694 00
Cotton gins..... cases..	230	21,510 00
Fire-arms..... do.....	31	3,107 00
Flat-irons..... dozen..	360	5,087 00
Stoves..... do.....	442	8,796 00
Clocks ..... do.....	1,380	3,412 00
China vases and tea services.....		4,569 00
Chairs and furniture.....		1,655 00
Fire-engines..... cases..	5	1,193 00
Pumps ..... do.....	157	763 00
Agricultural machines..... cases..	27	1,306 00
Cotton-seed ..... barrels..	77	703 00
Sewing machines and sundries.....		3,700 00
Total value of imports.....		180,334 20

*Tabular statement showing the description, quantity, and value of exports from Constantinople to the United States during the year ended September 30, 1865.*

## EXPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Wool ..... bales..	3	\$143 00
Rags..... do.....	4,642	63,339 00
Boxwood ..... pieces..	1,941	1,469 00
Otto of roses..... meticals..	5,857	5,521 00
Otto of geranium ..... drachms..	10,286	550 00
Scammony of Aleppo..... do.....	9,770	510 00
Total value of exports.....		71,532 00

*Statement showing the number and tonnage of American vessels entered and cleared at the port of Constantinople, from September 30, 1858, to September 30, 1865, inclusive.*

Years.	Number of vessels.	Tonnage.
1859.....	26	9,201
1860.....	39	13,183
1861.....	56	22,581
1862.....	76	28,569
1863.....	35	16,667
1864.....	9	5,579
1865.....	6	3,180
Total number, &c.....	247	98,960



*Statement showing the nationality, number, and tonnage of vessels arrived at and departed from Constantinople during the year 1865.*

Nationality.	ARRIVALS.		DEPARTURES.		TOTAL.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
United States .....	7	3,352	7	3,352	14	6,704
Austrian .....	1,402	567,500	1,413	571,646	2,815	1,139,146
Belgian .....	34	24,224	34	24,224	68	48,448
Jerusalem .....	14	3,861	12	3,286	26	7,147
Netherlands .....	12	2,069	13	2,559	25	4,628
French .....	465	207,642	465	207,642	930	415,284
Grecian .....	4,394	727,998	4,374	725,290	8,768	1,453,288
German—Bremen .....	8	2,900	8	2,900	16	5,800
Hamburg .....	1	248	1	248	2	496
Hanoverian .....	15	1,966	16	2,064	31	4,030
Mecklinburg .....	192	37,418	190	36,858	382	74,276
Oldenburg .....	7	842	7	842	14	1,684
Prussian .....	125	36,172	125	36,172	250	72,344
Italian .....	2,525	744,832	2,525	744,832	5,050	1,489,664
Portuguese .....	6	1,624	6	1,624	12	3,248
Russian .....	696	288,768	713	310,476	1,409	599,274
Turkish .....	9,633	629,300	9,195	601,950	18,828	1,231,250
Waldo-Walla- chian .....	113	8,336	109	8,294	222	16,630
Samian .....	193	16,595	192	16,418	385	33,013
Servian .....	4	367	5	473	9	840
Swedish .....	4	1,256	4	1,256	8	2,512
Norwegian .....	200	66,228	201	66,828	401	133,056
British .....	1,462	541,968	1,477	547,518	2,939	1,089,486
Total .....	21,514	3,916,752	21,092	3,915,466	42,606	7,832,218

*Statement showing the number and tonnage of United States vessels entered at and cleared from the port of Constantinople from September 30, 1858, to September 30, 1865, inclusive.*

Years.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	Years.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.
1859 .....	26	9,201	1864 .....	9	5,579
1860 .....	39	13,183	1865 .....	6	3,180
1861 .....	56	22,581	Total .....	247	98,960
1862 .....	76	28,569			
1863 .....	35	16,667			

BEIRÛT—J. A. JOHNSON, *Consul*.

DECEMBER 29, 1864.

*Trade of Syria—its prospects and capabilities as regards the United States.*

It must be remarked that the trade of Syria and that of the Levant is at present almost exclusively carried on in European shipping, especially since the establishment of regular lines of steamships by French, Austrian, and Russian companies, subvented by their respective governments. British steamers have

recently entered the field, and besides doing the work of the direct trade between England and Syria, have also extensively engaged in the carrying trade.

This increased steam communication has had the effect of doubling the amount both of internal and foreign trade of this country compared with that of the year 1861, while the only instance of direct trade with the United States is the limited experiment made by a Boston house, which it is said has proved encouraging, notwithstanding the necessity of having recourse to the expense of opening credits in London, as no bills of exchange on the United States could be negotiated.

One of the causes assigned for the development of the trade of the Levant and Egypt is the enhanced price of cotton, and collaterally that of grain, &c., attributable chiefly to the prolongation of the war in America.

This prosperity of the trade of Syria has had the effect of improving the condition of the peasants by furnishing them with greater means of bringing neglected lands under cultivation. The finances, too, of the Turkish government, which anterior to that period were in an embarrassed condition, have mainly fostered the trade of Europe.

Americans must be aware that under existing treaties with the Turkish government the same privileges and immunities granted to the subjects and shipping of the most favored nations of Europe are extended to the United States. In virtue of these treaties all kinds of goods and merchandise, whether the growth and production of the soil or manufactures of the United States, or only carried under the American flag, except arms and munitions of war, are freely admitted into the dominions of the Sublime Porte on the payment of a uniform customs duty of eight per cent. *ad valorem*. Every kind of produce or manufactures of this country can also be freely exported, either in vessels under the American flag or of any other nation, upon the payment of a duty of six per cent.

#### EXPORTS.

The articles of Syrian produce which recent experiments have shown could be advantageously exported to American markets are the following, viz: Raw silk of the finest quality, reeled by steam and native machinery, for coarser qualities of stuff and the sewing trade; wool of the Syrian desert and Palestine, cleanly washed, and of Kurdistan, Mesopotamia, and the Persian desert, adapted to the coarser kinds of military and other clothing and carpets; madder roots, yellow berries, and galls, as well as olive oil, for dyeing, being best adapted to giving fast colors to woollen and cotton goods. Olive oil is also extensively used for the lubricating of machinery. There are, besides, a variety of other articles, such as dry fruits, almonds, figs, raisins of Mount Lebanon, castor-oil seed, anisetta seed, &c. It is a well known fact that most of these articles are at present sent to the United States by way of France and Great Britain from the want of American vessels.

#### IMPORTS.

There is, on the other hand, a variety of American manufactures, such as furniture, clocks, machinery, and implements and utensils, lumber, metal, mineral, and colonial products, which are in constant demand in this country, and so well adapted to employ American shipping on the outward voyage when in search of the products of this country. The direct trade deserves the earliest and earnest attention of our mercantile body, for it would at once remove the loss on exchange on London above adverted to.

The quantity of sheet copper, rice, and cordage now imported by way of Europe from America is considerable.

It is unnecessary to dwell upon the benefits that would accrue to the Ameri-

can trade from importations direct with the exportation of Syrian produce. A general cargo composed of petroleum, copper in sheets, furniture stores, iron, coffee, and sugar, would command at all times prompt sale, and the net proceeds invested in the purchase of the products of Syria would constitute a healthy trade.

*Statement showing the nationality, number, and tonnage of sailing vessels and steamers entered the port of Beirut during the year 1864.*

Nationality.	SAILING VESSELS.		STEAMERS.		Total tons.
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
United States.....	2	908	.....	.....	908
Austrian.....	19	3,403	53	35,000	38,403
British.....	21	5,862	102	79,746	85,608
French.....	34	5,833	69	52,515	58,348
Russian.....	1	108	54	35,722	35,838
Greek.....	10	1,750	.....	.....	1,750
Turkish.....	2,217	46,780	6	2,400	49,180
Italian.....	211	7,192	.....	.....	7,192
Other nationalities.....	.....	597	.....	.....	597
Total.....	2,515	72,433	284	205,381	277,824

MARCH 31, 1865.

\* \* \* \* \*

Imports are generally sold with a credit of from three to six months, according to the nature of the merchandise. Sales for cash are rare, and the only discount allowed is in consideration of cash payment, the rate being in general one per cent. per month, but when money is scarce  $1\frac{1}{2}$  a  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. may be obtained. This discount is uniform on all kinds of merchandise, except when a rare article is in great demand, when the seller makes the best bargain possible.

The discount is paid by the seller, who deducts it from the contract price.  
\* \* \* Retail merchants purchase from the importers or commission merchants. Commissioners, or brokers, purchase sometimes from the importers, sometimes from the retailers, the various goods ordered by their employers (commettants) along the coast and in the interior, which they forward, charging a commission on the price of from one to two per cent. in addition to embalming and other incidental expenses.

Commission merchants, in purchasing goods for exportation for the account of their commettants, or foreign houses, require from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  a 3 per cent. commission, and when they are required to guarantee the funds confided to the agents in the interior, or advanced to sellers on account of goods contracted for, *delcredre*, they receive six per cent., which is charged in the account of the costs and expenses of the goods to the profit of the commission merchant, and is paid, consequently, by the purchaser.

The sum total of expenses on account of a purchase amounts ordinarily from eight to twelve per cent., following the nature of the merchandise and the agreements made between the foreign house and the commission merchant.

The commission of the agent on the coast or in the interior is not included in the expenses above mentioned, which are those of the merchant at Beirut. This commission varies from two to three per cent., according to the article and the arrangements made between the Beirut merchant and the agent, and is added to the first price, like the other expenses.

These other expenses vary according to the nature of the article and the markets. The productions in the vicinity of the coasts of Syria, such as sesame, are free, (on board,) and the seller consequently pays all the expenses of transportation and embarkation. But the produce of the interior, such as wool, madder roots, &c., are purchased generally through agents at Damascus, Aleppo, &c. The expenses of weighing, transportation from one warehouse to another, embalming and "conditionment" are charged on the price, amounting to from 45 to 50 piasters per quintal of okes of Constantinople, plus the commission of the agent. The transportation from Damascus to Beirût, and from Aleppo to Alexandretta, amounts to from 80 to 140 piasters per quintal, which is paid by the commission merchant, who charges this, as well as the expenses of the agent, on the first price, in order to constitute the price ("franco") at Beirût or Alexandretta, and to make up his account or invoice of cost and expenses.

N. B.—The following remarks are worthy of consideration in the examination of a Beirût price current :

- The price current shows the prices held, at its date, in Beirût for merchandise brought from the interior for speculation, and in which is comprised, naturally, the profit of the speculator. They are consequently higher than those held in the interior, and particularly during the harvest. The prices in the interior may be still further diminished, by an advance of money to speculators who furnish it to the bedouin, or to the peasants, some time before the harvest, in order to secure the products at a lower rate, and the profits are divided between them. It sometimes occurs, though rarely, that the prices between the coast and the interior do not differ, owing to unfavorable news from Europe or a scarcity of money, but in general the prices in the interior and at the places of production are cheaper during the harvest. The custom-house receives duties at the tariff rates of eight per cent. on imported goods, on the estimated current price in the Beirût market, and in case of disagreement as to the price, the custom-house takes eight per cent. in kind on articles not tariffed. The money received is denominated sagh, or the government rate. The Turkish lira which in trade passes for 113½ piasters, is received for 100 piasters.

‡ *Rates of exchange and currency, Beirût, March 31, 1865.*

At 90 days.	Piastres.	Paras.
Pound sterling on London.....	124 <sup>a</sup> 124	15
The franc on Paris.....	43 <sup>8</sup> <sup>a</sup> 43 <sup>1</sup> <sup>6</sup>	.....
The florin on Trieste.....	11 <sup>a</sup> 11	20
CURRENCY.		
English pound.....	124	.....
French pound.....	98	.....
Russian pound.....	99	20
Turkish pound.....	114	.....
Austrian dollar.....	26	.....
French dollar.....	24	20
Spanish dollar.....	26	20
Russian dollar.....	19	25
Turkish dollar.....	22	30

SIDON—SHILBY ALECLA, *Vice-Consul*.

MARCH 29, 1865.

\* \* \* \* I have the honor to transmit herewith the returns of imports, exports, and shipping at the port of Sidon for the year 1864, as compared with the year 1863. There will be observed an increase of about two-thirds in the exports of 1864 above those of 1863. This was occasioned by the augmentation of duty upon tobacco, and by the amount of silk and cocoons exported above those of the preceding year. The quantity of the other exports of both years was nearly equal.

The decrease in the imports of 1864 was in rice, which ordinarily comes from Egypt, where its culture was supplanted by cotton. Consequently, a large quantity of European rice was brought here from Beirût. Some other articles, such as linen and linen sacking, usually also shipped from Egypt, did not come this year, occasioned, it is thought, by the occupation of the inhabitants in the cotton culture.

The returns include only articles imported from or exported to Egypt, Turkey, Cyprus, and Europe directly. The imports from those countries indirectly, through Beirût or other places, comprising European manufactures, sugar, iron, coffee, copper, pepper, cochineal, indigo, &c., are not included in the Sidon returns. They would be returned from the respective ports of entry.

The recent arrival of the S. steamers of ——— has increased the commercial relations of this with other ports. A considerable improvement may be expected in the commerce of this city, if these steamers continue their visits. But the accumulation of sand by the action of the currents has given the harbor a bad reputation. In the opinion of experienced persons a small expense would make it a spacious anchorage for the accommodation of the largest vessels. The grain crop in 1864 was ordinary, but the cotton was five times greater than usual, in consequence of the high price. Having been exported through Beirût, it is not included in the returns.

The abundance of rain gave promise of a fine harvest; but this has been lessened by the appearance this month of swarms of locusts, and unless the government employs efficacious means to destroy the eggs of these insects, the millet, sesame, tobacco, cotton, &c., must suffer very materially. A month ago a fatal epidemic, similar to the prevalent disease in Egypt last year, attacked the cattle in some villages of the district of Bilad-Bishara. Some have lost all their cattle, and it is apprehended that the epidemic will extend through the whole district, and be disastrous to the agricultural interests of the country.

The revenue of the district of Sidon is about 13,423,000 piasters, and the expenses \$00,000; from which it appears that the revenue of 1864 was about 5,780,000 piasters greater than that of 1863. Nearly all this increase proceeded from doubling the duty on tobacco.

*Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of the exports from Sidon, with the names of the countries whither shipped, during the year 1864.*

Description.	Franco.		Egypt.		Turkey.		Total quantities.		Total value.	
	Quantity in okes.	Value in piastern.	Quantity in okes.	Value in plas- tern.	Quantity in okes.	Value in piastern.	Turkish weight or measure.	English weight or measure.	Turkish money, plas- tern.	English money.
Tobacco.....	.....	.....	500,000	12,000,000	.....	.....	500,000	1,428,571	12,000,000	£100,000
Silk.....	.....	.....	1,200	480,000	.....	.....	1,200	3,428	480,000	4,040
Dyed silk.....	.....	.....	3,500	1,400,000	.....	.....	3,500	10,000	1,400,000	11,526
Dried figs.....	.....	.....	140,000	360,000	.....	.....	140,000	400,000	360,000	3,350
Raisins.....	.....	.....	14,000	42,000	.....	.....	14,000	40,000	42,000	3,350
Sheets of dried apricots.....	.....	.....	15,000	15,000	.....	.....	15,000	14,866	15,000	125
Galls.....	.....	.....	1,000	12,000	.....	.....	1,000	2,857	12,000	100
Vitrolle earth.....	.....	.....	2,400	2,400	.....	.....	2,400	2,714	2,400	20
Red leather.....	.....	.....	1,000	18,000	.....	.....	1,000	1,000	18,000	150
Red leather.....	.....	.....	12,000	24,000	.....	.....	12,000	34,980	24,000	200
Red leather.....	.....	.....	5,000	36,000	.....	.....	5,000	14,866	36,000	300
Red leather.....	.....	.....	50,000	25,000	150,000	75,000	200,000	571,428	100,000	833
Lemons.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pomegranate and fruits.....	20,000	800,000	50,000	130,000	.....	.....	50,000	571,428	800,000	6,867
Silk cloths of Sidon.....	.....	.....	3,000	450,000	.....	.....	3,000	142,857	450,000	1,000
Total.....	20,000	800,000	787,700	14,984,400	150,000	75,000	957,700	2,728,850	15,859,400	132,161
Total exports of 1863.....	20,600	740,000	643,500	7,351,000	311,000	680,000	980,200	2,795,000	8,811,000	73,426

Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of the imports at the port of Sidon, with the names of the countries whence shipped, during the year 1864.

Description.	Egypt.		Cyprus.		Turkey.		Total quantities.		Total value.	
	Quantity in okes.	Value in piasters.	Quantity in okes.	Value in plas- tors.	Quantity in okes.	Value in piasters.	Turkish weight or measure.	English weight or measure.	* Turkish money, plas- tors.	English money.
Rice.....	50,000	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000	142,857	200,000	£1,666
Leather.....	3,000	300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	3,000	300,000	2,500
Sole leather.....	10,000	250,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	28,571	250,000	2,063
Cheese.....	do.	do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	5,714	20,000	1,667
Salt.....	do.	do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,285,714	1,000,000	8,333
Wine.....	do.	do.	800,000	1,000,000	.....	.....	800,000	28,571	20,000	1,667
Arrack.....	do.	do.	10,000	10,000	.....	.....	10,000	34,285	60,000	500
Onions.....	do.	do.	12,000	60,000	.....	.....	12,000	171,428	30,000	250
Garlics.....	do.	do.	60,000	30,000	.....	.....	60,000	4,285	2,500	21
.....	do.	do.	1,500	2,500	.....	.....	1,500	57,143	10,000	83
Husk.....	do.	do.	20,000	4,000	.....	.....	20,000	14,286	4,000	34
Vinegar.....	do.	do.	5,000	10,000	.....	.....	5,000	22,857	120,000	1,000
Coffee.....	8,000	120,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000	.....	66,000	550
Woods.....	do.	do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,000	250
Mats.....	1,000	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	72,000	9,000,000	908,500	1,126,500	2,000	86,000	982,500	2,799,711	2,112,500	17,604
Total imports of 1863.....	686,700	2,735,000	851,300	854,000	.....	60,000	1,538,000	4,377,190	3,649,000	30,408

*Statement showing the nationality, tonnage, number of vessels, with their crews, entered and cleared at the port of Sidon during the year 1864, together with the invoiced value of the inward and outward cargoes.*

Nationality of vessels.	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
	With cargoes.		In ballast.		With cargoes.		In ballast.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British	2	75	1	78	7	3,231	192	8
French	2	75	1	78	2	75	16	16
French (free)	21	829	21	829	21	829	160	41,561
Ottoman	23	904	8	3,309	31	4,213	376	132,161
Total	32	2,510	9	780	41	3,290	335	73,426
Total of 1863								

## MERSINE.

*Extract from the commercial report for 1864 of the United States Consular Agent for Mersine, Tarsus, and Adana.*

The imports of the province of Adana, (Cilicia,) through the port of Mersine, for 1864, £625,677; for 1863, £897,780, showing a decrease of £272,103.

Exports for 1864, £854,067; for 1863, £650,809, giving an increase of £203,258.

Exchange on London at 90 days, one pound, equal  $108\frac{1}{2}$  piasters. Exchange on Paris, at 90 days, one franc, equal  $4\frac{1}{8}$  piasters.

Currency: Pound, equal 110 piasters; napoleon, equal 87 piasters; Austrian dollar, equal  $22\frac{1}{2}$  piasters; Spanish dollar, equal  $23\frac{1}{2}$  piasters.

Farmers here doubled the land cultivated; he who employed one plough for cultivating sixty or seventy acres, has employed two and worked a double quantity of land, neglecting grain and other important crops for cotton, which has brought a price four times greater than previous to the American war.

The many thousand laborers from all parts of Turkey who flock to the plains of Cilicia at harvest seasons have made great gains. The bad system of ploughing, and the total neglect of weeds, render the employment of many hands necessary; they go over every field three or four times, uprooting every weed by a small hook. The former average of wages per week for each laborer was from \$1 20 to \$1 40, with food, but this year it has been from \$4 to \$4 80. It was estimated in July, 1864, that the cotton crop would not be less than 100,000 bales; but soon a worm, resembling the silk-worm, was afterwards seen on every plant, eating the cotton flower and leaves, and damaging the whole crop in quantity and quality, causing great ruin. This worm was never seen in this province before. The annual tax, which amounts to the tenth part of all the produce, was sold this year at Constantinople for 96,000 Turkish liras (of 100 piasters) cash. This sum multiplied by ten will show the estimated value of the annual produce of the province of Adana.

The Porte has granted to an English company a concession for the construction of a railroad between Adana, Tarsus, Mersine, and Caradash.

Enclosed will be found returns of imports, exports, and of navigation for 1864.



*Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of the imports at Merzine, and the names of countries whence shipped, during the year 1864.*

Description.	TURKEY AND GREECE.		FRANCE.		ENGLAND.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	
					Turkish weight or measure.	English weight or measure.	Turkish money in piasters.	English money in pounds sterling.
Manufactures.....	5,818	26,181,000	500	200,000	781,800	19,545	27,081,000	246,190 18 2
Colonials.....	2,185	917,700	10,000	4,200,000	1,132,950	28,323 1/2	6,797,700	61,799 5 6
Iron.....	4,500	321,750	2,900	207,350	1,175,956	4,389	571,857	5,198 14 0
Fruits.....	4,635	983,850			327,950	8,195 1/2	983,850	8,944 1 10
Soap.....	3,344	1,055,280			300,860	7,524 1/2	1,655,280	15,048 0 0
Liquors.....	2,000	240,000			64,650	1,616 1/2	257,600	2,341 16 4
Hardware.....	1,532	276,850	1,532	276,850	221,480	5,537	553,700	5,033 12 9
Hides.....	1,320	1,330,560			77,112	1,928	2,273,040	20,664 9 0
Tobacco.....	1,225	980,000			61,250	1,531 1/2	980,000	8,909 1 10
Henna.....	1,421	250,520			85,260	2,131 1/2	250,520	2,277 9 1
Sundries.....	1,400	616,000	400	176,000	110,000	2,750	880,000	8,000 0 0
Groups of coin.....	1,100	22,000,000	200	4,000,000			26,540,000	241,272 14 6
Total.....	30,580	55,753,510	16,103	9,792,680	3,339,368	83,485	68,824,547	625,679 14 0
Total in 1863.....							96,755,821	897,780 3 9
Decrease in 1864.....								272,100 9 9



LARNICA—L. P. DE CESNOLA, *Consul.*

*Statement showing the value of imports and exports of Larnica (Cyprus) during the year 1865, with the names of the countries from whence derived and whither sent.*

Names of countries.	Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain .....	\$19,000	\$173,500
France .....	102,000	127,000
Austrian .....	69,000	137,500
Turkey .....	495,000	521,500
United States .....	2,750	33,200
Italy .....	19,000	11,000
Greece .....	9,000	17,600
Total .....	715,750	1,021,300

*Statement showing the number, tonnage, and nationality of vessels entered the port of Larnica during the year 1865.*

Nationalities.	Number.	Tonnage.
American .....	1	434
British .....	184*	45,850
Austrian .....	172†	39,725
French .....	168‡	32,800
Italian .....	72	21,150
Turkish and Egyptian .....	497	25,720
Total .....	1,094	165,679

\* 37 of which were steamers. † 48 of which were mail steamers. ‡ 17 of which were steamers.

*Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of imports into Tyre during the year 1864.*

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
		<i>Piasters.</i>
Salt .....	51,000	765,000
Coffee .....	5,000	90,000
Pimento .....	1,000	12,000
White sugar .....	20,000	130,000
Iron .....	10,000	20,000
Copper .....	300	7,200
Rope .....	20,000	240,000
Cloth, unbleached .....	10,000	750,000
bleached .....	600	96,000
Calico .....	3,000	425,000
Handkerchiefs .....	7,000	35,000
Girdles .....	2,000	40,000
Medicines, &c. ....		80,000
Empty bags, &c. ....	16,500	286,000
Rice .....	82,000	287,000
Baskets (empty) .....	70,000	420,000
Total value .....		3,683,200

*Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of the exports from Tyre for the year 1864.*

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
		<i>Piasters.</i>
Tobacco.....okes..	249,901	4,998,019
Cotton.....do.....	2,000	40,000
Silk.....do.....	1,200	360,000
Oil.....do.....	10,000	80,000
Cocoons.....do.....	12,000	360,000
Sesame.....do.....	20,000	65,000
Galls.....do.....	1,000	15,000
Rags.....do.....	11,000	11,000
Bones.....do.....	50,000	25,000
Soap.....do.....	20,120	120,000
Wheat.....kiloes..	4,000	160,000
Corn.....do.....	1,000	12,000
Barley.....do.....	8,000	120,000
Millstones.....number..	750	375,000
Coal.....okes..	1,140,000	855,000
Wood.....do.....	800,000	80,000
Boards.....do.....	20,000	40,000
Figs.....do.....	100,000	200,000
Total value.....		7,916,019

**AINTAB—S. DE PICCIOTTO, Vice-Consul.**

*Comparative statement showing the description and quantity of imports and exports of the city of Aintab and its vicinity during the years 1863-'64.*

**IMPORTS.**

Description.	QUANTITY.	
	1863.	1864.
European, sundry manufactures.....	<i>Bales.</i> 800	<i>Bales.</i> 500
Do....drugs of all kinds.....	1,000	700
Do....silk manufactures.....	10	4
Total.....	1,810	1,204

## Statement—Continued.

## EXPORTS.

Description.	QUANTITY.	
	1863.	1864.
	<i>Okes.</i>	<i>Okes.</i>
Olive oil for manufacturing soap.....	200,000	300,000
Sesame .....	30,000	15,000
Do...oil .....	20,000	8,000
Honey .....	17,000	19,000
Molasses from grapes .....	200,000	300,000
Raisins, (red,) dry .....	20,000	25,000
Do...(black,) dry .....	120,000	130,000
Pistachio nuts of all kinds .....	30,000	.....
Figs .....	20,000	10,000
Tobacco, (smoking) .....	300,000	400,000
Corn .....	2,400,000	2,000,000
Barley, lentils and maize .....	2,400,000	1,900,000
Cotton .....	40,000	90,000
Butter .....	60,000	40,000
Flax .....	30,000	50,000
Coals .....	3,000,000	4,000,000
Wood .....	9,000,000	8,000,000
Castor oil .....	20,000	30,000
Total.....	17,907,000	17,317,000
Wool and cotton manufactures of Aintab .....pieces..	575,000	694,000

CANEA—W. J. STILLMAN, *Consul*.

OCTOBER 15, 1865.

I have the honor to report that the slight trade which has existed between this island and the United States previous to our war has entirely disappeared, and I have no transactions of direct trade to report. Nevertheless, there have been some American productions imported *via* Smyrna—flour, petroleum, and spirits.

I find, on inquiry, that there exists a considerable demand in this island for the following articles of American production, but which are partially supplied at present from other countries, *viz.*, rum, of which 1,000 barrels per annum are consumed in this island in the manufacture of cordials, &c.; American blue drillings, which have so great a reputation that they are preferred to the English article; logwood, petroleum, petroleum lamps, flour, (of which article much will be wanted this year, the wheat crop being light,) turpentine, jute bags, resin for soap, (for which the demand is very great,) planed boards for flooring and ceiling, furniture, wooden ware, quinine of American preparation, hams, clocks, cheap gunpowder, &c.

I judge that we might dispose of the above articles to an amount not less than half a million of dollars annually, and I have already written to merchants in America to induce them to enter into direct trade with this island.

The exports to America are not likely to be very great, but I conceive that to be a minor matter, as the course of exchange will bring back the return in such medium as is most profitable to the exporters from America. Still, we have oil and soap, almonds, lemons and oranges, (the finest in the Mediterranean,) and I am persuaded that some exports ought to be made of certain wines produced here.

I am about sending out samples of a kind of silk produced here which is used for ladies' dresses, and which, I think, may be in demand in the United States if once known, as it is very beautiful and peculiar.

In agricultural and horticultural subjects of interest this island is very rich, and I hope, at the proper season, to send some fruits which I think will be new in America. I am satisfied that a vigorous and intelligent pushing of American products in this Greek island, under Turkish rule, will be successful, there being a strong partiality to aid our country and its productions.

## MOLDO-WALLACHIA.

GALATZ—O. MALMROS, *Consul*.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

Pursuant to instruction I herewith respectfully submit the annual commercial report from this consulate for the year 1864.

In regard to the trade of 1863, I find that the value of articles imported at this port has been very generally overestimated, at least 30 per cent.

During the year 1864 the commerce of the country increased more than ever before. Notwithstanding the well-founded complaints of business men of heavy losses sustained by them during 1864, that year must be regarded as one very favorable to the prosperity of the principalities, for never was money more abundant than during that period. As the industrial development of the countries on the lower Danube has not yet commenced, raw productions, among these the cereals, are exported and compose their wealth. On the quantity and quality of the crops, as well as on the demand for them from abroad, depend the magnitude of the business of the country, and consequently its prosperity.

At the opening of navigation in 1864, a large portion of the crop of 1863, not needed for home consumption, was still on hand. This was further increased by the plentiful harvests of the past year. The quality of the last year's crop was not equal to the general average; hence the magnitude of the business of that period was not unprecedented.

After these general remarks, the details of the commerce of 1864 will now be considered under the heads of exportation, importation and navigation respectively.

### I.—EXPORTATION.

The following quantities of grain were shipped during 1864 from the ports of Galatz and Braila, respectively, at the prices set opposite each item, which are the average for the year:

#### GALATZ.

Wheat.....G. kilo.....	449,100	a 160	G. ps. per kilo.....	71,856,000
Maize.....do.....	428,000	a 115	do.....	49,220,000
Rye.....do.....	59,500	a 95	do.....	5,652,500
Barley.....do.....	37,800	a 65	do.....	2,457,000
Linseed.....do.....	2,900	a 300	do.....	888,000
Flour.....do.....	2,400	a 250	do.....	600,000
Beans.....do.....	2,470	a 125	do.....	288,750
G. kilo.....	982,170		G. ps.....	130,962,250
100 G. kilo = 143 qrs.....	1,404,503	20 G. ps. = \$1.....		\$6,548,112 50

## BRAILA.

Wheat....Br. kilo.....	335,500	a 165	Br. ps. per kilo ....	55,357,500
Maize.....do.....	249,500	a 120	.....do.....	29,940,000
Rye.....do.....	11,000	a 95	.....do.....	1,045,000
Barley.....do.....	186,500	a 65	.....do.....	12,122,500
Millet.....do.....	8,100	a 85	.....do.....	688,500
Rapeseed.....do.....	8,400	a 300	.....do.....	2,520,000
Linseed.....do.....	1,400	a 300	.....do.....	420,000
Beans.....do.....	3,700	a 125	.....do.....	462,500
Flour.....do.....	7,500	a 300	.....do.....	2,250,000
	811,600		Br. ps.....	104,806,000
100 Br. kilo = 232 qrs.....	1,882,912	qrs. 14½	Br. ps. = \$1 .....	\$7,419,893 80

The exports of all other Danubian ports, from Turn-Severin down to Sulina, may, according to the experience of a long series of years, be estimated at from one-quarter to one-third of the quantity and value of the aggregate exports of Galatz and Braila, and will therefore amount to about \$4,000,000.

## CUSTENDJE.

502,298 quarters of wheat and corn, the produce of the principalities, were shipped from this port during 1864, valued at \$2,113,800. Of the cereals exported from the above-mentioned ports, wheat has mostly been shipped to England, southern France and Italy; Indian corn and barley to England, rye to Holland and Trieste. Of the raw productions, exclusive of the cereals, exported from the countries on the lower Danube, the following deserve to be particularly mentioned:

1. Petroleum oil, the supply and export of which is steadily increasing. The oil is principally found at the foot of the Carpathian mountains. It is to be regretted that the almost impassable condition of the roads, or rather their entire absence, renders the transportation of this article to the ports of export very high, and that the process of refining the oil does not as yet seem to be very well understood here. Petroleum is principally exported from Braila.

2. Lumber. This is cut in the Carpathian mountains, and most of it first sold at Pietra on the Bistritz, the principal lumber market in the interior. At the confluence of the Bistritz with the Sereth, the lumber is formed into large rafts, resembling those on the Mississippi, and are brought in that shape to Galatz, and to some extent to other ports. These rafts contain boards of all sizes, posts, very heavy timber for house-building, excellent ship-masts of all dimensions, and staves. It is impossible to ascertain the exact quantity of lumber exported, on account of the admitted inaccuracy of the records of the harbor captains as far as this article is concerned. It appears, however, that among the lumber exports were 60,000 staves, most of them shipped to France, and 463,450 pieces of timber, a large quantity of which was shipped to Turkey. Though no accurate estimate of the value of the lumber exported can be made, it is sufficiently clear that it is not an insignificant article of export, and that it can hardly represent a money value of less than \$1,000,000.

3. Wool is exported in considerable quantities, most of it to France, in an unwashed condition; it rose steadily in price during the year, and at its close the entire stock in the warehouses was exhausted.

4. Rock salt is found in large quantities and of good quality in the Carpathian mountains; it is a government monopoly. 12,000,000 occa were retained by government for home consumption and sold at the salt-works at 30 Galatz piastres per 100 occa. The salt export amounts to 5,000,000 occa to Russia,

at nearly the price mentioned, and 13,700,000 occa shipped to Turkey and Serbia, at 34 Galatz piasters per 100 occa, (1 occa, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pounds.)

The following articles of minor importance are exported, viz: tallow, hides, cheese, tobacco, wine, cocoons and sheep; and their value cannot be ascertained accurately, but it may be safely assumed not to have been less than \$1,000,000 during the past year.

The following is the medium value of the above articles during the year 1864:

Tallow, per occa.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Galatz piasters.
Petroleum, per wadra (12 quarts).....	12	"
Wool zigai, of Wallachia Major, per occa.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Wool, Moldavian and Bessarabian, per 100 occa....	46 to 50	silver roubles.
Cheese, per occa.....	5	Galatz piasters.
Tobacco, per occa.....	5	"
Cocoons, per occa.....	25	"
Hides, per pair.....	110	"
Wine, per wadra.....	12	"
Sheep, each.....	35	"
100 boards, 8' long, 8" wide, 1" thick.....	138	"
100 boards, 10' long, 10" wide, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick.....	368	"
100 boards, 26' long, 10" wide, 2" thick.....	552	"

As stated above, of the exports, exclusive of cereals, an estimate only can be given; yet their value, including the provisions taken by the 3,300 ships that left Sulina during the year, and by the numerous steamers belonging to the several lines of Galatz, Vienna-Galatz, Odessa and Galatz-Constantinople, are not inconsiderable, and will not amount to less than \$5,000,000.

Before proceeding, I will here remark that the grain prices above mentioned are those paid to the producer, and that the necessary manipulations through which the grain has to go in order to prepare it for shipment increase the price 8 per cent.; export duty, 5 per cent.; expenses of loading, 2 per cent. Total increase of cost, 15 per cent., which has to be paid by the exporter, or rather by the firm having given the order for the purchase.

*Recapitulation of the value of exports for 1864.*

Galatz and Braila, in round numbers.....	\$14,000,000
All other Danubian ports from Turn-Severin to Sulina, inclusive	4,000,000
Custendje.....	2,000,000
Exports, exclusive of cereals.....	5,000,000
15 per cent. additional expense on exported cereals.....	3,600,000
	<hr/>
	28,600,000
	<hr/>

Though the sum realized from exports in 1864 is larger than in former years, yet it is really very small when compared with the value of exports of countries of similar extent and resources. Few countries are so highly favored by nature as this, being so well adapted as it is for raising stock of all kinds, all the products of Europe, and almost without labor, with the exception of the olive and the orange, abounding in grape-vines, all the cereals, acres upon acres of fruit trees of all kinds, and tobacco. The mountains are covered with valuable forests, and contain rich mines of iron, coal, copper, silver, quicksilver, and other minerals.



## II.—IMPORTATION.

At the end of the winter of 1863-'64 the stock of imported articles was very small, and the early opening of navigation on the Danube in the spring of 1864 was therefore all the more welcome. The demand for goods, though gradually decreasing, continued through nearly the entire summer; and even during the months of June and July, otherwise known as the "still season," business was quite lively. During the autumn, however, in consequence of the commercial crisis then prevailing in Europe, imports were very materially reduced.

During the past, as during the preceding year, the city of Galatz, grown from a place of about 40,000 inhabitants in 1850 to about 80,000 in 1864, has shown that it comprehends its geographical position, which destines it to become the future commercial metropolis of the countries on the lower Danube, to which it will stand in a position similar to that of New Orleans to the States bordering on the Mississippi. The only place still contending with and rivalling Galatz, at least as far as English manufactures are concerned, is Bucharest. The circumstance, however, that last year, when the country, on account of the high prices of cotton, was short of manufactures, Galatz was able to supply Bucharest with them, may tend to show that Galatz will, in regard to English manufactures also, soon be without a successful rival. Though the cities of Galatz and Braila are free ports, a tax has been imposed since January 1, 1864, on all imports at the rate of one-half per cent. of their invoice value. This source of revenue and the collection of it has been farmed out or let by the state to private individuals, whose interest it is, of course, to make it appear that their profit arising from this transaction is not too large, as otherwise the rent to be paid by them would be raised. I think it may safely be assumed that the value of imports is from 20 to 30 per cent. higher than their statement shows. I shall give, however, the official figures.

## GALATZ.

Manufactures and twists.....	\$1,900,000
Groceries.....	1,300,000
Tobacco.....	420,000
Candles, soap, and beeswax.....	488,000
Agricultural machines.....	230,000
Tropical and other southern fruit.....	90,000
Wood and coals.....	150,000
Paper.....	40,000
Cotton.....	30,000
Leather, furniture, carriages, and articles of luxury.....	1,700,000
<hr/>	
Total imports at Galatz for 1864.....	6,348,000
Total imports at Galatz for 1863.....	5,600,000
<hr/>	

Of the imports at Braila I have been able to obtain the aggregate value only, which amounts to \$4,275,000. The other harbors in the principalities not being free ports, the import trade by water has, of course, been almost entirely concentrated at Galatz and Ibraila, and amounts to \$10,643,000, according to the foregoing figures. The importations into the principalities by land it has been impossible to ascertain. I have, however, learned that about \$25,000 worth of American agricultural machines were so imported. Of the agricultural machines imported at Galatz, (and no other port received any,) from \$55,000 to \$60,000 worth were of American and about \$40,000 worth of German, the remainder, about \$130,000 worth, being of English manufacture. There are but very few

sewing machines in this country, and none of American manufacture were, as far as I can learn, imported last year. Most of the hardware sold here is brought from England, though Rhenish Prussia and other parts of Germany furnish also considerable quantities. Some articles of this species of goods—for example, the door-locks in use here—are of a very inferior quality.

The following are the principal manufactures imported from England during 1864, at the prices set opposite each item :

Cotton twist drilled, first quality, per package of 10 pounds each, English, 155,170 Galatz piasters. Cotton twist drilled, second quality, per package of 10 pounds each, English, 125,135 Galatz piasters. Cotton twist drilled, third quality, per package of 10 pounds each, English, 110,120 Galatz piasters. Cotton twist undrilled, 95,105 Galatz piasters. T-cloth, 24 yards long, 25 to 32 inches wide, from 10 to 12 Galatz piasters per pound, according to quality. Long cloth, 36 yards by 32 to 41 inches wide,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  to 11 Galatz piasters, according to quality. Shirting, 40 yards, 33 inches, first quality, 140 to 150 Galatz piasters. Shirting, 40 yards, 33 inches, second quality, 110 to 120 Galatz piasters. Shirting, 40 yards, 33 inches, third quality, 85 to 90 Galatz piasters. Shirting, 40 yards, 33 inches, fourth quality, 65 to 70 Galatz piasters.  $\frac{2}{8}$  prints, 24 yards, 60 to 90 Galatz piasters, according to quality.

From Switzerland the following manufactures were imported :

Kerchiefs for the head, 9-4 □,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{3}{4}$  Galatz piasters each. Kerchiefs, 10-4 □, 4 to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  Galatz piasters each. Handkerchiefs, 6-4, 15 Galatz piasters per dozen. Handkerchiefs,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ -4, 16 Galatz piasters per dozen. Handkerchiefs, 7-4, 17 Galatz piasters per dozen. Handkerchiefs,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ -4, 18 Galatz piasters per dozen. Baréges, 3 to  $3\frac{3}{4}$  Galatz piasters metre.

In groceries the transactions were normal during the entire year; England, as usual, furnishing by far the greater share of the principal articles. The average prices were as follows :

Sugar, French,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  Galatz piasters per occa. Sugar, Austrian,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  Galatz piasters per occa. The Austrian sugars are so much inferior to the French that very little of them can be sold, and in a short time they will probably cease to appear in this market. Coffee,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  to 12 Galatz piasters per occa. Sweet oil, French, 46 to 50 Galatz piasters per dozen bottles. Sweet oil, Greek, 6 to 7 Galatz piasters per occa, in skins. Rum,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  Galatz piasters per occa. Rice, 22 Galatz piasters per 10 occa. Tea, 20 to 25 Galatz piasters per occa.

Iron was likewise imported from England and sold from 115 to 140 Galatz piasters per 100 occa.

The small share which the United States have had in the trade of this country during the past few years is, no doubt, to some extent owing to the diversion of national energies by our late war. Yet I think it cannot be denied that an insufficient acquaintance with the people and the wants of this locality are also partly the cause of the present unsatisfactory condition of the American trade with the principalities. There is every prospect, in my opinion, that for several descriptions of American hardware, cheap cotton goods, and Yankee notions a good market may be created here, and that for sewing and other machines the demand may be increased.

### III.—NAVIGATION.

According to the records of the harbor captain at Sulina, the following vessels, according to nationality, left the Danubian principalities during 1864 :

American .....	2
French .....	27
English .....	281
Prussian .....	26
Greek .....	1,337

Italian .....	375
Ionian .....	190
Mecklenburg .....	36
Bremen .....	1
Oldenburg .....	13
Hanoverian .....	22
Turkish .....	500
Austrian .....	268
Russian .....	116
Swedish .....	1
Norwegian .....	28
Dutch .....	19
Danish .....	1
Roumanian .....	60
Samiatie .....	25
Servian .....	2

Total vessels for 1864..... 3, 330

against 2,891 in 1863, with 555,457 tons against 468,919 tons at the opening of the season. Until June freights were low, ranging from  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to 8 shillings sterling per imperial quarter from Galatz and Braila, and from  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 shillings sterling from Sulina to England. During the month of June considerable quantities of the large crop of Indian corn of 1863 were moved to the harbors, particularly Galatz, and the demand for this article was active, while at the same time there was such a deficiency of vessels that freights rose until the middle of August to  $10\frac{1}{2}$  shillings, English, from Galatz and Braila, and to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  shillings from Sulina to England. From that time down to the close of navigation freights declined, and the last quotations for freights were 9 shillings per quarter from Galatz to England, 7 shillings per quarter from Sulina to England,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  francs per charge from Galatz to Marseilles, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  francs per charge from Sulina to Marseilles.

The average prices of freights may be stated as follows:  $8\frac{1}{2}$  shillings per quarter from Galatz to England, 50 florins per last from Galatz to Holland,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  francs per charge from Galatz to France, and from Sulina the freights were, on an average, about 25 per cent. less.

Though these rates are somewhat below those prevailing in former years, yet, considering the constant high stage of the river during the year, and the consequent saving of time and expenses in loading the vessels, the freights yielded a reasonable compensation.

The grains exported by way of Custenje were shipped in 274 vessels under different flags, the English, however, prevailing by far. As the harbor of Custenje is not sufficiently large for more than 12 to 15 vessels, and all above that number have to remain outside of the harbor proper, which is very dangerous, captains of vessels generally prefer to take in their freight at Sulina rather than at Custenje, though at the latter place no harbor expenses are to be paid, while at the former these are considerable. The harbor expenses are collected by the captain of the harbor at Sulina strictly according to the provisional tariff adopted by the European Danubian commission of March, 1863. These expenses, which include light-house, port dues, and tonnage duties, are as follows:

1. Every vessel taking freight at Sulina below the bar, 100 francs per vessel, besides one franc for every ton she registers.

2. A medium-sized vessel (say 200 tons) taking freight in the harbor proper of Sulina pays 430 francs.

3. Taking freight at Galatz or Braila, 510 francs.

Every freighted vessel has to take on board a pilot, who is to be paid at the following rates: From Braila or Galatz, 120 francs; from Reni, 100 francs; and from Tultscha, 72 francs. The port dues at Galatz and Braila are low, amounting to 43½ Galatz piasters. (20 Galatz piasters is equal to \$1.)

The river police is excellent and prevents many accidents; the voyage on the Danube cannot, in consequence, any longer be considered as dangerous, provided a pilot is engaged.

#### IV.—RATES OF EXCHANGE.

These were during the past year very uniform, the difference between the highest and lowest rates being hardly one-half per cent. The reason for this stability must be sought in the normal course of the export trade during that period, the export of cereals being the great regulator of all other commercial movements in the Danubian principalities. The average rates were as follows:

Berlin and Leipsig.....	Galatz piasters 14 14	para per 1 thaler.
London .....	" 96 20	" £1 sterling.
Marseilles .....	" 3 31	" 1 franc.
Genoa .....	" 3 30	" 1 lira.
Amsterdam .....	" 8 2	" 1 florin.
Hamburg .....	" 7 7	" 1 M. banco.
Vienna .....	" 8 6	" 1 florin.

I will here remark that one Galatz piaster has 40 paras. The bills on the above places are all drawn at three months. No changes have been made during the year 1864 in the system of measures, weights, and money of the country. The custom duties have been modified, so that since January 1, 1864, an additional one-half per cent. of the invoice value of goods exported and imported has to be paid, the proceeds being applied for the improvement of streets of the cities when the duties are paid. Another modification of the tariff took place according to the act of the legislature, dated August 27, 1864, and taking effect from October 1, 1864, reviving the payment of an export duty of five per cent., which had been abolished in the latter part of 1861. The five per cent. duties on exports and imports are now, however, collected by the government directly instead of being let to the highest bidder, as formerly. The importation and sale of tobacco have been made, since August, 1865, a government monopoly.

OCTOBER 28, 1865.

I invite your attention to the plan on which the Swiss Export Society has been organized, and to the beneficial results of the society's activity for Swiss commerce. In a similar happy manner American trade may be affected, I think, by the establishment of a company in the United States on principles analogous to those of the Swiss society. The Swiss Export Society was formed about eight years ago. The capital required was raised by three hundred shares distributed among fifteen shareholders, among whom the "credit-austalt" was the principal with one hundred shares, each representing 5,000 francs.

The object of the Export Society, though this institution does not itself export, is to promote the export trade of Switzerland by enabling young Swiss merchants of ability and energy to establish mercantile houses in trans-oceanic cities. According to the place selected and the qualifications of the person proposing to go into business, the society becomes interested in the new firm with more or less capital, the relation between the parties being that of a principal house and a branch establishment. The latter is required to become a shareholder of the society to the extent of at least one share, and to use his best exertions to introduce or create a greater demand for articles of Swiss industry

in the country where he is doing business, though he is not prevented from dealing in products of other countries.

The firm so started takes at once a respectable position in commercial circles, the participation of the "Export Society" in the business furnishing a guarantee for the solidity of the new firm, and thereby procuring credit; as a natural consequence, consignments of Swiss exports are exclusively made to the person newly established in business, the purchase of raw produce for Switzerland at the place where he resides is confided to him, and a fair credit is either voluntarily offered him by the Swiss bankers residing abroad, or procured through the "credit-austalt," who is so large a shareholder in the "Export Society." No young man, however, is sent abroad to be set up in business who has not for some time been employed in the house of some one of the shareholders, or who is not thoroughly known to the society. The society is managed by two directors, who, in place of a fixed salary, receive 25 per cent. of the net proceeds, and who must have formerly been practically engaged in the foreign trade.

During about eight years, the entire period of its existence, the institution has met with the greatest success. While the attention of the society during the first years was more especially to east, and firms were established at Aleppo, Tabritz, &c., their exertions were also soon extended to other regions—for example, to Batavia and Valparaiso. A large number of flourishing, and now, in many instances, entirely independent firms have in this manner been founded. The correctness of the principle on which the institution is based is best proved by the market price of the shares, at present 7,500 francs, the nominal value being only 5,000 francs; but even at those high rates they are hardly to be had, the holders preferring to keep them as permanent investments.

## EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA—CHARLES HALE, *Consul*.

FEBRUARY 24, 1865.

The commercial interest of Egypt at present is engrossed by cotton, which overshadows everything else. Even the production of breadstuffs, heretofore a principal article, has largely declined, the export having dwindled from 1,700,000 bushels in 1863, to only 155,000 in 1864. The export of rice, rags, gums, ostrich feathers, mother-of-pearl, tortoise shell, and other articles of trade, hitherto important, have likewise diminished, while the export of cotton has increased in prodigious proportions. In 1861 it was 60,000,000 pounds; in 1862, 82,000,000 pounds; in 1863, 128,700,000 pounds; in 1864, 173,604,500 pounds. That is to say, the export of cotton has trebled in quantity within three years.

If we look at the prices of the staple, the augmentation in value has been still more remarkable. The custom-house value of the article has been as follows: In 1861, \$7,154,400; in 1862, \$24,603,300; in 1863, \$46,782,450; in 1864, \$74,213,500. That is to say, the export of cotton has increased ten-fold in value within three years.

The effect of this sudden and enormous development of a single element of industry is worthy the attention of the student of political economy.

Gold and silver have poured into the country; many large fortunes have been quickly made, and scarcely anybody is free from the contagious feeling of prosperity. Although nothing but specie is known in business or in the common operations of trade, a rise in prices has been general; similar to that which in our own country has been attributed to the abundant use of paper money. Rents are doubled, and the cost of the necessities of life is augmented in an equal

proportion, yet so widespread are the effects of the introduction of money into the country that very little inconvenience is experienced except among the poor people in Alexandria, and those others whose means are dependent on stated appointments from without the country. In the villages nearly all classes of the community share the general prosperity.

Meanwhile a large European emigration has poured into Egypt, the arrivals in a single week having sometimes been two or three thousand, equal to the whole Frank population of Alexandria ten years ago; but is now estimated at 75,000. \* \* \* Many of them are mere speculating adventurers, but others bring capital and large business experience.

The gold which is brought into the country speedily disappears. On one occasion, when the French packet from Marseilles arrived in the afternoon with seven millions of francs in specie, I was informed by the agent of the company the same evening that he had reason to believe that not a single coin of the whole amount had remained in Alexandria. It had been taken into the villages, where it is generally buried in the earth. The minimum rate of interest is ten per cent. per annum, and two and three per cent. monthly are often paid by parties of the first standing for temporary loans.

The direct commerce between Egypt and the United States has, of course, fallen off in consequence of the war. There was but one arrival from New York at Alexandria and two departures during the year 1864; and while I hope to report an improvement in this respect hereafter, it may be mentioned that this result is not surprising in view of the fact that the direct commerce between the two countries was never very brisk, by reason of the identity of the great staple productions of both, to wit, cotton, wheat, and sugar. \* \* \*

The advent of peace in America, with the restoration of our national authority, may confidently be expected to work a wonderful change in the condition of Egypt and in the relations of our country with this ancient nursery of nations. I will not attempt to foretell the effect which peace in America will produce here, but will mention a single fact. On the 22d of February an arrival from Malta filled the town with telegraphic reports from Liverpool that peace had positively been concluded. Cotton immediately fell in price several dollars per hundred-weight.

The merchants earlier in the season were complaining that their stocks were not brought forward with sufficient promptness by the railway. As the Pacha is himself a large cultivator, and also the owner of the railway, it was alleged that a preference was shown to the produce of his plantation, and a united remonstrance by all the consuls general, at the instance of the Frank mercantile community, was talked of. In anticipation of any such proceedings, such order and energy were introduced into the public works that more cotton was thrown into Alexandria than was ever collected there before.

The loss in the market value of this deposit by the fall occasioned by the receipt of those reports was fully five millions of pounds sterling.

## G R E E C E.

PIRÆUS—G. C. HILL, *Consul*.

DECEMBER 14, 1865.

I forward to you a brief summary of the agricultural condition of Greece, together with an account of the extent of its commerce during the year of 1863, the last year officially reported by the Greek government.

The climate of Greece is temperate, its scenery diversified, and the nature of its products various. The winters are short but windy, while the summers,

though long and hot, are essentially modified by the cool breezes from the mountains and the sea. The surface of the country is irregular and generally rocky, the soil light and sandy, with much clay, while rich meadows, plains, and valleys exist, especially in Lebadia, Lacedemonia, Hefia, Messina, Montania, Argolis, Acarmania, Phihates, and Euboca.

The surface of Greece is supposed to contain 45,699,248 acres of land used as follows:

	Acres.
Cultivated in cereals.....	2, 369, 696
Cultivated in vegetables.....	1, 170, 304
Cultivated fruit trees and shrubs.....	1, 359, 700
Cultivated every two or three years.....	2, 516, 100
<b>Total under cultivation.....</b>	<b>7, 415, 800</b>
<b>Lands capable of cultivation but uncultivated.....</b>	<b>11, 748, 000</b>
<b>Land in mountains and pastures.....</b>	<b>18, 599, 240</b>
<b>Land in forests.....</b>	<b>5, 419, 660</b>
<b>Land in marshes.....</b>	<b>833, 448</b>
<b>Land in houses, streets, and rivers.....</b>	<b>1, 153, 000</b>
<b>Total uncultivated lands.....</b>	<b>37, 753, 348</b>

Real estate in Greece is cut up in small portions, which gives a large average of property-holders. This, undoubtedly, is owing to the laws of inheritance which divide the estate equally among the children. In the islands property is distributed on an average of 5 to 10 acres, though not more than 1 to 2 acres are on the same locality. The owners on the main land average from 50 to 100 acres, and but few can boast of more than 1,000. Now if we divide the number of acres which are cultivated, together with those to which the farmer returns once in two or three years, by the number of the cultivators, there would be an average of 45.4 acres to each; but if we subtract the number of acres cultivated every two or three years, there would be an average of 30 acres. In 1860, however, an average was only 22.7 acres to each.

The raw product of the land is divided into three general heads, viz., cereals, fruit trees, shrubs, and domestic animals. The annual value of the taxed raw product amounts to \$18,471,782, to which if we add the annual value of the untaxed raw products, amounts to \$21,266,666. The expenses of the taxed raw product amounts to \$12,006,454, leaving \$6,465,328 clear profit. If we divide the \$21,266,666, the total annual raw product, by the above 44,000,000 of productive lands, it will show that the annual value of raw product per acre is 50 cents, while, according to reports published at the World's Fair in Paris in 1855, the average value of raw product per acre in England is \$2 37, and in France \$1 71. If we divide the same number by the number of inhabitants in Greece, we shall have an average of \$19 77 per each in England \$27 57, in France \$25 92, annually. England and France excel Greece mainly in profits arising from pastures and forests and domestic animals. If pasture lands and forests were made as profitable in Greece as they are in England and France, Greece would realize from the former (18,599,240 acres) \$5,000,000 annually, and from the latter (5,409,660 acres) \$3,500,000, in raw products. The resources of Greece are not yet touched by its inhabitants. Let safety and order be established and the scientific farmer begin to till the soil, and this land would again become the producer for millions, and the government would not be groan-

ing under a debt of £13,280,000 sterling, and with an income of \$4,000,000 while its expenses come up to \$5,000,000 annually. By distributing the whole amount of the taxed raw products according to the geographical nature of the land we have the following results :

	Cereals.	Fruit trees.	Domestic animals.	Totals.
Peloponnesus .....	\$3, 773, 375	\$3, 667, 031	\$3, 133, 052	\$10, 573, 458
Hellas .....	2, 123, 249	919, 761	2, 338, 324	5, 380, 334
Islands .....	850, 477	524, 278	643, 050	2, 017, 805
Aggregate.....	.....	.....	.....	17, 971, 597

The whole number of domestic animals amount to 5,524,854 head, giving an annual increase of 4,225,378 head. Two-thirds of the meat-producing animals are killed while very young. A sheep averages in clear meat 15 pounds, the goat 12 pounds, a calf 50 pounds, and an ox 130 pounds. There is an ox to every 200 acres, a sheep and a goat to every 10 acres, while in England there is an ox to every 30 acres, and in France to every 50 acres.

The total amount of working days annually bestowed on the cultivation of the land is 23,694,782, which, divided by the number of laborers, (163,629,) allows 144 working days to each annually; but if we subtract the working days of women and children, it reduces the working days of each laborer to 103 days. The women average about one-fourth as many as the men, the children about one-eighth. The working days of each farmer in France average 215 for the men, 137 for the women, and 80 for children.

The average clear profit for each farmer is calculated at \$28 33, to which, were his wages and those of his family added at the rate of 25 cents per day, would give him \$64 83. The owner of an estate averages an annual income of \$100, and the shepherd realizes only \$43 33. According to the report of an agricultural board convened at Chalis in 1853, a farmer having a wife and three children, owning personal property worth \$80 and real estate of the value of \$421 21, and cultivating 80 acres of land, realizes a clear profit of \$27 50 and pays \$20 84, so that he has a surplus of \$6 66 annually. Greece has thus far been saved from starvation on account of the frugality of the people. Frugality has been an element counteracting indolence and ignorance.

The general commerce of Greece for the year 1863, according to official returns, amounted to \$14,998,579, an increase of about \$1,500,000 over the previous year. Of this amount \$10,641,774 belongs to imports, and \$4,354,825 to exports.

Among the nations trading with Greece, England holds the first place; 35 per cent. of the whole commerce of Greece is with England.

The imports from England amount to \$2,564,035, in the following articles: Cotton, woollens, yarns, skins, iron, and sugar, while the exports to England amounted to \$2,074,736, of which \$1,778,820 were in currants and the remainder in tobacco, &c.

Turkey ranks second. The value of the commerce with this country amounted to \$2,687,829; of this amount \$2,005,190 were imports and \$684,637 exports. The principal articles imported were cereals, domestic animals, skins, and lumber, while the exports consisted of copper, skins, lemons, soap, liquors, and oil.

France ranks third. The value of the commerce with it amounted to \$2,006,294, of which \$1,835,269 were imports and \$171,005 exports. The principal articles exported were iron ore and currants; 76,676,547 pounds of the latter, val-



ued at \$2,050,949, were exported during the year 1863; of figs, \$180,440 worth were exported, also liquors and oil.

The following table shows the imports and exports during the year 1863:

## IMPORTS.

Cotton goods.....	\$1,187,678	Animals .....	\$398,487
Woollen goods.....	606,997	Lumber.....	391,621
Linen goods.....	107,007	Iron, wrought.....	131,287
Silk goods.....	71,629	Iron, unwrought.....	185,760
Miscellaneous.....	248,562	Salted meats.....	235,059
Grain.....	1,310,887	Yarn.....	213,321
Flour.....	46,629	Coffee.....	206,895
Skins, tanned.....	122,683	Rice.....	203,577
Skins, untanned.....	920,316	Miscellaneous.....	2,436,495
Sugar.....	459,535		

## EXPORTS.

Currants.....	\$2,050,999	Skins, untanned.....	\$49,825
Figs.....	180,400	Skins, tanned.....	72,446
Wines and liquors.....	147,196	Tobacco.....	100,671
Oil.....	135,292	Cocoons.....	95,909
Acorns.....	135,275	Copper.....	83,489
Cotton.....	127,466	Miscellaneous.....	660,003

The whole number of merchant vessels belonging to Greece was 4,452, having a tonnage of 262,531, employing 24,672 seamen. During 1863, 67,807 vessels entered the various ports of Greece, with a capacity of 2,223,851 tons; and from the same ports sailed 76,412 vessels, having a capacity of 2,379,164 tons.

## AMERICAN COMMERCE.

During 1863, there arrived in Greece four American vessels, (second class,) having a capacity of 827 tons, and only one of the same class, of 172 tons. Of the vessels which came from America two were Italian, one Greek, and one Hungarian. The vessel which sailed from Greece to America was English.

The following table shows the value of the products imported from and exported to America:

## IMPORTS.

Colonials, 5,131 lbs.....	\$682	Skins, untanned, 1,243 lbs..	\$267
Skins, tanned, 44,965 lbs...	10,907	Coffee, 305,289 lbs.....	54,051

## EXPORTS.

Currants, 380,034 pounds, valued at.....	\$12,541
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## JAPAN.

KANAGAWA—G. S. FISHER, *Consul*.

OCTOBER 9, 1865.

Herewith I have the honor to make my annual report of trade, commerce, shipping, &c., of this port, to the 30th of September, 1865, as follows, viz:

## I.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The past year has been unprecedentedly free from excitement and baneful rumors, so that our business men—merchants and traders—have pursued the even tenor of their way, if not always profitably, at least with a greater feeling of security than hitherto, and in an uninterrupted, equable, and unusually remunerative way.

The great staples have come forward in sufficient quantities to supply the current demand; and though at times irregularities have occurred, the aggregates have been quite satisfactory, and met the expectations of the prudent and sagacious. It is true complaints of impediments and restrictions to trade have been made by some; yet others, equal competitors for business, fail to discover the same, or at least never make mention of them.

The general trade, in so far as imports are concerned, has been exceedingly favorable, and must have been profitable and lucrative to most of the large dealers and mercantile houses engaged in business here, without reference to nationality. And it is specially worthy of note that new articles, not before last year introduced here, have found market and purchasers, and new elements of business have appeared in both imports and exports which had not hitherto been known or taken advantage of in business in Japan. And in consequence of the failure, or partial failure, of the silk crops in Europe, and disease appearing so alarmingly prevalent among silk-worms in Italy and the south of France, silk-worm eggs and cocoons have within the last year become extensively in demand, and large quantities have been purchased and exported to France and Italy, *via* the Peninsula and Oriental overland mail route, and *via* San Francisco, Panama, &c., to supply their deficiencies, and to add materially to the aggregate of the export trade and business of this port, as well as to the profit of most of the mercantile houses here.

1. *Raw silk*.—The exportation of this great staple has increased this year, and gives promise, it is hoped, of a brighter future. During the quarter of 1865 from July 1 to October 1 there has been an increase of exportation over the corresponding quarter of 1864 of 3,244 bales, and of silk waste of 289 bales—the former, however, showing a falling off, compared with 1863, of 1,595 bales; the latter the slight increase of 27 bales.

The exports of raw silk from this port to all parts of the world stand thus:

For the year ended September 30, 1860 .....	7,703 bales;
“ “ “ 1861 .....	11,915 “
“ “ “ 1862 .....	25,891 “
“ “ “ 1863 .....	15,931 “
“ “ “ 1864 .....	16,527 “
For the quarter ended December 31, 1864 .....	3,937 “

and of silk waste for the year 1864-'65 of 1,874 bales.

The shipments of raw silk to the ports of the United States have been as follows, viz:

For the year ended September 30, 1862 .....	144 bales.
“ “ “ 1863 .....	223 “
“ “ “ 1864 .....	272 “
For the quarter ended December 31, 1864 .....	128 “

The shipments to all ports other than to the United States have been:

To—	For the year ended Sept. 30, 1863.	For the year ended Sept. 30, 1864.	For quarter ended Dec. 31, 1864.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
London .....	.....	401	.....
Southampton .....	5,149	9,122	1,718
Marseilles .....	5,960	4,239	2,000
Shanghai .....	4,269	2,288	91
Hong Kong .....	330	205	.....
Add to United States .....	223	272	128
Total .....	15,931	16,527	3,937

The data prior to 1863 is not reliable, and therefore no figures are given up to that year.

The shipment of silk-worm eggs and cocoons commenced last year, and amounted to about 360,000 cartons of eggs, and of bales of cocoons about 37 or 38, packed the same as cotton is packed. This year the export of silk-worm eggs will reach, it is confidently believed, not less than 3,200,000 cartons! and of cocoons not less than 600 bales, each bale containing about two piculs in weight, gross. The values of these two items to the commerce of this port cannot be less than from \$2,600,000 to \$3,000,000.

The average value of raw silk has very materially increased in cost since 1862, and the market still has an upward tendency; though it is well understood that this season has been a highly productive one, and notwithstanding the comparatively, not to say extraordinarily, large exportation of eggs and cocoons.

The following table will show at a glance the comparative prices of number one silks; and you will please note that all grades have risen in cost in like proportion:

Years ending respectively Sept. 30—	Mibash.	Hachiojé.	Cash.	Oshio.
1861 ..... piculs..	\$460	\$315	\$350	\$420
1862 ..... piculs..	520	370	425	465
1863 ..... piculs..	620	455	510	550
1864 ..... piculs..	700	485	550	590
Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1864. piculs..	785 to 800	560 to 600	650 to 675	700 to 735

The whole silk business of the country, at least for foreign export, is believed to be an exclusive government monopoly, as much as tobacco is in France, Belgium, or Italy.

2. *Tea*.—The tea trade has been quite free during the entire year, though not so much in quantity as was anticipated at the opening of the season, owing doubtless to the unremunerative prices on shipments, especially to England. The total export of this important staple for the year ended June 1, 1865, (when the new crop commences,) was 5,159,270 pounds, of which amount 2,375,985 pounds were shipped direct from this port to ports of the United States; the remainder to Europe.

The total shipments from this port to September 30, 1865, are 1,169,866 pounds, of which amount 875,308 pounds have been shipped direct to ports of the United States. Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1864, this shows a slight falling off; but I note that an American ship now loading teas for New York will take fully 620,000 pounds, which, added to the foregoing shipments, will largely increase the shipments over the same time in 1864-'65.

The comparative total shipments of this staple to all parts of the world from the opening of the port have been—

Year ended September 30, 1860.....	5, 796, 388 pounds.
“ “ 1861.....	5, 847, 133 “
“ “ 1862.....	5, 032, 156 “
“ “ 1863.....	5, 594, 656 “
“ “ 1864.....	5, 159, 270 “
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.....	1, 169, 866 “

The shipments direct to ports of the United States from this port have been—

To September 30, 1861.....	288, 948 pounds.
“ 1862.....	1, 172, 510 “
“ 1863.....	1, 978, 878 “
“ 1864.....	2, 375, 985 “
1st quarter, to December 31, 1864.....	875, 308 “

Compared with the quarter ended September 30, 1864, the general shipments show a falling off of 161,902 pounds, and to ports of the United States of 46,614 pounds; but the cargo of the vessel now loading, as before stated, will make the shipments to all ports not less than 1,790,000 pounds, and to ports of the United States direct not less than 1,496,000 pounds, showing a handsome increase over the same time in 1864. And, from most reliable information, I also estimate the teas now being fired and prepared for ports of the United States at this place to be not less than 1,200,000 pounds, and all of which will probably have cleared and sailed from this port by the first of December next.

The crop of tea this year is understood to be a good one, and better in quality than last year.

3. *Cotton*.—This article has entirely disappeared from market, and has ceased to be talked about. Since July 1 not a bale has been shipped, and not one is likely to be during the year.

4. The articles of sea-weed, arrios, sharks' fins, dried fish and shrimps, awabi, irico, (small dried fish,) coals, mushrooms, and general sundries, have been dealt in about as usual and at usual values.

In imports, a healthy, active, and I doubt not profitable business has been done; and it is specially worthy of note that a new impetus to business was given by the defeat of the Japanese at Simonosaki, and that activity and cheerfulness were imparted to the Japanese merchants and traders, and all foreign nationalities at this port, from and after that important event. And from that time continuously may be noted largely-increased importations of and business in all woollens, cotton and iron goods—especially in camlets, cloths, shirtings, cotton yarns, nail rods, bar and round iron.

The total value of exports for the last year, from the best possible sources, (and I have taken great pains to get the most accurate and reliable,) from this port, is—

Raw silk and cocoons.....	\$9, 087, 650
Teas .....	1, 547, 781
Cotton .....	760, 000
Waste silk .....	184, 660
Silk-worm eggs.....	270, 000
Arrios, sundries, &c.....	1, 390, 000
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>13, 240, 091</b>

The total value of imports for the same time (also, I believe, from perfectly reliable sources) has been as follows, viz :

Woollen goods .....	\$1, 371, 866
Cotton goods.....	1, 620, 368
Cotton yarns.....	759, 980
Iron and iron goods.....	789, 520
Velvets and brocades.....	359, 855
Arms and implements .....	151, 360
Lead, tin, spelter.....	330, 125
Ships and steamers.....	114, 000
Sugar, ivory, sundries.....	341, 428
Medicines, drugs, books.....	70, 500
Articles de Paris .....	39, 800
Naval and oilmen's stores .....	203, 500
Wines, liquors, beer, &c.....	125, 208
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>6, 267, 510</b>

*Recapitulation.*

Total imports .....	\$6, 267, 510
Total exports .....	18, 240, 091
Total trade .....	<u>19, 507, 601</u>

Say nineteen million five hundred and seven thousand six hundred and one dollars, in Mexican currency, for the years 1864-'65.

The business of this port as given in dollars above may be classified as nearly as can be as follows :

**IMPORTS.**

Valuations of business according to nationalities, viz :

By American houses .....	\$690, 760
British houses .....	4, 830, 650
Dutch houses .....	443, 300
French houses .....	180, 000
Prussian houses .....	83, 300
Swiss houses .....	39, 500
Total business .....	<u>6, 267, 510</u>

**EXPORTS.**

Valuations of business according to nationalities, viz :

By American houses .....	\$1, 328, 715
British houses .....	8, 386, 780
French houses .....	2, 553, 766
Dutch houses .....	547, 810
Prussian houses .....	287, 370
Swiss houses .....	136, 360
Total business .....	<u>13, 240, 601</u>

It should be noted that there is not now, and was not in 1864, a Russian mercantile house, nor yet one Russian resident, in this port.

The item of French trade and business at this port may be specially noted in my estimate above as too high, but it is confidently asserted by reliable parties here, entitled to the greatest credit as authority, that it ought to be even higher, and that the current year the French total trade will be equal or nearly equal in value to that of the British, particularly as to the export trade. The comparative aggregate business of this port as compiled from Japanese and British information is stated to have been—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Totals.
1860 .....	\$945, 711	\$3, 954, 298	\$4, 900, 009
1861 .....	1, 478, 315	2, 682, 952	4, 161, 269
1862 .....	2, 576, 930	6, 305, 128	8, 882, 058
1863 .....	1, 595, 170	5, 134, 184	6, 729, 354
1864 .....	5, 443, 594	8, 997, 484	14, 441, 078

According to information gathered by myself from all sources, and which I am confident is perfectly reliable, the comparative aggregate business of this port has been for the years stated as follows:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Totals.
1862-'63!.....	\$3,500,000	\$12,375,000	\$15,875,000
1863-'64.....	3,000,000	13,037,998	16,037,998
1864-'65.....	6,267,510	13,240,091	19,507,601

*Average market prices of native commodities for export during the year ended September 30, 1865.*

Commodities.	From—	To—
Beans.....per picul..	\$3 00	\$5 25
Brimstone.....do.....	5 00	12 00
Camphor.....do.....	23 00	28 00
Charcoal.....do.....	1 25	2 50
Coal.....per ton..	8 00	9 00
Cocoons.....per picul..	35 00	120 00
Coir.....do.....	3 50	4 50
Copper sheathing.....do.....	38 00	40 00
wire.....do.....	37 00	40 00
Cotton, raw.....do.....	23 00	32 00
Cuttlefish.....do.....	12 50	15 00
Flour.....do.....	3 50	4 00
Gall-nuts.....do.....	8 50	9 50
Ginseng.....per catty..	1 50	6 50
Isinglass.....per picul..	35 00	65 00
Lumber (12+1).....per 100 pieces..	20 00	37 00
Mushrooms.....per picul..	32 00	36 00
Rape-seed.....do.....	2 25	3 00
oil.....do.....	10 50	12 00
Saltpetre.....do.....	9 00	9 50
Sea-weed, cut.....do.....	4 50	7 50
uncut.....do.....	2 50	4 00
Shrimps, dried.....do.....	17 00	22 50
Silkworm eggs, white, &c.....	35	1 70
Soy.....per picul..	1 00	2 50
Tea, inferior.....do.....	14 00	17 00
common.....do.....	17 00	21 00
good.....do.....	22 00	27 00
fine.....do.....	27 00	32 00
finest.....do.....	32 00	35 50
Tobacco.....do.....	6 25	7 50
Wax, bee's.....do.....	45 00	60 00
vegetable, white.....do.....	15 00	17 50
unbleached.....do.....	12 00	14 00

*Average market prices of foreign commodities imported during the year ended September 30, 1865.*

Commodities.	From—	To—
Alpacas, assorted, 42 yards .....	\$9 00	\$11 50
Alum .....	3 50	4 50
Bars, iron .....	3 50	4 00
round .....	3 00	3 75
Blankets, 7 lbs .....	2 15	3 50
8 lbs .....	3 50	4 25
9 and over .....	6 00	6 50
Brocades, white .....	5 15	5 30
colored .....	5 75	6 25
Camlets B B. B., good colors .....	22 50	25 60
S., good assorted .....	23 00	24 50
S. S., good assorted .....	22 50	24 25
S. S. S., good assorted .....	20 50	22 50
cords .....	7 00	7 50
Chintz, assorted .....	2 25	3 50
Cotton yarn, 16 to 24 .....	60 00	75 50
28 to 32 .....	76 00	90 00
38 to 42 .....	92 00	100 00
Damasks, woollen .....	6 50	7 50
cotton .....	5 50	6 25
Glass, window .....	2 25	3 50
Ivory .....	130 00	250 00
Lastings .....	15 00	18 00
Lead .....	5 80	6 50
Leather, colored .....	4 50	12 50
Long ells .....	7 50	10 25
Nail rods .....	3 50	4 55
Quicksilver .....	65 00	75 00
Shirtings, gray, 5½ catty .....	4 20	4 30
gray, 6½ catty .....	5 10	5 30
white .....	4 25	6 00
spots .....	5 00	5 25
dyed .....	5 50	6 00
F. cloths .....	2 90	3 15
Turkey red .....	3 30	3 60
Spanish stripes .....	12 50	20 00
Spelter .....	4 00	5 25
Soap .....	2 50	8 00
Sugar, No. 1, China .....	9 00	10 50
No. 2, China .....	5 25	7 25
Taffachelas .....	3 25	4 50
Tin-block .....	22 00	24 50
Tin-plate .....	5 00	6 50
Velvets, black .....	7 50	9 50
assorted .....	8 75	11 00
Vermillion .....	40 00	55 00

## II.—SHIPPING.

The arrivals of American vessels and tonnage for the year 1864 were as follows: in port January 1, 1864, 4 vessels—tonnage, 1,545 tons; other arrivals, 19 vessels—tonnage, 7,470 tons. Departures 19 vessels—tonnage, 7,475 tons.

The arrivals for nine months ending September 30, 1865, have been, in port January 1, 1865, 2 vessels—tonnage, 1,204 tons; other arrivals, 22 vessels—tonnage, 10,159 tons. Departures, 20 vessels—tonnage, 9,587 tons; and we have in port, October 1, 1865, 4 vessels—tonnage, 1,506 tons.

There have been sold the past year, of American vessels only, 1 steamer, 609 tons, to the Japanese government; 1 brig, 196 tons, to an English merchant; 1 bark, 195 tons, to an English merchant.

The arrivals and departures of vessels of all nations visiting this port for the year ended December 31, 1864, were as follows :

Nationality,	ARRIVALS.		Nationality.	DEPARTURES.	
	No.	Tonnage.		No.	Tonnage
American .....	19	7,470	American .....	19	7,475
British .....	139	61,498	British .....	141	59,263
Dutch .....	11	4,407	Dutch .....	11	4,407
French .....	6	2,139	French .....	4	1,327
Russian .....	1	140	Russian .....	1	140
Prussian .....	1	459	Prussian .....	2	892
Total .....	177	76,113	Total .....	178	73,504

The return of the number and tonnage of American vessels visiting this port, and the places from and to which bound, during the year 1864, is as follows :

ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURES.		
From—	No.	Tonnage.	To—	No.	Tonnage.
San Francisco .....	4	890	New York .....	3	1,688
Hong Kong .....	2	722	San Francisco .....	9	3,812
Shanghai .....	10	3,721	Shanghai .....	4	847
Nagasaki .....	2	1,827	Hong Kong .....	1	140
Bonin islands .....	1	310	Nagasaki .....	1	678
			Cruise .....	1	310
Total .....	19	7,470	Total .....	19	7,475

And of same for the nine months ended September 30, 1865, is as follows :

ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURES.		
From—	No.	Tonnage.	To—	No.	Tonnage.
San Francisco .....	3	714	New York .....	2	1,858
Hong Kong .....	2	1,552	San Francisco .....	7	3,438
Shanghai .....	7	4,694	Shanghai .....	5	2,016
Nagasaki .....	2	1,312	Nagasaki .....	2	1,312
Hakodadi .....	1	114	Tientsin .....	1	259
Sandwich Islands .....	1	370	Arctic .....	2	664
Bonin islands .....	3	686	Otcotch .....	1	310
Tientsin .....	1	259			
Ningpo .....	1	299			
Nicholski .....	1	159			
Total .....	22	10,159	Total .....	20	9,857



The arrivals and departures of vessels of all nations to and from this port for the nine months ended September 30, 1865, have been as follows:

ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURES.		
Nationality.	No.	Tonnage.	Nationality.	No.	Tonnage.
American .....	22	10, 159	American .....	20	9, 857
British .....	89	37, 232	British .....	72	29, 562
French .....	12	4, 534	French .....	10	3, 964
Dutch .....	13	4, 960	Dutch .....	12	4, 680
Total .....	136	56, 875	Total .....	114	48, 063

*Comparative table showing the arrival and departure of American and other vessels since the opening of this port.*

Year.	ALL NATIONS.		AMERICAN.	
	No. of arrivals.	Tonnage.	No. of arrivals.	Tonnage.
1860.....	103	44, 746	30	16, 293
1861.....	74	31, 037	27	13, 153
1862.....	118	42, 876	35	17, 761
1863.....	170	64, 420	40	21, 102
1864.....	177	76, 113	19	7, 475
1865—9 months.....	136	56, 875	22	10, 159

It will be noted that while American shipping fell off from 40 arrivals in the year 1863 to 19 in the year 1864, British shipping increased during the same period from 100 arrivals in 1863 to 139 in 1864; and the whole number of foreign vessels arriving in 1864 only showed an increase of seven vessels over 1863.

The arrivals of American-built tonnage this year under British and other colors have considerably decreased as compared with last year.

Freights for American vessels have been very difficult to obtain, except by and on account of American shippers, and not always by them. The average prices the last year from this port to New York and London have been from as high as £7 10s. down to £2 10s., and from this port to San Francisco from \$15 down to \$6 per ton of 40 feet measurement.

### III.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The season and year have been auspicious for all crops, and great abundance of cereals has amply rewarded the agricultural laborer for his toils. Rice especially is said to be unusually productive and excellent in berry. The price of that article, however, is so high as almost to reach famine prices, and owing only to the fact that the Daimios are laying by unexampled large stocks for the good time to come.

The year past has also been very healthy, with the usual average degrees of heat and cold, number of inches of rain, and shocks and vibrations of earth quakes.

The government has during the year built "abatoirs" at a place selected and recommended by myself, indorsed by my colleagues, over one mile from the settlement, but in a most convenient place on the water of the bay, and where all cattle, &c., are henceforth to be butchered "for the use of the foreigners and their ships calling at this port."

The Japanese government is also now finishing large and extensive machine shops and iron-works in this place for manufacturing and repairing of boilers, engines, and all manner of iron-turning lathe-work for steam and other machinery, and is soon to commence an extensive dock, marine railway, navy yard, &c., at Coquimbo bay, (a small bay leading out of Mississippi bay, about due southeast from Webster island,) named after an American ship once hove down there. This bay is a remarkable one for the purpose, is finely sheltered, and has room and depth of water enough for a large fleet and sufficient to float the largest ship-of-the-line.

And I have the honor also to state that the government, through the governor of Kanagawa, has, at my request, granted a lot of ground during the past year, containing about half an acre, for a coal depot for the mail steamers of the "San Francisco, China, and Japan line," and that it will be delivered to me whenever required on and after the first day of December next. The government has also given to the English consul, for "the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company," and to the French consul, for "the Messageries Imperiales," each lots of like dimensions for the same purpose. These lots are situated together on the canal tide-water, and are immediately opposite the machine shops already mentioned. The "Peninsula and Oriental steamers" now bring to us semi-monthly the British mails, leaving London on the 10th and 26th of each month; the "Messageries Imperiales" the French mails, leaving Marseilles on the 19th of each month; and when we shall have the "San Francisco, China and Japan line" in operation, we shall have regularly four mails arriving and four departing monthly.

During the last year I have received undoubted information of the existence of extensive coal oil or petroleum springs in this country, and am satisfied of the productiveness of the crude oil here, and that it will in a few years be not only abundant, but probably highly lucrative as an article of commerce and exportation from this country.

Exchange the past year has fluctuated much, and has declined from bank rates on London 5s. 3½d. sterling to the Mexican dollar to 4s. 6d. sterling, while the bank facilities have still further increased from four banks last year to seven now. The rate of the dollar as currency with the native dealers for the year has varied from two itzebus eight tempos to two itzebus two tempos, (the latter rate for a short time only,) and now is steady at two itzebus six tempos per dollar, and is likely to remain at that figure at least until the Japanese new year.

In concluding this report, I can but particularly note that the prospective establishment of the San Francisco, China, and Japan steamship line gives the liveliest satisfaction to all our business men, and that already every business man and house here is actively discussing its beneficial results to trade and commerce, and how they shall make their arrangements for shipments of silk and other valuable commodities by this line to Europe even previous to the completion of the Pacific railroad; and I am confident the most sanguine expectations of the friends of this great enterprise will be fully and speedily realized, provided the tariff of freights and rates of passage and bullion be made satisfactory.

JANUARY 8, 1866.

I have the honor to inform you that up to this date there have been declared and certified at this consulate, invoices for entry in the ports of the United

States to the amount of 4,196,396 pounds of Japan teas for the year 1865-'66, showing an increase over the same period of 1864-'65 of 2,768,020 pounds; and of this amount 4,079,888 pounds have been shipped direct to ports of the United States, and 117,508 pounds for the same, *via* Chinese ports. The increase for this closed half year over the entire of last year is already 1,820,411 pounds, and for this total year will probably not fall short of 3,000,000 pounds.

I am pleased to say the greater portion of this increase of business has been with American mercantile houses, though shipments have been largely made in British vessels.

HAKODADI—E. E. RICE, *Consul*.

APRIL 19, 1865.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the original trade report by the custom-house authorities of this place for the year ended December 31, 1864.

*Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of imports in British vessels into Hakodadi during the year 1864.*

(Compiled from official documents.)

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Camlet .....	850 pieces .....	\$14,950 00
Blankets .....	12 packages .....	4,020 45
Velvet .....	590 pieces .....	7,016 00
Chintz .....	5 cases, (1,398 pieces) .....	13,768 88
Cloth .....	2 cases .....	811 00
Canvas .....	7 cases, (85 pieces) .....	2,544 19
Iron .....	362,071 cattles and 1,883 bundles .....	10,059 67
Wine .....	798 boxes and 9 cases .....	4,078 97
Provisions .....	36 cases .....	727 67
Woollen goods .....	24 packages, (1,000 pieces) .....	12,138 78
Crape .....	100 pieces .....	700 00
Tobacco .....	7 cases .....	750 67
Pitch .....	213 casks .....	722 60
Sugar .....	64 cases and 16,600 cattles .....	9,180 37
Cotton goods .....	10 cases and 1,000 pieces .....	5,740 00
Bread .....	127 cases .....	436 77
Clothing .....	15 cases .....	951 43
Soap .....	275 cases .....	366 80
Looking-glasses .....	5 cases and 9 pieces .....	388 64
Rhubarb .....	2,779 cattles .....	514 11
Glass plates .....	83 cases .....	720 00
Oats .....	577 bales .....	374 68
Hay .....	292 packages .....	400 00
Felts .....	4 cases .....	789 00
Sheep .....	15 .....	61 00
Sundries .....	.....	38,940 88
Total .....	.....	103,520 00
Duties on imports .....	.....	\$5,776 00
Value of exports in British vessels during the same period .....	.....	265,840 00
Export duties paid on same .....	.....	13,292 00

*Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of the imports at Hakodadi, in American vessels, during 1864.*

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Tar .....	8 cases.....	\$80 00
Chintz .....	75 kumas.....	773 35
Butter.....	2 cases.....	15 00
Wool.....	30 packages.....	202 50
Stores.....	21 packages.....	38 25
Oats.....	108 sacks.....	108 00
Beer.....	12 casks.....	100 00
Sundries.....		179 40
Total.....		1,736 50
Duties.....		86 82

Exports from Hakodadi in American vessels, during the same period, amounted to \$19,428 97  
 Export duties paid on the same..... 869 00

*Principal articles imported into Hakodadi in French vessels.*

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Wine.....	6 casks.....	\$140 00
Glass.....	21 packages.....	63 00
Total.....		203 00
Duties paid on same.....		10 10½

Total value of exports from Hakodadi, during the same period, in French vessels \$23,228 00  
 Export duties on the same..... 868 20

*Imports during the same period, in Prussian vessels.*

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Printed goods.....	141 packages.....	\$198 00
Camlet.....	170 pieces.....	343 00
Woollen goods.....	15 pieces.....	172 50
Rhubarb.....	12,696 catties.....	2,539 00
Watches.....		1,594 00
Iron.....	2,300 catties.....	529 00
Sundries.....		10,107 00
Chintz.....	250 pieces.....	1,000 00
Total.....		16,482 50
Duty.....		824 13

Total value of exports in Prussian vessels during the same period..... \$47,933 92  
 Export duty paid on the same..... 2,020 10

*Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of the exports from Hakodadi, also the nationality of the vessels in which shipped, during the year ended December 31, 1864.*

Description.	British vessels.	American vessels.	French vessels.	Prussian vessels.	Aggreg'e amount.	Value.
Seaweed.....piculs..	104,625	5,289	4,681	4,457	119,052	\$293,620
Do... (cut).....do....	3,502	279	587	139	4,507	15,604
Awabi, (Rock-sucker) do....	1,151	5	110	19	1,285	20,248
Charcoal.....do.....	526	63			589	312
Cuttlefish.....do.....	830	17	259	52	1,158	12,186
Deer-horns.....do.....	152	59			211	1,160
Deer-skins.....do.....	175				175	2,107
Ginseng.....do.....	10				10	2,257
Oysters.....do.....	514	456	85		1,055	9,493
Erica.....do.....	354	28	39		421	8,364
Rapeseed oil.....do.....	67				67	536
Fish oil.....do.....	350			55	405	5,209
Potatoes.....do.....	2,093	518	150	50	2,811	2,214
Samenhile.....do.....	69				68	114
Silk.....do.....	42				42	17,306
Sulphur.....do.....	391				391	391
Tobacco.....do.....	1,811			337	2,148	7,097
Awabi shells.....do.....	158				158	66
Firewood.....sikiess	170	40			210	466
Lathes.....bundles.....	189	176			365	45
Oars.....do.....	470				470	173
Peas.....bags.....	29				29	43
Salt salmon.....boxes.....	52				52	86
Silkworm eggs.....cards.....	11,305				11,305	4,374
Timber.....logs.....	336	160	34		530	971
Irico and awabi.....boxes.....			45		45	520
Knees.....do.....		116			116	31
Lacquered ware.....cases.....		9			9	67
Wedges.....do.....	500				500	22
Wax.....piculs.....	10				10	150
Total.....						405,231

*Statement showing the nationality and number of vessels arrived at and departed from Hakodadi during the year 1864, with the duties and port charges paid by vessels of each nation, compiled from official documents.*

Nationality.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Duties and port charges paid.
British.....	47	45	\$19,547 11
French.....	2	2	947 20
United States.....	17	17	1,455 20
Prussian.....	8	8	2,863 15
Total.....	74	72	24,812 66

NAGASAKI—JOHN G. WALSH, *Consul*.

FEBRUARY 1, 1865.

I herewith enclose the following returns of trade for this port for the year 1864, viz:

Imports at Nagasaki, 1864, No. 1.

Exports from Nagasaki, 1864, No. 2.

Shipping at Nagasaki, 1864, No. 3.

As stated in my despatch No. 20, of September 10, 1864, covering returns of trade for this port for 1863, "the trade value of the Mexican dollar, the only foreign coin used in Japan, is its weight in native silver coin, and its market value is its value in trade." Its market value during 1864 was  $24\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. less than the treaty value.

The returns show an increase of 614,000 Japanese taels in the value of exports, and 891,000 taels in imports, as compared with the year 1863, bringing the value of exports nearly up to the trade of 1862, and giving an increase of 600,000 in imports over that year.

The trade of this port would, doubtless, have been much larger but for the belligerent attitude which the Daimio Choshu occupied during the first eight months of the year towards foreigners and his own government. Now that he has been brought to reason, both by foreigners and the Tycoon, and the passage of the straits of Simonosaki—the great highway from the west coast to Osaka, Kyoto, and Yedo—left free and unobstructed as before, it is to be hoped that confidence will be restored and trade revived.

The export of greatest value was cotton, amounting to over one-third of the whole trade; the next is tea, and the third vegetable wax, followed by seaweed and dried cuttle fish. The exports of the two latter articles amounted to nearly half a million of taels.

Of imports, cotton goods and yarn represented nearly one-half, and woollen goods nearly one-quarter of the whole value—the Japanese having no sheep. European and Chinese medicines come next in importance, followed by lead, iron, tin, and tin plates. Woollen goods, especially English camlets and black alpacas, are daily growing in favor and must soon become an important article in Japanese trade.

Of exports, about nine per cent. of the whole value were shipped in American vessels, sixty-nine per cent. in British, and the balance in Dutch, French, and Prussian.

Of imports, about eight and a quarter per cent. came in American vessels, seventy-one per cent. in British, and the balance in the vessels of other treaty powers.

The American flag has continued in the same disfavor as during the year 1863, and but few will employ American tonnage while other is to be had.

In regard to the figures given in the returns, I have to repeat the remarks made in my despatch No. 20, of last year: "It is proper to state that the returns which are obtained from the custom-house do not show the true value of the imports and exports. The true value is probably fifty per cent. more than is stated. This is caused by the imperfect way in which custom-house business is managed by the officials in charge."

In this connexion I may give my opinion that it would be much better for the Japanese government, and more advantageous to foreign trade, were the duties levied specifically instead of *ad valorem*; while the *ad valorem* system may be fairer and more equal in countries where the appraisement of merchandise and collection of duties is managed according to a nearly perfect system, and where—which is more important still—those who appraise and collect and those who pay the duties speak the same language. But it is nearly if not quite impossible that such a system should work well in such a country as Japan.

Several articles are imported and exported which do not appear in the returns.

Of imports, the most important is gold in bars. This comes from China, chiefly from Peking, and the value of this import the last year cannot be much short of a million of dollars. It is sold solely to the government, and is taken to the mint at Yedo for conversion into gold coin.

Of exports, the most important is copper in bars. I cannot ascertain the value of the export of last year, but it is safe to estimate it to be upwards of one hundred thousand dollars.

*Tabular statement showing the description, quantity, and value of the exports from Nagasaki during the year 1864.*

Description.	Quantity.	Value in Japanese taels.*
Anise-seed .....	piculs.. 151	1,929 00
Arrabi .....	do 89. 15	5,916 79
Bamboo ware .....	packages.. 64	301 25
Beans .....	piculs.. 1,604. 50	7,417 50
Bricks .....	15,000	200 00
Brooms .....	9,645	1,608 00
Camphor .....	piculs.. 1,474	97,805 80
Cassia .....	do 452. 10	1,734 43
Charcoal .....	do 5,048. 92	12,243 83
Chestnuts .....	do 53	} 475 00
Do .....	do 216	
Coal .....	tons.. 146	3,974 00
Coir .....	piculs.. 814. 41	9,173 32
Cotton .....	do 24,314. 83	1,602,488 00
printed .....	pieces.. 1,657	3,551 00
Cuttlefish .....	do 4,204. 40	228,387 96
Firewood .....	do 3,778	1,709 00
Fans .....	3,500	219 00
Fish, dried .....	piculs.. 267. 20	6,705 80
Gall-nuts .....	do 1,450. 22	28,440 53
Ghenang .....	do 739. 01	6,856 38
Ginger .....	do 247. 50	1,086 11
Ginseng .....	do 204. 05	100,894 59
Honey .....	do 32. 32	790 20
Iriko .....	do 252. 25	13,420 89
Isinglass .....	do 568. 65	55,021 40
Do .....	packages.. 667	} 19,105 99
Lacquered ware .....	pieces.. 4,906	
Lanterns, paper .....	packages.. 6	150 00
Macaroni .....	piculs.. 2,548. 59	523 60
Medicines .....	do 5,414. 12	53,537 00
Mushrooms .....	do 1,651. 78	104,572 21
Oil .....	do 62	260 83
Oranges .....	packages.. 75	} 792 00
Do .....	piculs.. 164	
Paper .....	packages.. 84	} 49,449 52
Do .....	piculs.. 1,383. 73	
Peas .....	do 10	50 00
Planks .....	pieces.. 521,736	87,000 65
Poles .....	do 8,335	4,750 00
Porcelain .....	do 491,184	} 44,948 99
Do .....	packages.. 2,761	
Rags .....	piculs.. 2,045	5,112 00
Sea-weed, cut .....	do 6,407	81,099 13
long .....	do 17,750. 75	185,784 38
red .....	do 623. 80	5,523 42
Sharks' fins .....	do 116. 79	7,155 13

\* Four taels equal in the market one dollar.

*Tabular statement showing the value of exports, &c.—Continued.*

Description.	Quantity.	Value in Japanese taels.
Seruns.....pieces..	15	309 04
Shells.....piculs..	253	} 293 00
Do.....pieces..	7,000	
Shell-fish.....piculs..	160.83	3,267 27
Shrimps.....do.....	505.25	22,873 75
Silk, raw.....	54.20	79,030 00
Soys.....packages..	12	87 50
Straw ware.....	36	} 2,201 35
Do.....	120	
Sundries.....pieces..	36,250	} 3,056 97
Do.....piculs..	156.40	
Do.....packages..	32	
Tea.....piculs..	20,120.76	701,224 95
Toys.....pieces..	7,425	} 1,015 50
Do.....packages..	124	
Tobacco.....piculs..	6,744.96	58,743 91
Umbrellas, paper.....packages..	67	} 3,220 00
Do.....pieces..	10,248	
Wax, bees.....piculs..	99	13,655 00
vegetable.....	6,859.32	324,081 62
Total value.....		4,084,235 49

\* Four taels equal in the market one dollar.

*Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of imports into Nagasaki during the year 1864.*

Description.	Quantity.	Value in Japanese taels.
Acid, tartaric.....dozen..	36	1,175 00
sulphuric.....do.....	17	-----
Anise-seed.....piculs..	109.50	7,487 07
Betel nuts.....do.....	96	768 00
Blankets.....packages..	55	} 15,654 25
Do.....number..	1,526	
Books, blank.....do.....	414	} 709 26
Do.....packages..	4	
Books, Chinese.....number..	730	} 2,075 15
Do.....packages..	27	
Boots and shoes.....pairs..	293	} 2,993 99
Do.....packages..	8	
Brass.....piculs..	670	20,812 00
Butter.....packages..	400	1,319 00
Camlets.....pieces..	20,188	635,325 37
Candles.....piculs..	65.96	} 3,101 12
Do.....packages..	48	
Canvas.....bolts..	655	16,404 00
Carpets.....packages..	54	} 17,933 80
Do.....pieces..	4,750	
Cassia.....piculs..	560.95	11,671 85
Cheese.....do.....	2.38	} 1,194 15
Do.....packages..	146	
Chintzes.....pieces..	20,964	194,394 25
Cigars.....number..	25,000	} 1,395 39
Do.....packages..	23	
Cinnamon.....piculs..	85.06	5,208 00
Cloth.....pieces..	497	} 57,202 00
Do.....packages..	62	



## Statement—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value in Japanese taels.
Clothing.....packages..	12	1,825 47
Do.....pieces..	52	
Cloves.....piculs..	870.60	25,253 10
Coal.....do..	19,140	26,330 00
Coffee.....do..	85.20	1,516 00
Do.....packages..	34	
Cotton.....pieces..	9,897	118,832 00
Do.....packages..	2	
Coral.....pieces..	168	12,547 00
Do.....piculs..	15	
Crockery.....pieces..	5,576	8,521 40
Do.....packages..	241	
Cutch.....piculs..	1,083.90	13,748 00
Dragons' blood.....do..	2.30	368 90
Do.....packages..	5	
Drinkables.....dozens..	6,678	33,556 83
Do.....packages..	105	
Fans.....	5,600	560 00
Fire-arms.....packages..	51	96,938 54
Do.....pieces..	6,502	
Fish-lines.....piculs..	11.04	9,543 80
Fish-skins.....do..	750.20	96,938 54
Flour.....packages..	9	102 34
Furniture.....do..	48	1,097 50
Do.....pieces..	539	
Gingham.....do..	18,960	224,940 00
Ginseng.....piculs..	30.35	26,719 00
Glass ware.....pieces..	6,879	7,914 45
Do.....packages..	371	
Glass, window.....	1,260	12,600 00
Gunpowder.....packages..	206	4,952 50
Do.....piculs..	17.15	
Handkerchiefs.....pieces..	6,968	2,550 00
Hides.....	12,768	18,964 50
Hoofs, cows'.....piculs..	209.53	1,841 00
Horns, cows'.....do..	73.36	4,334 30
rhinoceros.....do..	2.56	16,370 00
Do.....pieces..	1,060	
Indigo.....piculs..	91.80	6,084 00
Iron.....do..	1,034.78	47,475 34
Do.....packages..	178	
Do.....pieces..	400	5,332 08
Iron nails.....packages..	60	
Do.....piculs..	472.20	4,542 02
Iron wire.....do..	115	
Do.....pieces..	40	14,047 00
Ivory.....piculs..	1.78	747 45
Joss sticks.....sticks..	2,217	226,107 70
Lead.....pieces..	310	
Do.....piculs..	10,824.52	7,222 85
Liquorice root.....do..	481.34	143,647 00
Long ells.....pieces..	4,134	15,000 00
Machinery.....do..	12	650 00
Metal sheathing.....do..	600	208,949 13
Medicine.....bottles..	9,734	
Do.....piculs..	5,762.18	2,078 50
Do.....packages..	627	
Musk.....piculs..	14	6,044 16
Oil.....do..	5.30	11,292 49
Do.....packages..	668	
Paints.....piculs..	100.84	
Do.....packages..	744	

## Statement—Continued.

Description.	Quantity.	Value in Japanese taels.
Paper.....packages..	5,459	} 40,591 00
Do.....	1,118.20	
Pepper.....piculs..	160	2,700 00
Percussion caps.....packages..	3,513	7,012 50
Perfumery.....do.....	3	} 1,006 00
Do.....dozens..	282	
Provisions.....packages..	174	} 3,048 70
Do.....piculs..	12	
Quicksilver.....do.....	111.64	30,641 00
Rhubarb.....do.....	2,142.56	106,829 05
Safflower.....do.....	173.75	30,134 40
Saffron.....do.....	14.11	47,668 98
Shirting {	red.....do.....	} 443,821 00
	do.....pieces..	
	white.....do.....	199,775 00
	gray.....do.....	49,300 00
	striped.....do.....	38,772 06
Silk goods.....pieces..	314	4,265 00
Soap.....packages..	887	} 6,092 42
Do.....piculs..	66.60	
Spelter.....do.....	4,090.50	78,510 00
Steel.....do.....	3,045.75	15,918 00
Stoves.....packages..	534	5,512 81
Sugar.....piculs..	3,884.60	91,377 00
candy.....do.....	563.78	23,595 95
Sundries.....do.....	11.96	} 34,868 57
Do.....pieces..	32,108	
Do.....packages..	299	} 2,169 25
Tar.....piculs..	74	
Do.....packages..	73	5,956 50
Tea—China.....piculs..	312.95	24,829 65
Tin.....do.....	498.99	} 45,412 00
plates.....do.....	390	
Do.....packages..	2,128	} 350 98
Tobacco.....do.....	56	
Do.....piculs..	1.15	3,569 80
Tortoise shell.....do.....	3.76	1,949 50
claw.....do.....	2.75	396 00
Varnish.....packages..	12	79,441 70
Velvets.....pieces..	2,927	} 2,680 00
Vermilion.....packages..	16	
Do.....piculs..	14	2,941 70
Wood, aloes.....do.....	8.11	1,205 00
ebony.....do.....	120.50	4,859 60
sandal.....do.....	352.40	} 26,677 00
Woollen goods.....packages..	3	
Do.....pieces..	1,642	} 515,568 50
Yarn cotton.....packages..	2	
Do.....piculs..	2,383.90	
Total.....		4,443,773 19
Equal (four to a dollar) to.....		\$1,110,943 29

*Statement showing the description, number, and tonnage of vessels arrived and departed from the port of Nagasaki during the year 1864.*

Description.	ARRIVALS.		DEPARTURES.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American .....	28	9,736	26	8,726
British .....	126	43,663	123	41,920
French .....	14	6,042	14	3,557
Netherlands .....	12	4,430	10	3,522
Prussian .....	15	3,719	14	3,500
Total .....	195	67,590	187	61,225

## DOMINIONS OF THE SULTAN OF MUSCAT.

ZANZIBAR—WILLIAM E. HINES, *Consul*.

OCTOBER 25, 1864.

The island of Zanzibar is situated between the parallels of 5° and 7° south latitude, is about 20 to 25 miles from the main land of Africa, and is about 50 miles long, and 20 in breadth. \* \* \* It is very fertile, but very sparsely cultivated. Vegetation is very rank, the soil in many parts most excellent and of good depth, needing only careful cultivation to bring forth such crops as would enrich the owners of the land. The island produces cloves, pepper, and cocoanuts for export in large quantities; wax, sugar, oils, &c, in small quantities. There are many fine plantations on the island on which cloves and cocoanuts are grown in great abundance. The clove tree bears every year, one year producing a large crop and the next a small one. The plant was introduced from Singapore and Bourbon, some twenty-five or thirty years ago; and the plantations have been extended so rapidly that Zanzibar has become the largest clove-producing country in the world. Ten years ago the cloves from this island were as fine and of almost as good quality as grown, but the trees have been neglected; year after year goes by and the tree is never trimmed. The consequence is that the crop diminishes, is poorer in every respect year by year, and, of course, as the cloves grow poorer so must the price decline. Cloves from Singapore bring in the London market about four hundred per cent. more than Zanzibar cloves; and why? Simply because the trees are neglected and left to take care of themselves. The cloves themselves are equally as good, as far as strength goes, and as good for making oils as any cloves in the world, the only difference being that they are smaller, and owing to many being allowed to flower out before being picked, are without the head or bud. Young trees will and do produce as handsome cloves as the Amboyna. Zanzibar cloves are often sent by the cargo to Singapore, where they are mixed with others, and then lose their character and name of Zanzibar cloves. There are on the island, by estimate, say 500,000 trees, producing year by year an average of 7,500,000 pounds. The extreme low price of cloves not proving remunerative to the proprietors of plantations as in former times, has caused the Arabs to give their attention to the growing of cocoanuts. The whole island is almost a forest of cocoanut trees. There is a great demand for the ripe fruit, which sells at from \$6 to \$10 per thousand. Most of them are purchased by French houses,

who take out the meat from the shell, dry it a number of days in the sun, it is then bagged up and sent to Marseilles to be made into oil. It is probably a very remunerative trade, as the French have very many vessels of large tonnage engaged in the trade. A great many are also sent to Hamburg, Bombay, and Calcutta. Many are also used on the island for making oil. The Arabs find the growing of cocoanuts a very profitable thing for them, as the trees require no trimming nor care. Millions of people throughout the world obtain a livelihood from these trees alone, which need not the culture of man. On this island are about 450,000 cocoanut trees, producing about 45,000,000 cocoanuts. Chili peppers, or bird peppers, are raised plentifully on the island and find markets with American, English, and Hamburg houses. The crop the past year was not far from 1,050,000 pounds. Almost everything else grown is for island consumption. Rice is imported largely from Bengal and Madagascar. Enough might be raised on the island for consumption and for export. But the character of the negro and his natural indolence forbid his seeking new channels of industry.

Imports from the coast, as will be seen by the table, are very large. Indeed, nearly the whole foreign export trade of Zanzibar is in produce from the coast. Ivory and gum copal, in value, are by far the most important articles. Ivory comes mostly from Kulava, Unyamembi, (or land of the moon,) Ugogo, Bani Messai, Pungana, and the Bin Addah coast. The article in every locality has its distinct peculiarities, which an export trader will easily detect. Ivory here is known as "bab eliah," or suitable for America or England. Bombay ivory, which comprises everything not adapted to other markets; cutch ivory, or that suitable for making wristlets, armlets, and bangles; and scrivellos, or small ivory, from among which is selected billiard-ball ivory. Ivory is sold according to its weight and quality. Large ivory is sold at a certain price per frazil of 35 pounds, based upon an average weight of 70 pounds to the tusk; every five pounds addition to the average increases the price \$1 per frazil. Scrivellos is sold on an average of maunds 2 : 3 : 4 : 5 and 6 maunds. Prices are so much a frazil of 35 pounds; but every increase or decrease by fractions of a maund increases or decreases the value of 25 cents per frazil for every sixteenth part of a maund. A maund is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pounds.

Ivory arriving at the custom-house is stamped with a government stamp, and every piece weighing six pounds and upwards is numbered from number one upwards till the end of the season. After being numbered, and every piece weighed separately, they are entered according to their number on an ivory book, with the importer's name, and a margin for the exporter's when it is exported. This care is taken to prevent smuggling. During the last twelve months there came to the custom-house more than 25,000 pieces of ivory weighing over six pounds, and some 5,000 pieces of less than six pounds each. If every tusk of ivory had its pair, this would necessitate the death of 15,000 elephants; but as pairs are seldom seen, we may safely say that 17,000 elephants died to supply this enormous amount of ivory—19,000 pieces, or 665,000 pounds. I think the estimate in pounds too low, though I got my information from the collector. Zanzibar exports the largest quantity and the largest tusks of ivory of any place in the world. The large ivory exported will average from 80 to 85 pounds each tusk. Tusks of 140 to 150 pounds each are very common; some are much larger. I have seen some of 175 pounds. I have one in the house weighing  $182\frac{1}{2}$  pounds. Probably in the interior are many as large, perhaps larger, but the negroes will not bring them to the coast, owing to their great weight. Buying ivory requires great skill and a good knowledge of the article; on no article, probably, have more attempts been made to hide defects than this.

Probably the best gum copal is exported from Zanzibar. It is a semi-fossil gum, dug from the earth at various depths, and in localities generally where there are no signs of copal trees, and very few trees of any kind. It is dug at

short distances inland from the sea, on the continent of Africa, in many localities from Mambas to Kulwa and Ibo. It is of various qualities, depending on the localities from which it is dug; the best coming from places nearly opposite the city of Zanzibar, from Magagony, Kwaly, and Burgamoyo. To the north and south of these places the quality grows poorer as the distances are increased. The poorer qualities are dug from a whitish earth; the better from a reddish. "Cascarci," or dry season copal, always comes from poorer quality than "Masuka," or wet season copal. The dry season copal is dug after a long interval of hot, dry weather, and when the earth has become baked dry and hard, the copal then being from the surface, and is always small and inferior. The wet season copal is dug after the heavy rains, when the earth is soft, and the gum can be dug from considerable depth, where it is always found in larger pieces and of a brighter color. There are copal trees to be found occasionally on the coast, and on the island, but the gum obtained from them is not sought as an article of trade, being of very poor quality and easily soluble in alcohol, and makes a poor varnish. The fossil gum is, without doubt, the product of forests extinct for many ages, and the good qualities of it are probably the effects of some peculiar chemical action of the earth during many thousand years it has been buried in the earth; and the rough appearance of all Zanzibar copal is probably owing to its being imbedded in the sand in its soft state. In proof of its being a gum, I may offer the fact that often small pieces of branches of trees are found in it—perfect leaves, perfect insects, some of large size; thousands of small ants are often found, which were probably caught by the gum as it ran down the tree to the ground. In one piece I found myself, was a complete bees' nest. Copal is brought to market in a very dirty state, and is sifted through two sets of sieves before being bought, after which it is cleaned by solutions of soda and lime, when it becomes fit for the American or European markets. During the past three years the trade in copal has fallen off at least 50 per cent., owing to the American war preventing shipments of turpentine to northern ports or Europe. Copal is shipped in large quantities to Hamburg and London.

Sim-sim, gingelly, or teal seed, is grown largely on the coast from Brava to Monghow, and finds a market with the French, Germans, and English. Some seven months since a number of tons were sent to the United States for sample, to see if it might not be sold as a substitute for cotton-seed in making oils. The result has not been reported as yet.

Orchilla weed is used in Europe to make a color of a peculiar purple shade for silks. It is brought in large quantities from Brava, Mogadoxa, and Muka, and finds a ready market with the English, French, and German merchants.

Duties are levied on all produce and merchandise arriving at this port as follows: All imports in foreign vessels 5 per cent. ad valorem. Ivory arriving from coast pays various duties, viz.: Ivory from Kalwa, \$8 50 per frazil of 35 pounds. Ivory brought by Arabs from Unyamwoovi, \$9. Ivory brought on the coast by Arabs from Unyamwoovi, \$12 per frazil. Unyamwoovi ivory brought by Unyamwoovies, and sold by them on the coast or at this place, \$15 per frazil. Ivory from Pangaury includes Massai ivory, \$8 50 per frazil; ivory from Mombas, Berri Addale and Ibo, \$2 per frazil. Gum copal, from "M Reema," or coast opposite this place, pays a duty of 37½ cents per frazil. Copal from Rwali and Somanga, 20 per cent. Sim-sim pays a duty of 15 per cent.; other coast articles about the same. The custom-house at Zanzibar is farmed out by the Sultan to a Banyan merchant for \$195,000 the present year. The Banyan has to pay his own coast guard and all the expenses of collecting the customs. He probably finds it very profitable, as since his house has had the customs it has become enormously wealthy. A duty of 5 per cent. on every frazil of cloves grown on the island, and an annual tax of two pice

(nearly two cents) on every fruit-bearing cocoanut tree, is not a perquisite of the Banyan, but goes to his highness. Arabs are not a trading people generally. The trade of Zanzibar is almost entirely in the hands of Banyan and Hindo traders from India. They are an industrious, frugal people, and many of them amass fortunes in a short time. The poorer classes keep little shops in the bazaar for the sale of rice or corn or articles of little value, and are content to earn a few pice every day to eke out a livelihood. I presume of this class of people there are not far from 5,000.

By the aid of wealthier Banyans, Arabs will often fit out expeditions for the far interior for trading in ivory. Sometimes the Arab will go himself, but often sends some favorite slave, trusting him with goods to ten times his own value. Once having taken advances from the Banyan, the Arab is in his power. He must pay the Banyan a large commission for buying his goods and fitting out the expedition, and then he must turn the ivory over to him when it arrives. These expeditions are often gone as long as ten years; but a great many return in ten or twelve months.

There are two American houses, three Hamburg, one French, and one English house of business in Zanzibar.

The rebellion in America has probably affected the trade of this place as much, if not more, than any other of its kind or size. Formerly many thousand bales of cotton goods, large quantities of powder, muskets, brass wire, and many other things, were brought here every year. This trade is now at a stand. But as soon as goods can be imported from America it will be resumed. The great fluctuations in gold and exchange have been a most serious drawback, preventing shipments to any great extent of coin, or forwarding exchange.

As every article in such countries as this, when bought, has to be paid for in coin, it is often very puzzling to the merchant to know the value of goods at home when compared with prices abroad.

The soil is said to be most excellent for sugar-cane. Heretofore some Arabs have tried sugar-planting on a very small scale, and with the most primitive machinery; but it is not to be wondered at that they met with no success. Some attempts have been made to grow cotton on the island, but without success.

The different coins in the market are :

Sovereigns, valued at \$4 75; 20-franc pieces, valued at \$3 75; 10-franc pieces, valued at \$1 87½; 5-franc pieces, valued at 93½ cents; Indian rupees, valued at 47 cents; American gold, at par.

Rupees, English and French gold, are extensively circulated; American gold to a small extent as yet. Austrian crowns were formerly the only current coin, and were valued at one dollar each; but the German and French houses having ceased importing them, they are now very rarely seen, and when sold are sold at a premium. The above mentioned coins were made current by a decree of his highness. Where every article of produce is bought for cash as in Zanzibar, it is necessary to have some current coin, and since these were made current, business has improved, and it has become much easier to do business than formerly. Formerly all coin arriving here was bought up by a wealthy house for shipment to Bombay, at from 5 to 10 per cent. below their prices.

*Statement showing the nationality, number, and tonnage of, together with the value of inward and outward cargoes, of square-rigged merchant vessels arrived at and departed from the port of Zanzibar from October 1, 1863, to October 1, 1864.*

Nationality.	No.	Tonnage.	Value of imports.	Value of exports.	Remarks.
* American .....	5	2,319½	\$138,557 91	\$290,770 00	.....
† English .....	8	1,942½	173,556 00	396,021 00	.....
Hamburg .....	15	4,103	220,000 00	240,000 00	.....
French .....	11	5,469	137,000 00	261,250 00	Assumed.
Sardinian .....	2	650	Not known.	Not known.	.....
Spanish .....	1	675	8,000 00	15,000 00	Assumed.
Danish .....	1	Not known.	Not known.	Not known.	Laden for England.
Arab .....	4	1,357	125,000 00	215,000 00	Assumed.
Total .....	47	16,516½	703,113 91	1,418,041 00	.....

<sup>a</sup> Includes some portions of outward cargoes not landed, and also includes portions of homeward cargoes from other places.

† Included in exports in English vessels are two cargoes for the United States, one for Salem, Massachusetts, amounting to..... \$88,752 19  
And one for Providence, Rhode Island, amounting to..... 97,269 64

Total .....

*Statement showing the description and quantity of the productions of the island of Zanzibar, and where exported.*

Where exported.	Cloves.	Cocoanuts.	Peppers.	Sugar.	Cereals.	Mahogany.	Oils.
India .....	<i>France.</i> 80,000	.....	<i>France.</i> 1,000	<i>France.</i> .....	.....	.....	.....
United States .....	16,200	.....	6,063	.....	.....	.....	.....
England .....	8,000	.....	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg .....	8,000	.....	7,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arabia .....	25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France .....	.....	\$200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sold and used on the island .....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	\$10,000	Large quantities.	\$25,000
Sent to the coast .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$12,000	.....
Total .....	137,220	200,000	22,063	3,000	10,000	12,000	25,000

The statistics given above are as near as it is possible to make them, as no records to be relied upon are kept by any of the government officers.





*Statement showing some of the most important articles imported into Zanzibar during the year ended September 30, 1864.*

From where.	Cotton goods.	Brass wire.	Beads.	Powder.	Iron.	Flour.
India.....	\$551,000	\$16,000	\$11,000	.....	\$14,000	.....
England.....	65,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	86,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	650 bbls
India.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg.....	.....	8,000	45,000	\$12,000	6,000	.....
Total.....	702,000	24,000	56,000	12,000	20,000	.....

This table is made up from custom-house reports, but I believe the amounts are much underrated.

The bazaars are always full of miscellaneous foreign articles; indeed almost every article required can be obtained as cheap, if not cheaper than in America or Europe.

*Comparative statement showing the value of imports into and exports from Zanzibar to foreign countries for each of the four years ended July 31, 1865, in Maria Theresa dollars.*

Whence imported.	IMPORTS.			
	1861-'62.	1862-'63.	1863-'64.	1864-'65.
United States.....	138,945	130,895	45,375	114,750
France.....	144,525	172,500	131,730	157,175
Hamburg.....	206,210	263,370	167,050	349,725
Great Britain.....	.....	124,540	87,195	201,450
British India.....	588,950	788,300	689,635	702,620
British India, protected States.....	98,945	91,680	116,845	154,150
Arabia and Persian gulf.....	50,315	52,860	116,570	147,460
Africa and adjacent islands.....	579,280	1,031,970	1,835,714	1,804,850
Italy and Spain.....	.....	36,315	40,270	.....
Total.....	1,809,170	2,692,430	3,230,384	3,612,180
Whither exported.	EXPORTS.			
	1861-'62.	1862-'63.	1863-'64.	1864-'65.
United States.....	56,715	195,880	303,830	75,750
France.....	201,085	195,880	236,405	272,500
Hamburg.....	183,840	239,355	251,670	226,150
Great Britain.....	.....	.....	237,700	464,300
British India.....	589,180	502,930	839,044	631,242
British India, protected States.....	240,945	223,540	353,025	391,687
Arabia and Persian gulf.....	63,210	119,680	114,827	146,195
Africa and adjacent islands.....	796,115	846,025	1,255,486	1,271,920
Italy and Spain.....	.....	15,680	57,774	.....
Total in Maria Theresa dollars.....	2,131,080	2,338,970	3,649,761	3,479,874

*Comparative statement showing the description and value of the principal articles of imports into and exports from Zanzibar for each of the four years ending July 31, 1865, (computed Maria Theresa dollars, or German crowns.)*

## IMPORTS.

Description.	1861-'62.	1862-'63.	1863-'64.	1864-'65.
Beads.....	\$35,000	\$81,159	\$56,300	\$87,000
Cowries.....	36,000	50,000	40,000	42,000
Grain, rice, &c.....	95,800	48,000	129,000	157,000
Gum copal.....	150,000	200,000	135,000	125,000
Ivory.....	30,320	277,161	682,000	784,000
Oils and oil seed.....	15,000	108,937	157,000	154,400
Orchilla weed.....	60,000	65,000	50,000	75,000
Cotton goods.....	585,100	839,716	822,020	1,000,000
Staves.....	120,000	100,000	140,000	240,000
Treasure.....	321,500	377,500	280,476	215,000
Hides.....	.....	.....	30,000	54,000
Wire, iron, and brass.....	.....	.....	18,500	60,000
Total.....	1,448,720	2,147,473	2,540,296	2,993,000

## EXPORTS.

Description.	1861-'62.	1862-'63.	1863-'64.	1864-'65.
Cloves.....	\$201,840	\$332,087	\$179,498	\$469,400
Cocoanuts.....	102,117	143,126	.....	152,500
Copal.....	103,962	160,277	118,353	104,600
Cowries.....	116,910	41,400	38,908	33,754
Hides.....	49,889	93,302	36,741	67,200
Ivory.....	309,777	353,132	920,054	739,600
Oil and oil seeds.....	84,649	158,116	238,395	140,665
Orchilla.....	7,723	74,840	91,473	75,650
Cotton goods.....	468,000	512,053	877,200	865,500
Treasure.....	385,000	243,800	360,000	385,000
Beads.....	.....	.....	7,000	60,000
Wire, iron, and brass.....	.....	.....	45,750	55,740
Total.....	1,829,867	2,112,133	2,913,372	3,149,609

*Comparative statement showing the number and tonnage of foreign shipping entered at Zanzibar during each of the three years ended July 31, 1865.*

Nationality.	1861-'62.		1862-'63.		1863-'64.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United States.....	10	3,453	14	4,665	1	500
Hamburg.....	12	2,827	8	2,490	12	4,506
French.....	10	4,036	10	5,683	11	4,622
French men-of-war.....	3	2,850	1	150	5	5,700
Portuguese merchant vessels.....	3	228	1	79	4	325
Arab men-of-war.....	4	1,564	6	3,838	3	5,000
Arab merchant vessels.....	10	3,548	11	2,078	6	2,100
Egyptian men-of-war.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,000
Danish merchant vessels.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	216
Buenos Ayres merchant vessels.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	369
Hanoverian merchant vessels.....	2	390	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portuguese men-of-war.....	2	680	.....	.....	.....	.....
British men-of-war.....	14	12,947	24	17,226	26	20,350
British merchant vessels.....	8	3,508	12	5,996	20	8,196
Italian.....	.....	.....	1	400	.....	.....
Total.....	78	36,021	88	42,495	91	54,884

## NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS.

APIA.—J. M. COB, *Commercial Agent*.

JANUARY 1, 1865.

\* \* \* I have the honor to lay before the department the following remarks relative to this port and the islands connected with this group; the commercial and agricultural pursuits during the last three months of the year 1864, when I entered upon the duties of this office. To this I have added such information as I have been able to obtain for the previous portion of the year.

The port of Apia and its vicinity, although a small portion of the Navigator's Islands, or, I may say, of the island of Upolu, derives the greater part of its importance from the trade carried on by the alien residents with adjacent islands, such as Fejee and the Friendly Islands, the produce of which is exported from here to Hamburg, Sydney, and Valparaiso.

The exports consist principally of cocoanut oil, cocoanut fibre, pearl shell, tortoise shell, sperm oil, whale oil, and cotton. The latter article is now being cultivated extensively throughout the Navigator's Islands, both by the alien residents and the natives. \* \* \*

It has been impossible for me, in most instances, to procure accurate statistics of the quantity of the products imported and exported, as there is no custom-house in this place where goods are entered, and the authorities of the port keep no record of trade. I have had to collect the information I now forward from the merchants, who in most cases could give but estimates of the value and quantity of the articles enumerated. \* \* \*

No import nor export duties are imposed, and no articles of import prohibited, in this consular district. The only port duties collected are four dollars for two and six dollars for three-mast vessels, for anchorage, with the privilege of taking on board as much fresh water as they require, (a treaty regulation entered into with the chiefs in the year 1839,) together with the pilotage, which has been altered; it is now one dollar per foot in and out of the harbor. The merchandise annually imported, in return for the oil, fibre, cotton, &c., shipped from this port to meet the requirements of these islands, (as nearly as I am able to ascertain, as per annexed table of imports,) consists of general assortments, as tobacco, axes, lumber, and casks, chiefly American manufacture. The groceries and spirits are principally British and German. From the East Indies, through Sydney, the islands are supplied with sugar, coffee, and tea.

The proportion of American merchandise, as compared with that of other countries, is about one to three of the whole amount.

The consumption of articles of foreign manufacture is very fluctuating, depending as much upon the ability as the willingness of the natives to purchase.

There has been a fair amount of business done in this group during the past year. In addition to the commerce with neighboring islands and foreign countries, many American vessels touch here from the guano islands to take water preparatory to their home voyage, there being an abundance, excellent in quality, and vessels readily supplied.

The circulating medium of the islands are the coins of the United States, England, France, and South America, and mostly among the alien residents.

The mercantile establishments are limited to eight houses, situated at this port, and through which the business among the different islands is transacted. Five per cent. is the usual charge for commission in selling goods, the payments generally made in cash or cocoanut oil for goods sold.

A few disasters have happened to vessels in this ocean and vicinity during the past year. \* \* \*

*Agriculture in the Navigator's islands.*—The principal article at present is cotton. Many of the alien residents upon the three largest islands of this group—Tutuila, Upolu, and Savaii—have entered the cotton field with some degree of energy. About this (Apia) harbor and its vicinity the merchants have put their hands to the plough in good earnest; and many acres of land have already been brought under successful cultivation.

Several hundred acres of wilderness have been purchased from the natives within a few months, and the work of clearing for planting is progressing rapidly. The natives seem very desirous to sell their land, and scarcely a day passes without some purchases being made. It is difficult, on account of the divisions of lands, to purchase more than three or four acres at one time. This quantity seems generally to be the allotment to one person; sometimes, however, a whole family will combine and sell all the land belonging to them in a certain vicinity. \* \* \* The price varies according to distance from the harbor. Immediately back of the town situated in this harbor it is, on an average, ten dollars per acre; four or five miles distant, from five to ten dollars per acre. This is generally in trade and cash; and, again, these prices vary according as the land abounds with cocoanut and bread-fruit trees, land without any of the above-mentioned trees being considered useless. The climate and soil (a reddish clay nature) seem to agree exceedingly well with the growth and culture of the cotton plant.

The plantations during last year (the first crop produced) yielded from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds per acre seed cotton. Proprietors anticipate a much greater yield the coming season.

The cotton tree yields two crops in each year.

Native labor is readily obtained at present. The greatest difficulty is to keep only the laborers required, so great is the anxiety to obtain work. The price at the present time is ten dollars per month, the laborers boarding themselves. Some of the merchants last year, fearing that native labor could not be obtained, sent to Raratonga for men; but those who agreed with such for one year anticipate with pleasure the termination of their engagement. Home labor can be used more advantageously.

There have been no worms nor insects as yet to injure the growth of the cotton plant, which, although planted by the natives in the most careless manner, and sometimes in very stony places, and never weeded, grows apparently in defiance of all obstacles. The cotton tree grows (unless the top is cut off about three or four inches) to the height of 16 or 20 feet. It has long been known in the Navigator's islands, but whether a native of the country or imported I am not able to learn. The quality produced in its wild, uncultivated state is very superior. Visitors to this port remark that it exceeds the American in every respect.

In fact, persons desirous of entering the field find every encouragement. The cost of clearing and planting with cotton does not exceed twenty to twenty-five dollars per acre. The only labor required after planting is weeding, which must be done twice and early. No hoeing has thus far been found necessary. Cotton matures five months from planting the seed, and the tree yields five or six years before the land requires to be replanted.

The cost of picking is estimated at one cent per pound. The market price of cotton with the seed is at the present time from eight to ten cents per pound, and from thirty-five to forty cents for ginned cotton. There are tens of thousands of acres of beautiful land adapted for cotton lying waste and useless, and will continue so unless purchased by foreigners. One-half of this large island (Upolu) could be turned into cotton fields, for which it is so finely adapted.

Coffee plants grow well here, but require more care and trouble than cotton; and therefore coffee plantations are not very extensive, although two or three

very fine ones are being cultivated in this vicinity, about two years old. The tree yields coffee at three years from planting.

Sugar-cane grows wild and luxuriantly, but the leaf is only used for thatching or roofing houses by the natives.

Indian corn thrives well; it yields four crops in a year, but unless care be used is liable to be blown down.

Sweet potatoes, yams, taro, and vegetables of cold climates, grow abundantly through the year.

*Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of merchandise imported and exported at the port of Apia during the year 1864.*

## IMPORTS.

Description.	Value.
Cotton and dry goods.....	\$35,000
Hardware.....	10,000
Spirits and wine.....	15,000
Tobacco.....	1,000
Groceries and provisions.....	10,000
Lumber and casks.....	13,000
Ship chandlery.....	14,000
Specie.....	46,000
Total.....	144,000

## EXPORTS.

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Cocoanut oil.....	tuns.. 917	\$145,050
Cocoanut fibre.....	tons.. 8	1,100
Ginned cotton.....	pounds.. 3,500	1,150
Seed cotton.....	do.. 3,400	650
Pearl shell.....	tons.. 2	200
Sperm oil.....	tuns.. 1	300
Whale oil.....	do.. 1	125
Tortoise shell.....	pounds.. 20	40
Specie.....		5,000
Total.....		153,615

*Statement showing the nationality, number, and tonnage of vessels entered at and cleared from the port of Apia during the year ended December 31, 1864.*

Nationality.	ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.
United States.....	14	3,918
British.....	25	2,405
Hamburg.....	49	3,648
Tahiti, French protectorate.....	2	305
Total.....	90	10,276

The rates of wages at the port of Apia, are as follows:

Foreign laborers, cash or trade.....	\$1 per day.
Native laborers, cash or trade.....	50 cents per day.
House and ship carpenters.....	\$2 and \$3 per day.
Native house servants.....	\$1 to \$1 50 per week.
Seamen's wages.....	\$12 to \$18 per month.
Interest on money.....	8 to 10 per cent. per annum.

## SIAM.

BANGKOK—J. M. HOOD, *Consul*.

*Statement showing the number, nationality, and tonnage of vessels arrived at and departed from Bangkok during the year ended December 31, 1864.*

Nationality.	ARRIVED.		DEPARTED.	
	No. of vessels.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.
British.....	146	53,995	134	49,598
Siamese.....	126	42,268	92	34,121
Hamburg.....	47	16,056	47	16,056
Danish.....	31	8,808	30	8,606
Bremen.....	27	8,009	27	8,009
Hanoverian.....	15	4,782	14	4,492
American.....	10	5,157	10	5,157
Swedish.....	9	2,785	7	2,250
Prussian.....	8	2,253	8	2,253
Dutch.....	8	2,232	8	2,232
French.....	7	3,767	6	3,307
Oldenburg.....	5	1,463	5	1,463
Belgium.....	4	1,428	4	1,428
Norway.....	4	1,202	4	1,202
Austrian.....	1	390	1	390
Lubec.....	1	270	1	270
Mecklenburg.....	1	275	1	275
Russian.....	1	202	1	202
Total.....	451	161,342	400	141,313

*Statement showing the description and quantity of the exports from Bangkok in Siamese square-rigged and foreign vessels during the year ended December 31, 1864.*

Description.	Quantity on foreign vessels.	Quantity on Siamese vessels.
	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>
Rice.....	1,652,906	651,918
Sugar.....	42,523	47,456
Sapan wood.....	37,968	56,741
Paddy.....	19,736	21,223
Silk.....	381	389
Peas.....	675	240
Tin.....	642	299
Teel seed.....	17,215	8,326
Hemp.....	243	332
Hides.....	2,216	1,132
Horns.....	2,462	1,277
Salt.....	148,108	14,458
Teak plank.....	6,120	1,600
logs.....	1,709	
Rosewood.....	16,394	13,513
Gum Benjamin.....	101	60
Ivory.....	21	76
Cotton.....	8,931	3,707
Gamboge.....	2,553	
Sticklac.....	3,556	8,276
Pepper.....	4,751	19,593
Mangrove bark.....	5,938	2,467

DECEMBER 31, 1865.

\* \* \* Siam may be said to lie between the parallels of  $98^{\circ}$  and  $104^{\circ}$  east longitude, and between  $4^{\circ}$  and  $22^{\circ}$  north latitude. These parallels embrace Siam proper, and its dependencies. Several Laos princes in the north are, to a certain extent, tributary to this government. The most important of these is the prince of Chieng Mai and his relatives. There are some apprehensions that between England and France the Laos territories, abounding in teak timber, may be severed from this country. Cambodia, on the east, was tributary partly to Cochin China and partly to this country. The French, as the result of their recent war, have secured by treaty with Cochin China all its rights to Cambodia. Still more recently France has made a treaty with the viceroy of Cambodia, which, if ratified by the emperor, will make the viceroy a protégé and Cambodia a dependency of France. On the southwest several sultans of the Malayan peninsula, the sultans of Tringau and Quedah, are tributaries to Siam.

Siam is bounded on the north by China, east by Cochin China and Cambodia, south by Cambodia, the gulf of Siam, and the Malayan peninsula, west by the bay of Bengal and British Burmah. The principal rivers of Siam are the Chantabon, the Bangpakong, the Meinam, the Tachine, the Mei-klong, and the Petchabusi. \* \* \* \*

#### CLIMATE.

At the head of the gulf of Siam the country is a low, level plain. This plain is inundated at the close of each rainy season—in the months of October and November. The rest of the country is hilly and mountainous. The heat of the lowlands is tempered by the sea breezes. The mountainous regions, too, are cool, so that the climate, though in the torrid zone, is comparatively mild.

There are two marked seasons of the year, the wet and the dry. The wet commences in May and closes in October, the dry in November and closes in April. The natives of the country enumerate two other seasons, the cool and the hot.

The cool season begins in November and closes with January, the hot season commences with February and extends all through the rainy season. \* \* \*

#### EXTERNAL RELATIONS.

The king and the great nobles being the principal property-holders, they are the extensive merchants, with but here and there an exception. The revenue of the country is at the disposal of the king, modified at times by the suggestions of the nobles. It is seldom the public money is expended on internal improvements. The present has the honor, however, of having inaugurated more internal improvements than any of his predecessors. The country knows no such thing as a national debt. The only relation Siam has with the outside world are those induced by the treaties which now exist with the United States, Great Britain, France, Prussia, Denmark, the Netherlands, Portugal, and the Hanseatic free towns. The concessions in these treaties have brought to the country a few Americans and Europeans. The commerce which has sprung up has been the source of great revenue, and it is to be hoped will be the bases of substantial improvements.

#### TAXES.

\* \* \* The taxes are, in reality, enormous. Every individual must render three, if (not more, months' service annually, or pay an equivalent in money to supply substitutes. This is one way for the master to whom these men are "marked" to appropriate to himself a large amount of substitute money, for which the state receives no equivalent service. Many of the people of the provinces are required to supply a given amount of metal from the mines, wood from the forests, or produce from their lands, or its equivalent in money. Every patch of land of 20 was,\* on which has been raised a crop, is taxed 22½ cents per patch. There is no tax on land if left uncultivated. Trenched or raised lands, when planted with fruit-bearing trees, is subject to an annual tax per tree. At the commencement of every new reign the officials visit all the gardens and orchards, measure and count the fruit-bearing trees, which are taxed as per schedule appended to the treaty, and as per indorsement on the title deeds then made out and given to the land owners. This sum is annually collected all through the reign, or till a new measurement takes place. Wood, logs, timber, and produce of every kind from the forests pay a heavy tax in money at the market value, or in kind. Shops, warehouses, rented houses, and boats are taxed at the rate of one in twelve. Whatever pays an inland tax should, by the treaty, be free of export dues, and whatever pays export dues should be free of inland and transit dues. This treaty stipulation, however, I have ample evidence is being grievously violated.

The different sources of revenue are open to applicants. Whoever will pay, the largest annual sum to government, and to those who have the king's ear, usually receive the monopoly. The purchaser collects the farmed out revenue, as best he can, with the help of the influential men, and pays his stipulated sum annually to government. It is manifest the monopolist has ample opportunity to defraud the government and the subjects. \* \* \*

#### MINES.

The country abounds in iron, copper, tin, and gold mines. The gold washers pay each an eighth of a tial weight of gold for the privilege of washing each season. Ingots over a certain size belong to the government. There are special rules for working the other mines. The requisitions, however, are so burdensome that there is not inducement enough for the natives to work the mines extensively. All European attempts to work them have proved complete failures. \* \* \*

\* A was is 6½ feet.



## TIMBER.

The forests of Siam abound with almost every variety of timber. \* \* \* The teak which is conveyed to Maulmain is principally brought from Laos forests belonging to Siam. What is brought to Bangkok is partly cut in Laos forests, and partly in the forests of northern Siam proper. This is the great and substantial wood of the country, almost defying the inroads of time and atmospheric changes, and is least disturbed by worms and ants. It may be exposed to alternations of heat and moisture; it may be placed in water or in the earth, where other species of wood would decay and become worthless; it is sound and serviceable. The forester pays a given amount per log for the privilege of cutting, and then, when brought to Bangkok, a heavy tax in kind or money is collected before it can be sold. All sound logs over a given length and given circumference the government claims.

Iron wood abounds in all parts of the country. It is used for planking the bottoms of ships and for boat building. \* \* \*

## TRADE.

Siam has always carried on a trade with China and the islands of the Indian Archipelago. Previous to 1856, the bulk of the trade was carried on in junks and small native vessels, some of which were owned in China and others in Siam.

*Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of imports into Bangkok during the year 1865.*

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
White and grey sheeting .....	pieces.. 135, 094	\$395, 554
Other cotton goods .....	do. 90, 781	331, 372
Twist—red, white, yellow, and green .....	bales.. 935	128, 275
Chowls, cotton fabrics .....	pieces.. 346, 680	141, 127
Silk, raw .....	bales.. 20	5, 276
chowls .....	pieces.. 14, 515	67, 790
crape .....	do. 5, 512	32, 105
piece goods .....	23, 557	182, 544
Gold thread .....	packages.. 120	8, 319
Woollen goods .....	bales.. 252	17, 636
Sundries .....		217, 208
China goods .....		208, 865
Fancy goods and jewelry .....		65, 346
Hardware, cutlery, &c. ....		8, 774
Hardware .....	packages.. 300	7, 081
Copper sheathing .....		16, 748
Brass and copper ware .....		78, 416
Steel .....		4, 434
Iron .....	piculs.. 9, 884	28, 566
Muskets .....	16, 000	24, 951
Tin .....	piculs.. 1, 500	29, 945
Pepper .....	do. 15, 997	85, 497
Glass ware .....	packages.. 1, 324	12, 392
Opium .....	cases.. 205	105, 392
Dates .....	piculs.. 3, 619	8, 319
Ship chandlery .....	packages.. 1, 609	18, 491
Crockery .....	do. 13, 012	50, 670
Coals .....	tons.. 2, 167	12, 017
Mat bags and mats .....	1, 883, 109	66, 067
Liquors .....	barrels and casks.. 11, 253	26, 665
Canvas .....	bolts.. 1, 303	6, 593
Specie (Mexican dollars) .....		168, 328
Gold leaf .....		64, 590

Imported from Singapore.....	\$1, 376, 725 .
Imported from Hong Kong.....	542, 597
Imported from China.....	325, 706
Imported from India.....	5, 882
Imported from Europe.....	5, 576
Imported from the coast.....	222, 910
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2, 479, 396</b>

*Statement showing the description and quantity of exports from Bangkok in 1865, and the increase and decrease compared with 1864.*

Description.	Exports in 1865.	Exports in 1864.	Decrease.	Increase.
Rice.....piculs.,	36, 718	2, 331, 210	2, 295, 592	.....
Paddy.....do.	10, 324	26, 978	16, 654	.....
Sugar.....do.	81, 966	92, 836	870	.....
Sapan wood.....	90, 117	97, 506	7, 389	.....
Peas.....	2, 279	979	.....	1, 300
Silk.....bales..	947	929	.....	18
Tin.....piculs..	2, 752	1, 064	.....	1, 688
Teel seed.....do.	32, 016	26, 927	.....	5, 089
Hemp.....do.	1, 855	816	.....	1, 039
Hides.....do.	5, 344	4, 197	.....	1, 147
Horns.....do.	1, 674	3, 966	2, 292	.....
Salt.....do.	252, 419	168, 746	.....	93, 673
fish.....do.	87, 512	142, 841	55, 329	.....
Mussels.....do.	10, 985	5, 011	.....	5, 974
Teak timber.....pieces..	772	1, 002	230	.....
Pepper.....piculs..	26, 281	23, 752	.....	3, 529
Rosewood.....pieces..	74, 380	20, 857	.....	53, 523
Gum benjamin.....piculs.	189	223	34	.....
Ivory.....do.	85	121	36	.....
Cotton, cleaned.....do.	11, 922	19, 290	7, 368	.....
uncleaned.....do.	12, 943	.....	.....	12, 943
Luckrabow seed.....do.	1, 638	2, 117	479	.....
Cardamon seed.....do.	1, 300	1, 265	.....	35
Lac, stick.....do.	4, 744	13, 331	8, 567	.....
Gamboge.....do.	477	89	.....	388
Mangrove bark.....do.	23, 882	6, 422	.....	17, 460
Ebony.....do.	11, 302	.....	.....	11, 302

Value of exports of 1865..... \$3, 201, 064

*Statement showing the number and tonnage of vessels of all nationalities arrived at and departed from Bangkok during the year ended December 1, 1865.*

Nationality.	Class.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	Total ton'ge.
United States .....	Schooner .....	1	303	538
Do.....do.....	Bark .....	1	235	
British.....	Schooners.....	10	1,371	10,267
Do.....	Brigs.....	6	1,591	
Do.....	Barks.....	21	7,305	
Siamese .....	Schooners.....	9	2,537	37,572
Do.....	Brigs.....	10	2,323	
Do.....	Barks.....	51	18,348	
Do.....	Ships.....	15	8,774	
Do.....	Steamers.....	16	5,590	
Bremen .....	Brig.....	1	210	932
Do.....	Barks.....	2	722	
Dutch .....	Brigs.....	2	456	9,482
Do.....	Barks.....	18	8,144	
Do.....	Ship.....	1	784	
Do.....	Lugger.....	1	98	
Hamburg.....	Brig.....	1	230	3,862
Do.....	Barks.....	7	2,819	
Do.....	Ship.....	1	813	
Oldenburg .....	Bark.....	1	760	760
Do.....	Vessel.....	1		
Prussian .....	Brig.....	1	266	1,326
Do.....	Barks.....	2	649	
Do.....	Ship.....	1	411	
French .....	Barks.....	2	435	1,114
Do.....	Ship.....	1	679	
Total .....		182		65,853

The arrivals and departures are reported in equal numbers by the custom-house, and may be summed up as follows :

Class.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.
Schooners.....	20	4,211
Brigs.....	21	5,076
Barks.....	105	39,417
Steamers.....	16	5,590
Ships.....	19	11,461
Lugger.....	1	98
Total.....	182	65,853

## BARBARY STATES.

TANGIERS—JESSE H. McMATH, Consul.

Statement showing the nationality, number, tonnage, and value of the cargoes of vessels arrived at and departed from the several ports of Morocco during the year 1865.

ARRIVALS.																																											
British.			French.			Italian.			Portuguese.			Spanish.			Hanoverian.			Total value of cargoes.																									
Number.	Tons.	Crews.	Value of car.	Number.	Tons.	Crews.	Value of car.	Number.	Tons.	Crews.	Value of car.	Number.	Tons.	Crews.	Value of car.	Number.	Tons.	Crews.	Total value.																								
310	48,123	3,166	2,853,185	21	5,730	412	257,462	25	290	122	23,308	35	386	152	21,461	102	1,829	727	210,349	2345,766																							
42	801	201	290,442	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	6	700	4	159	28	260	179	1,048	755	588	30,990																							
27	1,444	112	3,058	3	223	18	.....	1	134	8	.....	16	1,240	113	1,776	29	687	163	871	5,705																							
12	972	87	39,866	15	1,359	89	3,389	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	373	60	29,117	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,772																							
41	10,058	656	16,724	20	9,121	737	12,001	1	130	12	.....	4	577	36	.....	18	1,266	132	5,280	72,372																							
35	6,547	611	19,363	16	4,700	443	29,301	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	1,255	136	6,400	18	1,266	132	5,280	28,725																							
16	2,374	151	18,960	4	1,048	73	7,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	910	78	1,400	4	386	37	1,500	60,344																							
41	12,158	683	174,069	22	6,721	485	52,960	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	370	33	2,033	5	424	40	1,936	29,980																							
Total.....																				594	82,467	5,667	574,707	110	28,912	2,263	161,813	28	573	148	4,009	96	5,290	636	42,447	337	5,640	1,854	20,518	1	78	5	803,494

DEPARTURES.																																											
British.			French.			Italian.			Portuguese.			Spanish.			Hanoverian.			Total value of cargoes.																									
Number.	Tons.	Crews.	Value of car.	Number.	Tons.	Crews.	Value of car.	Number.	Tons.	Crews.	Value of car.	Number.	Tons.	Crews.	Value of car.	Number.	Tons.	Crews.	Total value.																								
310	48,079	3,146	2,875,382	20	5,200	394	215,384	24	285	132	23,794	34	366	152	21,461	102	1,822	712	204,986	2322,608																							
42	761	196	14,346	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	19	6	.....	4	159	28	634	179	1,078	654	2,970	17,950																							
27	1,535	120	16,000	3	223	18	5,467	1	134	8	4,541	16	1,354	120	1,774	30	774	170	6,950	40,029																							
12	972	87	11,515	15	1,359	89	48,480	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	364	68	12,630	.....	.....	.....	.....	72,645																							
41	10,058	656	32,432	29	9,121	737	53,436	1	130	12	300	4	377	36	1,644	.....	1,966	132	5,280	87,812																							
35	7,225	601	36,517	16	4,630	426	24,164	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	984	103	8,510	18	1,966	37	1,750	74,501																							
16	2,374	162	29,292	4	1,048	83	5,072	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	910	78	3,389	4	386	37	1,750	39,513																							
41	11,448	643	154,859	21	6,418	461	61,805	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	354	34	1,584	6	581	51	1,574	222,822																							
Total.....																				594	82,452	5,601	570,363	106	28,009	2,308	317,068	27	568	158	5,548	93	5,068	513	41,451	337	5,907	1,736	43,510	1	78	5	877,680

TUNIS—AMOS PERRY, *Consul*.

APRIL 20, 1865.

I have the honor herewith to transmit my report of the imports and exports of this regency for the year 1864. Strictly accurate information here is difficult to be attained, as, until last year, no attempt was made to keep any account of custom-house transactions. \* \* \*

On the bey's grand treasurer devolved the responsibility of collecting the import and export duties. The import duties have been established by treaty stipulations for many years at three per cent. The export duties have varied from two to seventy-five per cent. \* \* \*

The weights, measures, and currency of the country are entirely different from those of the United States, causing me much inquiry and labor to reduce the subjoined tables obtained from the custom-house. In examining the tables I discover a deficiency, both in imports and exports. For example, in the import tables no account is taken of wines, liquors, butter, and cheese, of which large quantities are brought here for consumption. The tobacco trade, which forms a government monopoly, is not named; and among the exports no notice is taken of a variety of dried fruits, tunny fish, and cotton. Last year an extraordinary amount of olives and grain was produced in the regency; but the civil war interfered with the harvests. Most of the cotton crop was maliciously destroyed, and the olives and grain were in many places neglected in the fields.

The richest part of the regency stretches about fifty miles along the eastern shore. There the olive trees are generally in a healthy condition and produce abundantly. Last year the bey levied a war tax of three million gallons of olive oil and a million dollars in gold on the small cities in the district just named. It requires but little observation to be convinced of the great agricultural and commercial resources of this regency. The soil is rich, producing abundant crops with but little labor. The harbors are the best to found on the north coast of Africa. The climate is in general healthy, though the humidity of the wet and the heat of the dry season are oppressive to strangers, the advantages for commerce are not appreciated, the treasures of the country are undeveloped, and the country presents but a sad appearance. The people are ignorant, superstitious, and fanatical, though, in general, inoffensive. The commerce is mostly in the hands of the Jews, and appears to an uninitiated foreigner like a *grab* game.

One great work of lasting honor and advantage has been accomplished since my residence here. While Carthage was in her glory water was brought from the mountain of Zoybaun, forty miles distant, to supply that city. In the sixteenth century, during the reign of Charles V here, an aqueduct was completed in the Roman style from Zoybaun to Tunis, a distance of thirty miles. The water is again made to flow into this city and its environs, by an aqueduct constructed in the modern underground style.

*Statement showing the description, quantity, and estimated value of the exports of the regency of Tunis during the year 1864.*

Description.	Quantity.	Estimated value.
Olive oil .....	5,000,000 gallons, at 60 cents per gallon.....	\$3,000,000
Wool .....	500,000 cwt., at \$10 20 per cwt .....	5,100,000
Red caps .....	200,000, at \$1 20 each .....	240,000
Barley .....	80,000 bushels, at 50 cents per bushel.....	40,000
Corn and wheat.....	80,000 bushels, at 50 cents per bushel.....	40,000
Beans .....	80,000 bushels, at 50 cents per bushel .....	40,000
Dates .....	300,000 cwt., at \$7 20 per cwt.....	21,600
Ox-hides .....	15,000, at \$1 50 each .....	22,500
Sheepskins with wool.....	25,000 sheepskins, at 60 cents each .....	15,000
Wax and honey.....	1,000 cwt., at \$24 per cwt.....	24,000
Beef cattle .....	5,000, at \$12 each.....	60,000
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>8,603,100</b>

*Statement showing the description, quantity, and estimated value of the imports of the regency of Tunis during the year 1864.*

Description.	Quantity.	Estimated value.
Wool of Australia and Odessa	1,000 cwt., at \$72 per cwt.	\$72,000
Vermilion	75 cwt., at \$216 per cwt.	16,200
Cochineal	200 cwt., at \$96 per cwt.	19,200
Indigo of Madras and Bengal	250 boxes, at \$120 per cwt.	36,000
Redwood and other dyestuffs	1,000 cwt., at \$7 20 per cwt.	7,200
Raw silk from France and Persia	400 bales, at \$— per pound	180,000
English cotton cloth	1,800 bales, at \$2 16 per 125 pieces	486,000
Calico	200 bales, at \$3 60 per 150 pieces	108,000
Chintz	80 bales, at \$4 80 per 60 pieces	23,040
Cotton handkerchiefs	20,000 dozen, at \$1 08 per dozen	21,600
Linen handkerchiefs	1,000 dozen, at \$2 40 per dozen	2,400
Silk gauze muslins	20,000 pieces, at 36 cents for 26 inches	360,000
Dress silk	400 pieces, at \$46 80 per piece	16,000
Silk satin	20,000 pieces, at \$24 per piece	480,000
Silk velvet	100 pieces, at \$30 per piece	3,000
Various cloth	400 bales, at \$300 per bale	120,000
Linen thread	500 pieces, at \$9 per piece	4,500
Havana sugar	400 boxes, at \$30 per box	120,000
White sugar	2,000 barrels, at \$24 per barrel	48,000
Loaf sugar	50 boxes, at \$90 per box	4,500
Coffee	3,000 bags, at \$24 per bag	72,000
Saffron	8 cwt., at \$600 per cwt.	4,800
Black pepper	1,000 bags, at \$15 per bag	15,000
Cinnamon	500½ boxes, at \$24 per box	6,000
Benzoin	100 cwt., at \$72 per cwt.	7,200
Putty	20 barrels, at \$180 per barrel	3,600
Sarsaparilla	100 bales, at \$60 per bale	6,000
Nuts	100 bags, at \$72 per bag	7,200
Cherry-stone meats	200 cwt., at \$12 per cwt.	2,400
White alum	100 barrels, at \$24 per barrel	2,400
Tin	500 boxes, at \$4 80 per box	2,400
Pewter	50 barrels, at \$120 per barrel	6,000
Sheet iron	1,000 cwt., at \$4 80 per cwt.	4,800
Swedish iron	5,000 cwt., at \$2 40 per cwt.	12,000
Leaf copper	600 cwt., at \$27 per cwt.	16,200
Iron wire	500 cwt., at \$9 60 per cwt.	4,800
Writing paper	2,000 reams, at 96 cents per ream	1,920
Wrapping paper	3,000 bales, at \$4 80 per bale	14,400
Playing cards	30,000 packs, at 30 cents per pack	9,000
Arms	200 boxes, at \$60 per box	12,000
Turbans of the Levant	10,000, at 24 cents each	2,400
European turbans	1,000 bales, at \$1 20 each	12,000
Iron ware	400 boxes, at \$24 each	9,600
Lead	3,000 bars, at \$9 per bar	27,000
Shot	50 casks, at \$60 per cask	3,000
Furniture	2,000 boxes, at \$60 per box	120,000
Jewelry and watches	50 boxes	36,000
Flour	12,000 bags, (200 lbs. each,) at \$4 80 each	57,600
Glass and crystal	400 boxes, at \$18 each	7,200
Bottles	500 hampers, at \$4 80 each	2,400
Thick fir plank from Sweden	100,000, at 72 cents each	72,000
Planks from Venice	100,000, at 36 cents each	36,000
Baskets	200 packages, at \$4 60 each	960
Beams	10,000	12,000
Total		2,736,720

TRIPOLI—W. PORTER, *Consul*.

*Statement showing the description and value of imports into and exports from Tripoli during the year 1865.*

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
Description.	Value.	Description.	Value.
British manufactures.....	\$65,000	Oil.....	\$25,000
Other foreign manufactures.....	31,500	Butter.....	20,500
Wheat.....	22,500	Wool.....	22,500
Barley.....	60,000	Salt.....	2,500
Brass.....	10,000	Dates.....	5,000
Iron.....	7,500	Madder root.....	25,000
Lead.....	5,000	Soap.....	7,500
Colonial products.....	42,000	Skins.....	7,500
Oil.....	20,000	Ivory.....	75,000
Tobacco.....	10,000	Ostrich feathers.....	60,000
Spirits and wine.....	22,500	Natrum.....	15,000
Lumber and timber.....	14,500	Cattle.....	80,000
Firewood and coal.....	7,500	Wheat.....	33,500
Earthenware.....	5,000	Barley.....	15,000
Sundries.....	35,000	Sundries.....	40,000
Total.....	358,500	Total.....	434,000

*Statement showing the nationality, number, tonnage, and crews of vessels arrived at and departed from Tripoli during the year 1865, with the values of their cargoes.*

ENTERED.					CLEARED.				
Nationality.	No.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of cargoes.	No.	Tonnage.	Crews.	Value of cargoes.	
British.....	41	6,228	439	\$132,500	41	6,228	452	\$120,000	
Ottoman.....	118	10,958	945	110,000	117	10,890	937	140,000	
French.....	2	847	33	7,500	2	847	33	15,000	
Italian.....	10	950	80	56,500	10	950	80	75,000	
Austrian.....	1	120	12	8,000	1	120	12	20,000	
Greek.....	7	1,210	88	14,000	7	1,210	88	24,000	
Tunisian.....	20	1,240	129	30,000	20	1,240	121	40,000	
Total.....	199	21,553	1,726	358,500	198	21,485	1,723	434,000	

## BORNEO.

BRUNAI—C. LEE MOSES, *Consul*.

DECEMBER 31, 1865.

I have the honor to lay before the department the annual report on the trade and navigation of Borneo for the year ended December 31, 1865.

The importations for the year have been made entirely from Singapore, comprising American drills, value \$28,000; brass wire, \$3,300; cotton handkerchiefs, \$900; English goods, gray shirtings, \$11,826; cutlery, \$2,698. From

China manufactory, earthenware \$361. The exports (chiefly to Singapore) were sago, (washed,) 73,000 piculs, costing at Singapore \$1 70, sold in ready demand for \$2 40; this trade is entirely engrossed by the Chinese merchants. 700 cwt. No. 1 gutta-percha bought in trade at 14 cents per catty, sold at Singapore at from 40 to 45 cents per catty. Fine quality white rubber, now procured almost equal to that of Para, 19 piculs, bought as gutta-percha and for 10 cents per catty, sold at Singapore for 18 cents per catty. 22 piculs white birds' nest, bought at \$1,200 per picul, sold readily at Singapore for from \$1,600 to \$1,800 per picul. 19,000 pounds beeswax, bought at 30 cents, and sold at Singapore for from 40 to 45 cents per catty. Coffee and black pepper, of which a very little has been raised during the past year, are quiet. The native people are now beginning to look well into agricultural pursuits, and are sowing immense fields of paddy and sugar-cane, planting coffee and pepper. The English people inform me that since "Yankees" have come to Borneo there seems to be a great impetus among the Malays. \* \* \* \*

DECEMBER 31, 1865.

The Sultan has been pleased to lease to an American, for trading purposes, 2,400 miles of his territory running from "Ambong Bay," on this side, to China-Bantangia, on the eastern side of the island.

This territory has immense fine coal fields and a great deal of tin, iron, copper and gold.

A company has been formed and styled the "American Trading Company of Borneo," and their first ship, the first American merchantman ever at this port, visited here some forty days since, and after an exchange of civilities sailed for the ports of their purchase.

The company ship visited several of their ports on this side of the island, and have established their first factory at Kimacus, some eighty-five miles from this place, but have notified me that the bar of Kimacus river not admitting sea-going vessels of even the smallest draught, their trade necessarily will be carried on on the extreme northern and eastern side of the island. The president of the company has proceeded to Hong Kong to place the company's steamers in the trade. The coal of the American region is called much superior to that "Labuan," and there appears no doubt that American men-of-war, the California and China line of steamers, as well as the Yang Tzeo river steamboats, can all be easily supplied by the American coal company. \* \* \* \*

I procured the lease for an indefinite period, to be renewed every ten years. \* \* \* \*

## HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

HILO—JOHN WORTH, *Consul*.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

The line of vessels between this port and San Francisco has been withdrawn for the present, as molasses, the principal article of export, will not remunerate shippers at the present prices.

Pulu is kept back by speculators. Articles of export are therefore forwarded to Honolulu as formerly. The leading articles of export are, as usual, sugar, molasses, pulu, hides, skins, and coffee.

The amount of sugar manufactured in this island the last year was not very far from 20,000 tons.

Pulu shipped during the six months, from January to July, was about 3,084 barrels; since which time it has been held for higher prices.

Large quantities of sugar have been shipped *via* Honolulu to China, and is in demand at an increased price, 15 cents being now paid, digitized by Google



On account of the scarcity of labor less attention is paid to raising coffee and arrowroot than formerly, and the quantity shipped is less than in previous years, but as portions of these articles are sent from a distant part of the island, I cannot state the exact quantity shipped.

Cotton it is thought will in some localities do well. Two American gentlemen have in a neighboring district some eight to ten acres of sea-island of good quality and yield.

Imports are increasing, particularly that of lumber, as the natives are using more than formerly. Both imports and exports are for the most part carried by American vessels. \* \* \* The capital employed here by Americans is large, and mostly invested in sugar plantations.

The shipping of this port consists of only two small vessels of 25 and 60 tons.

The rate of exchange depends on the number of whale ships visiting this port.

## CHINA.

SHANGHAI—G. F. SEWARD, *Consul General*.

*Comparative summary statement showing the value of the foreign and domestic trade of Shanghai during the years ended December 31, 1864 and 1865.*

Year.	Description.	Taels.
FOREIGN TRADE.		
1864	Value of foreign goods imported from foreign countries.....	33,913,537
1865	Value of foreign goods imported from foreign countries.....	38,387,777
1864	Value of foreign goods re-exported to foreign countries.....	3,601,664
1865	Value of foreign goods re-exported to foreign countries.....	3,171,812
1864	Value of foreign imports, less re-exports.....	30,311,873
1865	Value of foreign imports, less re-exports.....	35,215,965
1864	Value of native produce exported to foreign countries, including re-exports of native produce imported from other ports.....	30,310,698
1865	Value of native produce exported to foreign countries, including re-exports of native produce imported from other ports.....	29,529,980
1864	Value of native produce re-exported to foreign countries.....	15,324,303
1865	Value of native produce re-exported to foreign countries.....	15,435,795
1864	Value of native produce re-exported to Chinese ports.....	3,634,436
1865	Value of native produce re-exported to Chinese ports.....	4,766,988
1864	Value of native produce exported to Chinese ports.....	9,537,070
1865	Value of native produce exported to Chinese ports.....	7,702,554
1864	Value of foreign goods imported from Chinese ports.....	316,440
1865	Value of foreign goods imported from Chinese ports.....	382,660
1864	Value of foreign goods re-exported to Chinese ports.....	16,091,953
1865	Value of foreign goods re-exported to Chinese ports.....	25,047,025
1864	Value of treasure imported from foreign countries.....	7,303,483
1865	Value of treasure imported from foreign countries.....	3,259,309
1864	Value of treasure exported to foreign countries.....	2,937,676
1865	Value of treasure exported to foreign countries.....	1,299,078
1864	Value of treasure imported from Chinese ports.....	6,449,046
1865	Value of treasure imported from Chinese ports.....	6,722,420
1864	Value of treasure exported to Chinese ports.....	9,043,956
1865	Value of treasure exported to Chinese ports.....	2,999,524
COAST TRADE.		
1864	Value of native produce imported from Chinese ports.....	30,602,294
1865	Value of native produce imported from Chinese ports.....	25,846,378

Statement showing the nationality, number, and tonnage of foreign vessels entered and cleared at Shanghai during the year 1865.

Nationality.	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
	With cargo.		In ballast.		Total.			
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British.....	935	465,736	76	22,222	1,011	487,958	858	418,353
American.....	486	271,611	30	11,321	516	282,932	466	268,497
French.....	40	20,644	1	66	41	20,710	37	18,100
Russian.....	6	2,773	1	142	7	2,915	4	1,961
Prussian.....	16	3,729	4	1,237	20	4,966	16	4,228
Danish.....	9	2,356	2	265	11	2,621	6	1,611
Norwegian and Swedish.....	5	1,213			5	1,213	6	1,364
Dutch.....	15	4,689		450	10	5,139	15	4,647
Hamburg.....	56	20,944	8	3,150	64	24,094	53	18,155
Bremen.....	22	7,321	3	1,632	25	8,953	22	7,990
Hanover.....	3	531			3	531	7	1,261
Mecklenburg.....	3	506			3	506	3	498
Oldenburg.....	2	296			2	296	2	298
Spanish.....	6	1,528			6	1,528	7	1,835
Austrian.....	2	468			2	468	4	1,216
Italian.....	2	808			2	808	3	1,157
Siamese.....	6	2,818			6	2,818	6	2,457
Total.....	1,614	807,971	126	40,485	1,740	848,456	1,515	753,628
							295	134,119
							1,810	887,747

Showing the number and tonnage of junks and Ningpo boats entered and cleared.

British.....	95	8,260	10	540	105	9,064	89	8,719	5	542	94	9,261
American.....	31	2,718	2	60	33	2,778	21	2,116	8	358	29	2,474
French.....	3	270			3	270	3	230			3	230
Danish.....	3	61	1	22	4	83	2	44	2	39	4	83
Chinese.....	132	8,732	4	249	136	8,981	134	9,601	7	574	141	10,175
Total.....	264	20,041	17	1,135	281	21,176	249	20,710	22	1,513	271	22,223

Statement showing the duties paid under each flag.

CHINA.

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Flag.	Import duties.	Export duties.	Tonnage dues.	Total.	Coast trade duties.
	<i>Tael.</i> <i>m. c. c.</i>	<i>Tael.</i> <i>m. c. c.</i>	<i>Tael.</i> <i>m. c. c.</i>	<i>Tael.</i> <i>m. c. c.</i>	<i>Tael.</i> <i>m. c. c.</i>
British.....	494,661 4 6 6	362,774 5 6 0	95,913 8 0 0	953,349 8 2 6	79,691 5 6 7
American.....	26,362 3 9 5	37,041 4 7 5	9,029 5 0 0	72,433 3 7 0	44,582 4 8 4
French.....	11,331 4 0 8	97,023 3 3 3	4,291 0 0 0	112,645 7 4 1	1,345 7 2 4
Russian.....	414 4 1 4	730 2 4 5	394 0 0 0	1,538 6 5 9	605 7 7 7
Prussian.....	3,953 9 6 5	1,307 5 0 0	1,093 8 0 0	6,355 2 6 5	495 0 4 5
Danish.....	2,304 7 1 4	550 4 7 2	453 2 0 0	3,312 3 8 6	986 9 5 2
Hamburg.....	9,689 9 8 3	9,379 6 2 9	4,651 0 0 0	23,720 6 1 2	7,607 6 3 6
Bremen.....	3,071 2 5 5	1,139 5 5 7	1,557 0 0 0	5,767 8 1 2	1,171 1 2 8
Dutch.....	2,662 8 8 7	2,368 1 8 3	912 7 0 0	5,943 7 7 0	288 5 4 9
Hanoverian.....	853 8 6 0	560 4 9 2	219 3 0 0	1,633 6 5 2	1,430 1 4 8
Norwegian and Swedish.....	45 9 0 0	583 0 3 8	378 4 0 0	1,007 3 3 8	465 3 0 3
Mecklenburg.....	27 3 0 0	.....	124 8 0 0	152 1 0 0	651 3 1 6
Siam.....	4,150 5 0 4	1,810 4 5 9	1,127 2 0 0	7,098 1 6 3	73 6 9 0
Austrian.....	151 6 5 1	106 3 4 0	498 8 0 0	756 7 9 1	59 0 8 8
Oldenburg.....	70 9 5 0	.....	.....	70 9 5 0	34 3 9 5
Spanish.....	3,351 4 0 7	3,079 1 8 9	766 4 0 0	7,196 9 9 6	.....
Italian.....	.....	2,333 3 0 0	462 8 0 0	496 1 0 0	.....
Chinese Junks.....	67 5 2 2	2,552 2 8 6	145 9 0 0	2,765 7 0 8	.....
Total.....	563,175 5 8 1	521,050 0 5 8	122,019 6 0 0	1,206,245 2 3 9	141,730 1 4 4
Amount of drawbacks to be deducted from coast trade duties.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,558 6 2 0
Net coast trade duties received.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94,171 5 2 4
Total amount of import and export duties and tonnage dues, as above.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,206,245 2 3 9
Opium duties.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	783,457 6 4 5
Transit dues.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83,966 7 5 5
Total Hackwan taels*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,167,841 1 6 3

\* The Hackwan tael is equal to about \$1 60 United States currency.

Statement showing the export of cotton from Shanghai during the several months of the year 1865.

1865.	GREAT BRITAIN.		HONG KONG.		COAST PORTS.		AMERICA.		JAPAN.		TOTAL.	
	Piculs.	Cts.	Piculs.	Cts.	Piculs.	Cts.	Piculs.	Cts.	Piculs.	Cts.	Piculs.	Cts.
January .....	32,980	99.	2,527	50	18,840	62	601	77	.....	.....	54,959	88
February .....	16,973	42	10,486	41	3,236	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,696	23
March .....	39,359	77	4,582	55	11,492	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,434	89
April .....	14	.....	5,217	20	3,100	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,331	71
May .....	9,825	54	7,294	18	13,623	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,742	91
June .....	.....	.....	887	.....	2,550	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,437	19
July .....	.....	.....	1,721	.....	4,247	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,968	84
August .....	.....	.....	8,628	85	3,142	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,771	28
September .....	.....	.....	9,285	58	2,565	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,851	26
October .....	.....	.....	8,278	.....	4,374	99	.....	.....	00	.....	12,952	99
November .....	.....	.....	7,209	01	9,551	50	.....	.....	74	75	16,835	26
December .....	.....	.....	18,026	31	8,208	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,234	41
Total .....	99,162	72	84,143	59	84,934	01	601	77	374	75	269,216	84

Statement showing the destination and quantity of the teas exported from Shanghai during the year 1865.

Destination.	CONGOU.		SOUCHONG.		FLOWERY PEKOE.		BRICK.		TOTAL BLACK.	
	Piculs.	Cts.	Piculs.	Cts.	Piculs.	Cts.	Piculs.	Cts.	Piculs.	Cts.
Great Britain.....	238,876	51	.....	.....	22	15	2,241	27	241,923	82
Hong Kong and coast ports.....	5,322	99	.....	.....	51	30	12,065	68	17,439	97
United States.....	2,458	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,458	60
Montreal.....	118	03	207	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	325	15
Total.....	246,776	13	207	12	73	45	14,306	95	262,147	54

Statement—Continued.

Destination.	JAPAN UN- CLASSED.		SORTS.		YOUNG HY- SON.		HYSON.		HYSON SKIN.		TWANKAY.		IMPERIAL.		GUNPOWDER.		TOTAL GREEN.	
	Piculs.	Cts.	Piculs.	Cts.	Piculs.	Cts.	Piculs.	Cts.	Piculs.	Cts.	Piculs.	Cts.	Piculs.	Cts.	Piculs.	Cts.	Piculs.	Cts.
Great Britain.....	3,124	49	5,602	01	29,470	21	13,781	63	83	21	3,971	90	7,775	36	22,029	41	5,820	27
Hong Kong and coast ports.....	38	01	160	64	.....	.....	4,115	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,114	01
United States.....	3,176	89	1,182	06	57,358	95	10,010	11	1,510	74	6,730	95	10,909	21	12,380	24	104,259	15
Montreal.....	636	.....	87	17	8,711	06	1,148	80	40	16	715	83	1,169	21	2,517	24	15,025	47
Total.....	6,975	39	7,031	88	95,540	22	30,055	95	1,634	11	11,418	68	19,835	78	36,926	89	209,418	90

Statement showing the quantity and destination of the silk exported from Shanghai during the year 1865.

Destination.	RAW.			THROWN.			TOTAL.		
	Bales.	Piculs.	Cts.	Bales.	Piculs.	Cts.	Bales.	Piculs.	Cts.
Great Britain .....	33,446	26,648	51	28	24	33	33,474	26,672	84
Hong Kong .....	52	41	22	.....	.....	.....	52	41	22
Coast ports .....	32	26	97	22	17	57	54	44	54
United States .....	100	81	98	.....	.....	.....	100	81	98
Continent .....	6,916	5,518	64	41	34	77	6,957	5,553	41
Japan .....	24	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	24	.....
Manilla .....	33	26	40	.....	.....	.....	33	26	40
India .....	52	48	30	.....	.....	.....	52	48	30
Total .....	40,655	32,416	02	91	76	67	40,746	32,492	69

Statement—Continued.

Destination.	COARSE.		REFUSE.		COCOONS.		JAPAN SILK TRANSHIPPED.		JAPAN SILK RE-EXPORTED.	
	Bales.	Piculs.	Bales.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Cts.	Bales.	Piculs.	Bales.	Piculs.
Great Britain .....	22	17	53	1,208	2,270	99	.....	8,553	346	291
Hong Kong .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coast ports .....	.....	.....	.....	38	29	06	.....	.....	30	23
United States .....	.....	.....	.....	61	68	69	.....	2,773	363	313
Continent .....	15	29	59	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manilla .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
India .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	37	47	12	1,307	2,368	74	175	16	729	699
							11	326		33

Statement showing the quantity and weight of opium imported into Shanghai during the year 1865.

Imports.	MALWA.		PATNA.		BEVARAS.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board receiving vessels.....	20,669	20,769.00	10,088	12,105.20	2,185	6,622.09
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation, without being stored on board receiving vessels or landed.....	1934	193.50	10	12.00	.....	.....
Imported direct to the shore.....	1514	151.50	173	207.60	13	15.60
Total.....	21,114	21,114.00	10,271	12,324.80	2,198	2,637.60
Landed from receiving vessels, and intended chiefly for local consumption.....	3,295	3,294.25	7,649	9,178.20	1,351	1,621.20

Statement—Continued.

Imports.	PERSIAN.		TURKEY.		RUSSIAN.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board receiving vessels.....	4964	495.25	61	49.49	1	0.47
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation, without being stored on board receiving vessels or landed.....	15	15.00	8	6.40	.....	.....
Imported direct to the shore.....	22	22.00	18	14.00	.....	.....
Total.....	5334	533.25	87	69.89	1	0.47
Landed from receiving vessels, and intended chiefly for local consumption.....	46	46.00	2	1.20	.....	.....





*Summary statement showing the treasure\* imported into and exported at Shanghai from foreign countries during the year 1865.*

	Great Britain.	Japan.	Hong Kong.	United States of America.	France and continent of Europe.	Total.
Imported from.....	<i>Taels.</i> 351,659	<i>Taels.</i> 198,646	<i>Taels.</i> 2,650,550	<i>Taels.</i> 59,453	<i>Taels.</i> 236,460	<i>Taels.</i> 3,259,309
Exported to.....	.....	188,650	1,110,428	.....	.....	1,299,078

\* It has been found impossible to obtain an exact statement of the amount of treasure imported and exported.

*Summary statement of the foreign trade at Shanghai during the year 1865.*

	Great Britain.	Japan.	Hong Kong.	India.	Singapore and straits.	Siam.	Philippine islands.
Value of imports from.....	<i>Taels.</i> 12,259,022	<i>Taels.</i> 2,257,986	<i>Taels.</i> 3,905,063	<i>Taels.</i> 17,769,736	<i>Taels.</i> 522,686	<i>Taels.</i> 65,380	<i>Taels.</i> 575,616
Value of foreign goods re-exported to.....	259,336	1,915,398	241,144	.....	.....	.....	5,740
Value of native produce exported to foreign countries.....	22,550,283	223,856	.....	14,162	18,179	.....	84,473

*Summary statement—Continued.*

	United States of America.	Australia and colonies.	France and continent of Europe.	Amoor provinces.	Canada.	Total.
Value of imports from.....	<i>Taels.</i> 482,593	<i>Taels.</i> 309,732	<i>Taels.</i> 132,643	<i>Taels.</i> 7,450	<i>Taels.</i> .....	<i>Taels.</i> 38,387,777
Value of foreign goods re-exported to.....	120,159	.....	566,097	41,898	22,110	3,171,812
Total value of foreign imports, less re-exports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,215,965
Value of native produce exported to foreign countries.....	3,689,505	.....	2,415,403	347	623,772	29,529,960

## CANTON—O. H. PERRY, Consul.

*Comparative statement showing the nationality, number, and tonnage of vessels entered at and cleared from the port of Canton during the year ended December 31, 1864.*

Nationality.	ENTERED.				CLEARED.			
	With cargo.		Ballast.		Total.			
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
British.....	17	5,678	82	45,084	99	50,762	55	28,933
British river steamers.....	11	8,217	1	135	12	8,352	11	8,217
American.....	1	498	8	7,285	9	7,783	2	2,925
American river steamers.....	551	239,213	66	11,741	617	246,869	617	246,269
French.....	2	1,395	6	2,491	8	3,886	8	1,057
Russian.....	.....	.....	1	450	1	450	1	.....
Russian.....	2	634	1	215	3	849	2	215
Belgian.....	6	1,356	7	1,757	12	3,113	8	2,022
Bremen.....	9	2,150	15	4,053	24	6,203	11	2,669
Danish.....	2	408	2	643	4	1,051	3	862
Dutch.....	14	4,283	20	5,611	34	9,893	24	6,445
Hamburg.....	2	389	1	178	3	567	3	567
Hanoverian.....	1	419	.....	.....	1	419	1	.....
Italian.....	.....	.....	1	232	1	232	1	232
Norwegian.....	2	675	.....	.....	1	675	1	450
Oldenburg.....	1	195	3	3,298	4	3,493	2	1,567
Peruvian.....	2	450	6	1,559	8	2,009	4	1,630
Prussian.....	.....	.....	2	1,157	2	1,157	1	.....
Siamese.....	1	567	1	156	2	723	.....	.....
Spanish.....	.....	.....	1	178	1	178	.....	.....
Swedish.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	623	266,527	224	66,223	847	348,010	753	302,360
							120	52,026
							855	854,178

*Statement showing the destination and the quantity of black and green tea exported from Canton during the year 1864.*

Destination.	Black tea.	Green tea.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Great Britain.....	9,210,088	1,471,011
United States.....	490,791	871,057
India.....	13,979	.....
British possessions and the straits.....	10,000	2,333
France.....	32,407	181,475
Siam.....	11,880	.....
Hamburg.....	28,333	26,817
Callao.....	166,969	3,424
Buenos Ayres.....	132,873	44,016
Rio de Janeiro.....	.....	27,245
KongKong.....	818,325	373,060
Foochow.....	20,653	.....
Shanghai.....	7,200	3,600
Tientsin.....	11,600	.....
Total.....	10,955,098	3,004,038

*Statement showing the destination, quantity, and description of silk exported from Canton during the year 1864.*

Destination.	Raw and thrown.		Refuse.		Wild raw.		Cocoons.
	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Catties.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Catties.</i>	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Catties.</i>	<i>Catties.</i>
Great Britain.....	4	80	730	53	.....	.....	.....
America.....	193	24	40	50	.....	.....	.....
India.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shanghai.....	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foochow.....	17	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
HongKong.....	2,630	88	72	30	3,400	83	75
Total.....	2,858	53	844	33	3,400	83	75

*Abstracts of official reports on the trade of Shanghai, Canton, Swatow, and Amoy, for the year 1864.*

## SHANGHAI.

The returns of this port for the year 1864 show that the value of the import and export trade was 25,131,501 taels, £8,377,167; the total value of the trade of the port during the year amounting thus to 85,754,072 taels, £28,584,690 13s. 4d.

The estimated value of treasure imported is 7,303,483 taels, £2,434,496 6s. 8d; and that of treasure exported, 2,937,600 taels, £979,225 6s. 8d.

	1863.	1864.
The total quantity of opium imported fell from.....	36,851 piculs to	30,522 piculs.
rice do. do. ....	2,117,170 "	1,531,404 "
metals do. do. ....	294,884 "	223,874 "
coals do. do. ....	161,496 tons	117,570 tons.
tea exported fell from.....	516,567 piculs	481,215 piculs.
silk do. do. ....	26,681 "	23,721 "
cotton do. do. ....	554,232 "	509,665 "

The import of cotton piece goods increased from 1,212,245 pieces in 1863, to 1,355,841 pieces in 1864; and woollen goods from 351,164 pieces in 1863, to 440,828 pieces in 1864.

*Statement showing the description, quantity and value of the imports at Shanghai during the year 1864.*

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
		<i>Taels.</i>
Opium.....piculs..	30,522.40	14,293,079
Cotton piece goods.....pieces..	1,355,841 }	5,278,340
Handkerchiefs.....doz..	98,166 }	
Woollen goods.....pieces..	440,823	4,453,659
Rice.....piculs..	1,531,404	3,882,639
Metals.....do..	223,674	1,347,999
Coals.....tons..	117,570	965,626
Sugar.....piculs..	124,964	492,376
Sundry imports.....		3,199,819
Total.....		33,913,537

	<i>Taels.</i>
Value of imports from British India was.....	16,134,998
Great Britain was.....	11,317,964
other countries was.....	6,166,578

Total..... 33,913,537

The foreign goods re-exported to foreign countries, consisted of	
European goods re-exported to Japan.....	2,810,950
Japanese silk and tea, and other foreign goods re-exported to Europe and America.....	790,714
	3,601,664

The value of the import trade after deducting this sum is.....	30,311,873
The value of foreign goods re-exported from Shanghai to other Chinese ports during the year was.....	16,091,953
rather more than half the value of the imports from foreign countries.	

*Statement showing the description, quantity and value of the direct exports from Shanghai during the year 1864.*

	<i>Taels.</i>
Tea, piculs..... 464,490, 47, valued at.....	14,509,108
Cotton, piculs.... 336,348, 60, ".....	6,570,111
Silk, piculs..... 22,150, 07, ".....	8,706,598
Sundry exports.....	524,841
	30,310,698

The value of the exports to Great Britain was.....	25,484,653
United States was.....	2,399,415
France was.....	1,292,730
Other countries was.....	1,133,900

30,610,698

as shown in the summary of foreign trade.

Of these exports, produce consisting chiefly of tea and cotton, to the value of 15, 324, 303 taels, came originally from other China ports.

	Taels..
The value of imports from Chinese ports, after deducting the re-exports to foreign countries was.....	11, 643, 555
And the value of China imports re-exported to Chinese ports was	3, 634, 436
	<hr/> 15, 277, 991 <hr/>

*Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of the principal re-exports from Shanghai during the year 1864, with the names of the chief ports of production and destination.*

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Taels.</i>
Sugar, from Swatow and Amoy, re-exported to the Yangtse and northern ports.....	162, 998 85	701, 943
Cotton, from Hankow, Ningpo, and Tientsin, re-exported to Canton.	18, 484 13	352, 425
Tea, brick and leaf, from Hankow and Kinkiang, re-exported, the brick tea to Tientsin and the leaf tea to the south.....	9, 675 28	327, 031
Cuttle fish and salt fish, from Ningpo, re-exported to Hankow and Kinkiang.....	19, 145 83	312, 946
Wax, from Hankow, re-exported to Canton, Ningpo, and Foochow.	2, 529 10	162, 922
China ware, from Kinkiang, re-exported, chiefly to Ningpo.....	26, 899 22	297, 009
Tobacco, from Hankow and Tientsin, re-exported to Ningpo and Foochow.....	9, 734 77	137, 497
Oil, from Hankow, re-exported to Ningpo.....	12, 215 17	116, 422
Other goods.....		1, 226, 241
<b>Total.....</b>		<hr/> 3, 634, 436 <hr/>
<b>The value of exports to Chinese ports was.....</b>		<hr/> 9, 537, 070 <hr/>
The chief articles of export were—		
Silk piece goods, exported chiefly to Ningpo, Hankow, and Tientsin.	2, 576 37	1, 552, 527
Cotton, exported to the southern ports.....	156, 205 87	3, 053, 817
Nankeens, to Foochow, Ningpo, and Tientsin.....	41, 049 54	2, 257, 724
Copper cash, to Hankow and Kinkiang.....	133, 644 06	1, 603, 728
Sundry goods.....		1, 069, 274
<b>Total.....</b>		<hr/> 9, 537, 070 <hr/>
<b>The value of foreign goods imported from Chinese ports amounted to.....</b>		<hr/> 316, 440 <hr/>

*Statement showing the nationality, number, and tonnage of vessels entered the port of Shanghai during the year 1864.*

Countries.	Number.	Tonnage.
British .....	1,275	512,670
American .....	475	269,910
Hamburg .....	104	29,762
French .....	46	19,339
Danish .....	54	12,600
Other European nations .....	171	49,697
Siamese .....	11	4,863
Japanese .....	1	378
Ningpo boats and Chinese junks under foreign flags .....	2,137	899,331
	559	41,696
Total .....	2,696	941,027

*Comparative statement showing the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at Shanghai during the years 1863 and 1864.*

## 1864.

	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
Foreign vessels .....	2,137	899,331	2,104	888,728
Ningpo boats and Chinese junks under foreign flags .....	559	41,696	552	41,154
Total .....	2,696	941,027	2,656	929,882

## 1863.

Foreign vessels .....	2,306	891,155	2,370	923,070
Ningpo boats and Chinese junks under foreign flags .....	1,094	73,154	1,077	73,320
Total .....	3,400	964,309	3,447	996,390

The principal decrease has been in the Ningpo boats and Chinese junks flying foreign flags. The Ningpo boats have decreased in consequence of the regular communication now carried on by steamers between this port and Ningpo, and Chinese junks have navigated the Yangtse under foreign flags because the protection of such flags has ceased to be required on that river.

## CANTON.

*Statement showing the decrease of foreign trade at Canton for the past five years.*

Years.	Value of im- ports.	Value of ex- ports.	Total value in Mexican dol- lars.
1860 .....	\$18,400,000	\$16,200,000	\$34,600,000
1861 .....	12,900,000	15,800,000	28,700,000
1862 .....	10,500,000	17,700,000	28,200,000
1863 .....	9,500,000	16,000,000	25,500,000
1864 .....	8,100,000	13,600,000	21,700,000

It is thus shown that the value of foreign trade for the last year was about two-thirds of what it was in 1860.

## EXPORT OF TEA.

Years.	Quantity.	Duty.
	<i>Piculs.</i>	<i>Taels.</i>
1860 .....	263,000	657,500
1861 .....	290,000	740,000
1862 .....	239,000	597,500
1863 .....	183,000	457,500
1864 .....	104,000	260,000

In consequence of the opening of Hankow in 1861, much tea is now carried there that in former years found a market at Canton. This will account for the deficiency exhibited in the above table, for the collection of last year compared with 1861 shows a falling off in weight of nearly 200,000 piculs, and in duty of 480,000 taels.

Owing to the demand for cotton in Europe, the trade in this article from India has entirely ceased. In 1860 there were 526,000 piculs imported, valued at 5,700,000 Mexican dollars, which paid a duty of about 180,000 taels, while last year none was imported. The traders were mostly Parsees, who returned the proceeds in China merchandise suitable for the Indian markets; therefore not only is the trade in India cotton lost for the present, but exports are affected to a similar extent. So long as the market was supplied from India, there was no importation of the native article, but the short receipt in 1861 turned the attention of dealers to the northern ports to supply the deficiency, and since that time the trade has been increasing. The amount of native cotton which passed this office during the year—

1861 was.....	7,800 piculs.	1863 was.....	25,400 piculs.
1862 was.....	46,600 “	1864 was.....	19,600 “

Although from the above it would appear that a decrease had taken place during the past two years, the trade has actually increased, for the importation of last year reached over 50,000 piculs, over 30,000 of which were brought up in native vessels.

Since the Tientsin treaty came into operation a large portion of the trade in cotton piece goods that was formerly carried on here has been diverted to the newly opened northern and Yangtse ports. The large reduction shown in the following statement can be accounted for

*Comparative statement showing the import of cotton piece goods for the past five years.*

Description.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Cotton dyed, figured, and plain... pieces..	45,000	27,000	21,000	20,000	14,000
damask..... do...	13,000	5,000	3,000	30,000	700
printed and fancy..... do...	47,000	30,000	11,000	15,000	7,000
shirtings, gray..... do...	358,000	352,000	133,000	48,000	44,000
shirtings, white..... do...	110,000	84,000	49,000	44,000	42,000
T cloth, 24 yards..... do...	136,000	74,000	38,000	28,000	22,000

*Statement showing the amount of opium passed by the customs for the past five years.*

Description.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Opium, Malwa..... piculs..	1,358	848	1,668	1,774	1,180
Patna..... do...	982	513	2,244	2,035	1,310
Total.....	2,340	1,361	3,912	3,809	2,490

Previous to the treaty of Tientsin coming into force, vessels arriving here with rice cargoes were exempted from paying tonnage dues, but under the present treaty these vessels were made to pay; the consequence is, that much of this article that in former years came direct is now landed and stored at Hong Kong, and ultimately brought up in native craft. Were foreign vessels placed on the same footing they were before the treaty, no doubt most of the rice-laden vessels would come direct to Whampoa to discharge. In 1860 and 1861 the importation by foreign vessels reached 800,000 piculs per annum; since then the receipts have almost ceased, for the total importation for the last three years does not amount to 150,000 piculs.

The importation of silk piece goods five years since was large, the principal portion of the amount brought in being from the Soochow looms. Here an expensive kind of silk cloth was manufactured, which was much worn by the wealthy Chinese of this province. The balance of the importation was from the other northern cities. The taking of Soochow by the Taiping rebels put a stop to the manufacture, and the importation from there has ceased. The total receipts of silk piece goods, which in 1860 amounted to 1,087 piculs, valued at \$760,000, were last year only 363 pieces, valued at \$330,000.

In consequence of the small demand from America the trade in fire-crackers has fallen off from 22,000 piculs, in 1860, to 11,000 piculs, in 1864. The same reason can be given for the decline in the trade of matting, the export of which last year was 37,000 rolls, against 87,000 rolls in 1860.

Owing to a bad crop and a decreased demand from America, the export of raw and thrown silk last year was 2,800 piculs, just one-half of what it was the year before.



The following table shows a large increase in the export of silk piece goods, ribbons, and sashes. This is in consequence of an increased demand on the part of the Chinese at the northern ports :

Description.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Silk piece goods.....piculs..	3, 334	2, 348	3, 537	4, 369	4, 149
Silk ribbons and sashes.....piculs..	150	288	400	442	793

The export of sugar last year, compared with the export of either of the three previous years, shows an increase of 25,000 piculs, or one-third of the entire trade. The increase can be attributed to a large demand to supply the markets of Shanghai, Tientsin, and Cheefoo.

The year 1864 shows a falling off in duties and tonnage dues, collected from treaty vessels at this port, of 222,600 taels, as compared with the previous year. This falling off is to be accounted for in the exports and opium; for there were collected as import duty on merchandise, exclusive of opium, during the year—

1863.....	122,600 taels.
1864.....	119,500 "

Balance in favor of 1863.....	3,100 "
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The decrease is mostly in the duties on exports. During the year 1863 there were received as duty on merchandise leaving the port.....

While last year the amount was only.....	670,300 taels
	488,700 "

Increase of 1863 over 1864.....	181,600 "
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In 1863 the import duty on opium was.....	114,300 taels.
While last year there were collected.....	74,700 "

Increase of 1863 over 1864.....	39,600 "
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On the other hand, the tonnage dues have increased, the amount collected being—

In 1864.....	19,900 taels.
In 1863.....	18,950 "

Showing a gain of.....	950 "
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Coast-trade duty in 1864.....	25,000 taels
Same in 1863.....	24,200 "

Increase in 1864.....	800 "
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At the close of the year there remained in first hands 24 chops of Congou tea, 6,000 half-chests of country greens, and about 4,000 half-chests of other descriptions, the prices asked being such as to deter purchasers from entering the market. Had these teas been shipped the export duties would have been increased about 35,000 taels.

The following tables show what portion of the trade is done by sailing vessels and what by river steamers :

*Duties for the year 1863, exclusive of coast trade and tonnage dues.*

	Taels.	Taels.
Imports by sailing vessels .....	16,400	
Imports by river steamers.....	220,600	
		237,000
Exports by sailing vessels.....	485,100	
Exports by river steamers.....	185,200	
		670,300
Total.....		907,300

*Duties for the year 1864, exclusive of coast trade and tonnage dues.*

	Taels.	Taels.
Imports by sailing vessels .....	6,100	
Imports by river steamers .....	188,000	
		194,100
Exports by sailing vessels.....	323,100	
Exports by river steamers .....	165,600	
		488,700
Total.....		682,800

By these tables it will be seen that in the year 1863, about five-ninths of the trade was done by sailing vessels ; while last year the duty collected on goods by the river steamers was more than half of the total revenue.

During the year 1863, 220 sailing vessels, measuring together 105,990 tons, entered this port, of which 130, measuring 68,654, were in ballast; and there cleared outward 220, measuring 105,588 tons, of which 77, measuring 41,904 tons, were in ballast; showing that of 130 vessels coming into port without, 53 found employment. Last year does not show quite so favorable a statement. There were 218 sailing vessels, measuring 93,443 tons, entered, of which 157, measuring 74,346 tons, were in ballast; and there were cleared outward 225 vessels, measuring 94,892 tons, of which 108, measuring 46,840, were in ballast; which shows that of 157 vessels entered in ballast 49 took cargo away with them.

SWATOW—JOSEPH C. A. WINGATE, *Consul*.

OCTOBER 18, 1865.

I have the honor to submit the following report on the trade of this port for the year 1865. The whole number of American vessels arrived during the year was 22, with a tonnage of 10,251 tons; the number of departures, 23. The number of arrivals was two more than last year, and the excess of tonnage was 1,992 tons

The arrivals and departures of American vessels since the opening of the port, January 1, 1860, are as follows:

	ARRIVED.		DEPARTED.
	No.	Tonnage.	No.
For the nine months ended September 30, 1860 .....	15	8,927	15
For the year ended September 30, 1861 .....	10	5,408	10
For the year ended September 30, 1862 .....	21	11,160	21
For the year ended September 30, 1863 .....	32	15,890	26
For the year ended September 30, 1864 .....	20	8,259	24
For the year ended September 30, 1865 .....	22	10,251	23

The number of American vessels now in Chinese waters is small. The rumored advent of the rebel cruiser Shenandoah must have had its due effect, both with merchants and owners of vessels. But I believe American vessels have generally found charters as readily, the past year, as the vessels of other nations.

The past year has not been a prosperous one for either merchants or vessels; and most of the American vessels now here are leaving for the United States, expecting a demand for tonnage at home, now that peace is restored.

I have heretofore sent to the department the "return of trade at the port of Swatow for the year 1864." The following from the commissioner of customs shows the trade for the year 1865 in a more condensed form:

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS,  
Swatow, January 31, 1865.

SIR: The trade report for the past year shows an increase of nearly three millions of dollars as compared with that for the year 1863.

*Comparative statement showing the total annual value of the trade of Swatow since the establishment of the foreign inspectorate, January 24, 1860, to December 31, 1864.*

Years.	Value.	Increase.
For the incompleated year ended December 31, 1860 .....	\$6,176,293	.....
For the year ended December 31, 1861 .....	6,873,984	\$697,691
For the year ended December 31, 1862 .....	8,409,343	1,535,359
For the year ended December 31, 1863 .....	10,661,816	2,252,473
For the year ended December 31, 1864 .....	13,369,499	2,707,683
Total increase for five years .....	.....	7,193,206

Tonnage has also considerably increased within the same period,  
standing at the close of 1860 at..... 74,403 tons.  
While the total tonnage of 1864 was..... 168,944 "

Total increase of tonnage..... 94,541 "

The total value of the foreign import trade stands at \$3,913,175, to be divided as follows:

Value of imports from Hamburg, \$3,574,768; from Singapore, \$117,798; from Siam, \$40,609.

Of the above, the opium imported from Hong Kong only may be valued at .....	\$2,910,930
Cotton and woollen goods .....	287,431
Foreign metals .....	126,243
Cotton yarn .....	165,165
Sundries .....	423,406
Of native products imported from Chinese ports, the value may be estimated at .....	4,597,896
And foreign goods at .....	21,977

Making a total of coast import trade of .....	4,619,873
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The estimated value of coast and foreign import trade, after deducting \$97,102, the value of re-exports, may therefore be placed at \$8,435,946; showing a balance in favor of 1864, as compared with 1863, of \$1,009,207.

The value of native products exported to foreign countries may be set down at .....	\$168,747
And of native products to Chinese ports at .....	4,764,806

Total estimated at .....	4,933,553
Excess over 1863, \$1,598,476.	

In comparing the trade of last year with that of 1863, we find an increase in the importation of opium of 634½ chests, viz: excess of Patna opium of 687½ chests; of Malwa a decrease of 53 chests. In bean cake there is a decline of 20,568 piculs; in beans and peas an excess of 41,886 piculs; in native cotton 7,322.

There has been a large importation of rice for the year, amounting to 107,164 piculs, of which there are 15,950 piculs from Formosa, and from Hong Kong and the Straits 91,214 piculs. An excess of 241,957 piculs in the export of sugar may be noted; the total quantity exported being 681,940 piculs, to be divided as follows: to Singapore, brown, 2,042 piculs; to Saigon, brown, 248 piculs; to coast ports, brown, 349,988; white, 329,662 piculs.

Continental shipping is almost entirely employed in the coasting trade, with the exception of that portion carried on between Hong Kong and this port with Amoy and Foochow, in which steamers under the British flag are almost exclusively engaged.

*Statement showing the nationality and number of sailing vessels and steamers cleared from Swatow during the year 1864.*

German .	{ Hamburg sailing vessels .....	78	
	{ Bremen sailing vessels .....	18	
French sailing vessels .....		11	
Other continental flags .....		71	
			178
American steamers and sailing vessels .....			20
Siamese .....			7
British sailing vessels .....			84
British steamers .....			180
Total number of clearances .....			469

In the Singapore trade continental shipping is also most exclusively employed, the British and American navigation laws preventing their vessels carrying a

sufficient number of passengers to enable them to compete with the vessels of other nationalities, on which there are no restrictions in regard to emigrants enforced.

The steady increase of trade during the past five years gives every encouragement—provided there are no internal disturbances to interfere with the transit of goods to and from the interior—to look forward with confidence to a continued prosperity of the port. \* \* \* \*

During the past year a careful survey of this harbor has been made by her Britannic Majesty's surveying steamer Dove, and I understand the chart is now published.

The pilotage regulations, established here soon after the opening of the port, have served to restrain unqualified persons from acting. The rates of pilotage now established are from sea to Double island two dollars per foot; and from Double island to Swatow anchorage, one dollar per foot. \* \*

An agent of the Peruvian government has been here with a view to the introduction of guano in the cultivation of sugar-cane. A quantity has been left here for gratuitous distribution, with pamphlets, setting forth its virtues and the manner of using it. Should its use prove economical, a considerable carrying trade between this port and the Chincha islands will spring up.

I wish that some enterprising person would introduce here improved methods of manufacturing sugar. It is really painful to witness the wasteful and slovenly manner now practiced in crushing the cane and boiling the sirup. \* \* \* \*

In some parts of this department planting and other business was more or less interrupted by the approach of the rebels, but fortunately their successes in this vicinity were of short continuance.

*Statement showing the annual total, values, and yearly increase of trade since the establishment of the foreign inspectorate on the 24th January 1860.*

	Value.	Income.
From January 24 to December 31, 1860 .....	\$6, 176, 293	.....
From January 1 to December 31, 1861 .....	6, 873, 984	\$697, 691
1862 .....	8, 409, 343	1, 535, 359
1863 .....	10, 661, 816	2, 252, 473
1864 .....	13, 369, 499	2, 707, 683
Total increase for five years .....	.....	7, 193, 206

#### *Tonnage.*

1860 .....	74, 403 tons.
1864 .....	168, 944 tons.
Increase .....	94, 541 tons.

#### *Foreign import trade.*

From Hong Kong, valued at .....	\$3, 754, 768
Singapore .....	117, 798
Siam .....	40, 609
	3, 913, 175

Of this, opium from Hong Kong only .....	\$2, 910, 930
Cotton and woollen goods .....	287, 431
Foreign metals .....	126, 243
Cotton yarn .....	165, 165
General imports .....	423, 406

Total .....	3, 913, 175
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Of native produce imported from Chinese ports, the value may be placed at \$4,597,896; foreign goods at \$21,977; together making the total value of the import coast trade to be \$4,619,873.

#### AMOY.

*Comparative statement showing the value of the imports and exports of Amoy for 1863 and 1864.*

1864 .....	\$13, 193, 436
1863 .....	12, 523, 565
Increase of 1864 .....	669, 871

*Comparative statement showing the number and tonnage of foreign vessels entered at and cleared from Amoy during the years 1863 and 1864.*

Years.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
1864 .....	661	210, 539	655	209, 290
1863 .....	677	207, 437	681	209, 023
	16	3, 102	26	267

Showing in 1864 a decrease of 16 vessels and an increase of tonnage 3,102 entered, and a decrease of 26 vessels and an increase of tonnage 267 cleared.

## IMPORTS.

Description.	1863.	1864.	1864. Increase.	1864. Decrease.
	<i>Pic. Cts.</i>	<i>Pic. Cts.</i>	<i>Pic. Cts.</i>	<i>Pic. Cts.</i>
Opium .....	3,932 82	4,774 64	841 62	.....
Cotton yarn .....	2,108 49	3,025 00	915 51	.....
Cotton piece goods. pieces.	73,187 00	65,230 00	.....	7,957 00
Cotton .....	52,951 68	42,415 00	.....	10,536 68
Metals .....	36,216 02	27,501 00	.....	8,715 02
Beans and peas .....	280,560 84	202,124 00	.....	78,436 84
Bean-cake .....	259,044 17	306,109 00	47,064 83	.....
Rice .....	232,522 00	150,814 00	.....	81,708 00

## EXPORTS.

Tea .....	64,145 01	53,632 64	.....	10,512 37
Sugar candy .....	53,052 93	49,650 00	.....	3,402 93
Sugar .....	89,845 75	88,017 00	.....	1,828 75
Nankeens .....	1,100 00	2,454 00	1,354 00	.....
Hemp bags. pieces.	1,379,869 00	1,196,100 00	.....	183,769 00
sacking do. ....	415,230 00	540,800 00	125,570 00	.....
China ware, coarse .....	11,965 53	14,725 00	2,759 47	.....
Earthenware .....	25,438 01	16,362 00	.....	9,076 01
Paper, first quality .....	7,917 03	8,973 00	1,055 97	.....
second quality .....	15,457 36	13,276 00	.....	2,181 36
Medicine .....	1,829 25	1,959 00	129 75	.....
Iron ware .....	7,738 39	6,257 00	.....	1,481 39
Bricks .....	564,500 00	552,300 00	.....	12,200 00
Tiles .....	4,435,331 00	2,461,300 00	.....	1,974,031 00
Tobacco, prepared .....	2,421 41	3,264 00	842 59	.....
Vermicelli .....	7,052 07	2,929 00	.....	4,123 07
Gold leaf, imitation. pieces.	31,014,000 00	51,498,000 00	20,484,000 00	.....

Table showing the export of tea for six years from June 1, 1858, to June 1, 1864.

	<i>Pounds.</i>
1858-'59 .....	4,154,049
1859-'60 .....	4,393,865
1860-'61 .....	7,198,678
1861-'62 .....	5,199,164
1862-'63 .....	5,335,900
1863-'64 .....	6,224,435

NEWCHWANG—F. P. KNIGHT, *Consul*.

APRIL 1, 1865.

I have the honor to transmit the following papers on the commerce of this port:

The port of Newchwang is situated at the northeast part of the Gulf of Liantung, on the Liaon river, near its mouth; is closed by ice part of the year, and is in fact only open with safety to commerce for seven and a half months, or from the 1st of April until the 15th of November.

The bar at the entrance to the river has for several days together, at high spring tides, twenty-one feet of water, so that vessels loaded to eighteen feet draught may cross and recross with safety, while those drawing fifteen feet are, with a fair wind, seldom detained. Approaching the town the Liaon river, from seven to nine hundred yards wide, has but one curve before reaching Tingsze, on its right bank, a distance of about ten miles from the "deep hole" inside the bar, forming opposite the town an excellent harbor for a large fleet of vessels, with a depth of water varying from five to seven fathoms.

Newchwang, the city opened to trade by treaty, is situated by land from this about thirty miles, but by the windings of the river the distance is quite eighty. It was once the great place of trade nearest the mouth of the Liaon; but the river near there having gradually become so shallow as to be only navigable by the smallest craft, is now of no commercial importance.

While the port of Newchwang has not as yet proved one of great trade in foreign fabrics, it has the advantage of every prospect of increasing in that respect, from the undisputed facts that the whole of Manchooria, and particularly the country hereabouts, now very sparsely populated, is annually receiving constant immigration from Shantung and other disturbed provinces; these immigrants coming from the south being somewhat accustomed to imports from foreign countries, while the inhabitants or natives of this province are generally a simple pastoral people, with few wants, and are oftener obliged to procure the necessities rather than the luxuries of life.

During the winter months, or from the 1st of December until the 1st of April, there is literally no business of any description done. This is owing to the fact that the larger merchants who reside in the interior then resort to their homes, and the roads during the winter are infested with a kind of banditti called "sword racks," who rob the trains of carts of their animals or merchandise.

These highway robbers (not to be confounded with the rebels in the south) have for years existed in this province despite any and all efforts of the local authorities to arrest them. But their efforts, I suspect, are very weak and inefficient. And while I do not entertain any fears of their approaching the foreign hong, yet their presence is doubtless a great drawback to the successful trade of the place, and it is hoped the imperial government will soon use stronger measures toward their total suppression.

As the principal trade of this port is in the export of pulse, (peas and beans,) bean cake, and bean or pea oil, to the southern ports, the carrying tonnage required is very great; and now the Chinese, beginning to recognize the many advantages foreign vessels offer for the purpose over their own, such as safety, speed, and opportunities of insurance, the junk fleet has greatly decreased, while the numbers of foreign vessels arriving here increases yearly.

Most of these vessels are chartered by or for account of Chinese, who are much liked by masters of ships, and the trade always offers the highest freights ruling on the coast.

The most suitable vessels for the business are those of from five to ten thousand piculs (133½ lbs.) capacity, having fast-sailing qualities, built with flat



floors, and requiring little ballast. They must be able to sail cheap, in order to compete with the hundreds of Danish and Hanseatic vessels which now do most of the carrying trade on this coast.

As I have intimated, that while the customs was under Chinese management, it appeared quite impossible to collect any reliable information from the necessary sources suitable for a trade report. I am now, through the courtesy of the foreign commissioner of customs here, provided with a tabular statement of the returns of trade, a copy of which I have the pleasure to enclose herewith.

In 1862, after the removal of the prohibition to export peas and bean cakes, which was inserted in the trade regulations attached to the treaty of 1858 between Great Britain and China, the number of arrivals of foreign vessels was eighty-seven, and in 1863 the number was increased to two hundred and six. Besides these foreign craft, it should be remembered that thousands of junks visit the port also. But in 1864 the number of arrivals amounted to three hundred and two, of the following nationalities, viz :

American, 21; British, 73; Hamburg, 87; Bremen, 27; Danish, 28; French, 9; Swedish, 8; Mecklenburg, 7; Hanoverian, 6; Prussian, 8; Norwegian, 9; Dutch, 7; Austrian, 4; Oldenburg, 3; Belgian, 2; Lubeck, 1; Russian, 1; Siamese, 1.

The total tonnage of American vessels was 7,432 $\frac{1}{2}$  tons, showing an average of about three hundred tons to each vessel; classed, seventeen barks, two brigs, one barkentine, and one schooner.

The accompanying printed returns of trade from the opening of the foreign customs on the 9th of May, 1864, to the close of the year, gives the total value of the import trade at 709,738 taels, which equals in Mexican dollars at 72 per cent., the usual rate here, \$985,759, while the total value of the export trade amounts to 1,710,398 taels, or 2,375,552 Mexican dollars. These figures show the balance of trade to have been greatly in favor of the port during that year, and necessitated, of course, the large amount of bullion. This I believe is not the case, but when English and American cotton manufactures are cheaper, the market will take a sufficient quantity of such goods in barter against the entire cost of exports and imports. All English cotton goods suitable for China come here, although the receipts have been small during the American rebellion.

Now as our cotton is likely to be more plentiful, and manufactures consequently cheaper, the impression is general that the demand here will be greatly increased. Window glass, bar and nail-rod iron, as well as cottons, usually bring prices above Shanghai quotations sufficient to pay the expense of transshipment, &c.

American cotton goods are usually in first demand throughout the north of China, but particularly at this port, where many drills, sheetings, and jeans are bought for Corea. The different manufacturers' marks are as well known here as elsewhere in the east, and command proportionate prices.

The principal exports are peas and beans, which are shipped to every port along the coast and used as articles of food in different ways, but principally made into bean curd, much liked by the Chinese; bean-cakes that are made from the peas or beans and used for manuring the sugar and rice lands about Foochow, Amoy, and Swatow, and pea or bean oil, which is expressed in the manufacture of bean-cakes. Besides these three important articles there are many others, such as rice, barley, cotton, China medicines, wheat, China wine, millet, chestnuts, fungus, native and Corean ginseng, tallow, melon seeds, mushrooms, salted pigs, &c., which foreigners have little to do with, but are shipped in small lots in nearly every vessel by Chinese, who best understand their uses and consumption.

In the purchase of cargoes Mexican dollars are not received, pure Sycee silver in cash transactions being the only medium; but dollars are useful for ships' dis-

bursements and in small matters. The only exchange business of the port is in drafts on Shanghai at fifteen days' sight, at from five to eight per cent. discount. Bills remitted at five per cent. are thought better than Sycee, as, although Newchwang silver gains at Shanghai in difference of weight and purity about five per cent., yet the freight, insurance, &c., on a shipment of treasure is thus saved.

Our mail communications with the south during the summer months are usually very regular, but in winter the mails are either forwarded, *via* Tientsin and Peking, or perhaps sent from Cheefoo across the straits of Pe-Chili, to the end of the promontory, and then brought up overland, a journey of but four days.

The want of a light-ship, buoys, or beacons outside the entrance to this port, or on the bar, has been very much felt; and until the pilots became thoroughly acquainted with the landmarks presented along the coast, vessels not unfrequently touched the ground, although the serious disasters have been few compared with the amount of shipping visiting here. But, for the benefit of all concerned, I am glad to state that I have received authority from the inspector general H. I. M. customs to purchase four large iron buoys, and, in concert with the commissioner of customs, have them properly placed in positions that will, as far as possible, insure the perfect safety of all inward and outward-bound vessels. The cost of the buoys will be met by the Chinese government in consideration of the amount of tonnage dues received, and their location made public for the benefit of shipmasters.

I have wished to close these papers with some geographical description of this province, but, with the matter in mind here, chanced to see the commercial report for 1862, of her Britannic Majesty's consul at this port, whose rare intelligence and distinguished knowledge of the language, literature, and people of China enables him to collect the most correct information. I propose to forward to you, with his permission, a portion of his investigations which, to a certain extent, apply to all treaty residents:

"The consular district of Newchwang embraces the whole of Manchooria, as bounded by the Yellow sea and the Chit-le gulf on the south, by Corea on the southeast, by the Russian territories on the east and north, and by Mongolia on the west; and it also embraces the extreme eastern portion of Mongolia. British travellers, whether for trade, for pleasure, or for geographical or other scientific purposes throughout that region, are likely to travel under passports issued by this consulate; and cases of shipwreck on its sea-bound southern border, together with any difficulties regarding inland travellers, are certain to be reported to and referred to it by the Manchoo and Chinese authorities.

"Previous to the opening of this port, the only accounts we had of the region above particularized as the consular district were, unfortunately, scanty notices of the Romanist missionaries in the service of the Emperor Kang-he, about 150 years ago; and all the occidental maps which appear of it are merely reproductions in greater or less completeness of those drawn by them at that period. Within the last two years the publication of Mr. Ravenstein's work has given to the British public a few slight notices of the northern portion of the region lying along the right bank of the Amoor, and a portion of the Sungari valley. Since the opening of this port the southern portion, from the great wall on the west, and down the Ta-lien-wan bay on the (south) east, has been several times traversed by Englishmen; and Monkdon has also been visited by them.

"Manchooria consists of three provinces, styled, in the imperial geographical dictionaries, the Ting-san-sang—the 'eastern three provinces' of the empire. These are Shing-king, or Fung-sang, Kirin, and Tsitsikar. Fung-sang, the most southerly in which this port lies, consists of the seaboard between the great wall on the west, and Corea on the east, with so much of the interior as extends to the line of palisades on the northwest where it meets Mongolia, to about fifty or sixty miles beyond the palisade on the northeast where it meets

Kirin, and to some twenty or thirty miles beyond the palisade on the east where it meets Corea. It includes the Leao peninsula, that which juts down southward toward the Shang-tung peninsula, dividing the head of the Yellow sea from the Chit-le gulf, and marked as the 'regent's sword' on many maps.

"Kirin lies to the northeast of Fung-sang, and Tsi-tsi-har to the northwest of that. Both have been considerably reduced in size by the recent cession to Russia.

"This province, Shing-king or Fung-sang, as it is here commonly called, though thus reckoned of Manchooria, is peopled mainly by a population of Chinese descent. Though less literary, and though rougher in manner than their countrymen in the valley of the Great river, they differ even in these points very little from the inhabitants of Shang-tung, the birthplace of Confucius, and one of the oldest portions of China proper. The most of the mandarins here are Manchos, but neither they nor the other inhabitants of their race speak anything but Chinese, and they are hardly to be distinguished from the Chinamen of the province, either by physical appearance or by manners. The real Manchooria lay, in fact, in the valleys of the southern affluents of the Amoor, more especially about the sources of the Sungari and the Hourka, in the southern portion of Kirin. The region comprised within this province has long belonged to the Chinese nation; and 200 years ago it was the Manchos who came into it as conquering immigrants, and made it the seat of their state for some time previous to their becoming masters of China proper.

"As regards the valley of the Liaon itself, this port can have no rival either in the Russian territories or on the coast of Chit-le gulf. That foreign manufactures are and have been carried for years by Chinese from this province down the Sungari, even to the Amoor itself, there can be no doubt, but it is mainly the Liaon valley that, up to the present time, has supported the trade of this port. And by the Liaon valley is meant that portion of it which lies beyond the north-western line of the palisade, even more than the portion within the palisade. Chinese colonization has, during the last fifty years, been going on with great and increasing rapidity in the tract of eastern Mongolia, lying along the bounds of this province. It has now penetrated from 200 to 300 miles beyond the palisades, in which quarter the Mandarins say a man may travel for eight or ten days in a northwesterly direction without seeing any difference between the country around him, between the villages, roads, and cultivated lands and those which he sees in passing through the oldest parts of this province. To this colonization this commercial and shipping town owes its existence as such, and as the colonization has been recent and unknown to occidentals, so the existence even of this town, as a considerable place, was unknown till we came to it in the beginning of last year. How little it was known is proved by the work of a very painstaking inquirer, 'The Middle Kingdom,' by Dr. Williams, published in 1848. In describing Manchooria he says, 'Krnchow is the port of Mookden, fifteen leagues from it, and carries on a considerable trade in cattle, pulse, and drugs. \* \* \* Kaechow, another port lying on the east side of the gulf, possesses a better harbor, but is not so much frequented.' He altogether overlooks this town lying between Kinchow and Kaechow, though it exceeds both in population and commercial bustle, as its harbor surpasses theirs in depth and safety. This port is the port of Monkden, and of all other cities in the Liaon valley. The town has a variety of names. By the seamen and merchants of Central China it is called New Kow; by the seafaring people of the gulf, Sing Kow; by the Mandarins in their proclamations and official letters, Muh-kow-ying; but in conversation it is by them, as well as by the shore people, generally called Ying-tze, and that is the name the foreign residents also use. But the similarity of the term Ying-tze to that of the river Yang-tse having seemed to me likely to cause confusion at a distance, I have adopted for letters a rendering of the first name, New Kow, *i. e.*, port of Newchwang. (Though a

great deal more than the 'Newchwang,' it is that among other things, and the designation has the advantage of bringing in the name of the city stipulated for in the treaty as an open port and a consular station.

"One of the most characteristic features of the climate is the prevalence of strong winds. These follow, and, we may assume, receive their direction from the Liaou valley and the mountains on each side. In the cold season N.N.E. and N.E. winds prevail, and in the summer S.S.W. and S.W.

"One great advantage of the climate here consists in the fact that the cold season is eminently a dry one, and that when rain falls in the warm season the air becomes dry and refreshing immediately after the cessation of the rain, while those oppressive periods of damp heat that occur at Shanghai and Canton for days, and even weeks, are here unknown."

Statement showing the description and estimated value of the imports at Newchwang from the opening of the foreign customs, on the 9th May, to the close of the year 1864.

CHINA.

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Description.	In 53 British vessels, aggregate tonnage 17,770.		In 16 American vessels, aggregate tonnage 6,112.		In 182 sundry vessels, aggregate tonnage 50,210.		Total in 252 vessels, aggregate tonnage 74,092.		Estimated value.
	Pieces.	Piculs. Cts.	Pieces.	Piculs. Cts.	Pieces.	Piculs. Cts.	Pieces.	Piculs. Cts.	
FOREIGN.									
Blankets					50		50		150
Brocades	pairs.				200		200		1,000
Brocades, dyed					400		400		2,000
Brocades, worsted					400		400		2,000
Camlets, woollen					720		720		3,600
Chintzes					189		189		947
Cottons, dyed					35		35		250
Cottons, white	100				2,172		2,172		11,846
Drills, English.					160		160		800
Lastings					20		20		140
Long cloths					900		900		4,500
Lustres					240		240		1,200
Lustres, brocaded.									2,500
Oricuns, figured									2,500
Shirtings, gray	280				10,670		16,372		57,302
Shirtings, white	5,702				5,094		5,944		29,864
Spanish stripes	850				100		150		2,827
Spots, white.	50						500		1,250
T. cloths.	500				2,000		2,000		10,000
Cardamoms, superior						9 79		9 70	34
Clocks					8		8		104
Gloves						16 50		26 00	910
Coal	tons.	9 50			25		70		79
Gum, oilbannum						7 95		7 95	8,135
Iron, bar		698 70				2,506 44		2,905 14	1 21
Iron, nails.		1 21						1 21	3
Lead						585 78		585 78	2,539
Lumber, American.	square feet.						23,550		942
Matches	gross				1,473		1,473		664
Myrrh					250,000		250,000		76
Needles						5 67		5 67	72
Nutmegs						3 17		3 17	13
Opera glasses.							5		15
Opium, Malwa		118 00			5				284,072
Opium, Patna.						354 78		459 78	3,032
Opium, prepared						12 63		12 63	3,032
Opium, black.						3 79		3 79	12
Paint, oil		80							1 55
Pepper, black		1 55							12
Putehuak		402 22				1,177 46		1,629 70	6,519
						52 10		52 10	781

## Statement of the imports at Newchwang from the 9th May to the close of the year 1864—Continued.

Description.	In 53 British vessels. aggregate tonnage 17,770.		In 16 American vessels. aggregate tonnage 6,112.		In 122 sundry vessels. aggregate tonnage 30,210.		Total in 232 vessels. aggregate tonnage 74,092.		Estimated value.
	Pieces.	Piculs. Cts.	Pieces.	Piculs. Cts.	Pieces.	Piculs. Cts.	Pieces.	Piculs. Cts.	
<b>GENERAL.</b>									
Ratans									Tael. 323
Ropes		4 31				107 65			28
Smalls						8 00			240
Tin		85 00				195 88			5,056
Window glass	569		1,000		2,215		3,784		10,585
Wood, sapan		436 38				874 87		1,311 25	2,622
Anise-seed, star								202 13	2,045
Bags, gunny	28,600	61 60	40,500		248,824	270 53	317,924		15,496
Bags, hemp, grass		2 50						2 50	5
Bags, straw	2,500				6,700		9,200		184
Bamboo poles					638		688		80
Bamboo, split						38 60		38 60	193
Bamboo ware		20 44				47 23		67 67	1,150
Betel nut						816 53		816 53	3,986
Betel husk						10 90		10 90	22
Brass ware		5 07	17,000			103 25		108 32	4,353
Bricks					20,000		37,000		148
Buttons								342 46	12,328
Books, Chinese, printed		3 78				328 68		604	21
Capoor cutchery						60 44		7 08	864
Caps, sa lin						7 08			30
Cannphor					14,400		14,400		464
Cardamum, inferior						10 00		10 00	141
Cassia, China						46 42		46 42	92
Cassia twigs						35 39		35 39	252
Cement						45 85		45 85	5,554
China, prepared		73 29				202 00		202 00	6,296
China root						853 33		935 62	136
China ware, coarse						8 17		8 17	97
Cinnabar		447 31				252 27		639 58	74
Cinnamon						3 15		3 15	1,891
Dye, green						12 13		12 13	61
Fans, paper					81,730		94,560		2
Flowers, dried						27 82		27 82	84
Flowers, root						1 20		1 20	21 52
Gamboge						3 00		3 00	506
Ginger, dried		0 27				12 32		12 32	103
Ginger, green		62 30				431 90		431 90	42
Glassware						9 13		9 13	
Glue						14 00		14 00	

Grass-cloth, fine	1 18					1 12			2 30	480
Grass cloth, coarse	61					7 12			7 73	1,159
Harell						14 09			14 09	84
Hemp, grass						49 60			119 10	238
Hemp, secking										276
Horns, buffalo	11,800							13,800		7
Indigo, dried									7 38	1,654
Ink stones									103 39	206
Iron ware						103 39				73
Joss sticks						24 23			2 85	19
Kittysols						2 95				50
Lalices	500					430 92		500	430 92	1,293
Looking-glasses								48		9
Luerabus seeds									1 30	1
Languan pulp						5 05			5 05	50
Mats, straw								1,000		1,120
Medicine									451 68	1,704
Mirrors						377 19		42,614		145
Natgalls						29 00		50	29 00	3
Oil boxes										309
Oranges, preserved						19 40			51 60	198
Orange peel						63 76			66 08	2,509
Paint, red						278 22			386 02	468
Paint, white						78 00			78 00	4,957
Paint, yellow						713 86			713 86	6,964
Paper, 1st quality	3 24					693 12			696 42	16,290
Paper, 2d quality	510 69					1,450 80			3,258 02	47
Plums	11 84							401	11 84	401
Polcs, soft wood										1,635
Preserves						83			163 59	32
Rosin									16 38	1,794
Rouge	16 38					117 32			71 78	1,418
Sharks' fins, white	7 02					64 76			47 27	1 36
Sharks' fins, black									1 79	18,012
Silk pieces goods	1 79					30 02			30 02	2,553
Silk ribbons						10 64			10 64	500
Silk cap buttons								10,000		180
Silk collars								3,600		57,732
Sugar, brown									18,041 41	11,953
Sugar, candied	3,195 05					12,638 45			1,002 15	1,33
Sugar-cane	41 80					1,942 35			51 00	26,236
Sugar, white									14,115 66	5,080
Ten	3,783 85					9,166 97			50 60	4 04
Tin foil						4 04			4 04	299 05
Tobacco	11 24					287 81			78 55	314
Turnerie	38 20					50 33		100		70
Umbrellas, cotton										1,535
Wood ware									90 33	709,728
Total value in taels										

Statement showing the description and estimated value of the exports from Nanchang from the opening of the foreign customs on May 9 to the close of the year 1864.

Description.	In 53 British vessels, aggregate tonnage 17,770.		In 16 American vessels, aggregate tonnage 6,112.		In 183 sundry vessels, aggregate tonnage 50,210.		Total in 252 vessels, aggregate tonnage 74,092.		Estimated value.
	Pieces.	Piculs, Cts.	Pieces.	Piculs, Cts.	Pieces.	Piculs, Cts.	Pieces.	Piculs, Cts.	
Almonds .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barley .....	.....	5,979 00	.....	600 00	.....	.....	.....	4 80	96
Beans, pearl .....	.....	256 00	.....	54 00	.....	.....	.....	20,424 00	26,331
Beans-cakes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	860 10	9,000
Beans and peas .....	.....	155,641 80	.....	22,566 00	.....	.....	.....	542,729	542,729
Bristles, pigs .....	.....	155,641 80	.....	22,566 00	.....	.....	.....	877,014	877,014
Chestnuts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700,350 90	17
Cotton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 90	16
Fish, dried .....	.....	1,037 83	.....	76 13	.....	.....	.....	4 70	73,171
Fungus .....	.....	31 07	.....	75 80	.....	.....	.....	3,459 96	106 67
Ginseng, native, superior .....	.....	76 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,573 92	73,171
Ginseng, native, inferior .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	373 33	6,720
Hair, goat's .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 84	12 84
Hair, horse .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 844	5 844
Horns, buffalo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32 70	163
Horns, deer, old .....	.....	10 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00	7
Horns, deer, young .....	.....	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113 40	113
Horseradish .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 96	6
Licorice .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 84	98
Medicine .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	960
Melon seeds .....	.....	37 30	.....	40 74	.....	.....	.....	218 89	831
Millet .....	.....	673 32	.....	35 19	.....	.....	.....	2,990 37	5,293
Mushrooms .....	.....	8,680 00	.....	3,300 00	.....	.....	.....	463 63	1,854
Oil, bean .....	.....	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,423 00	26,379
Oil, castor .....	.....	5,006 99	.....	347 75	.....	.....	.....	4 93	246
Oil, sesamum seed .....	.....	93 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,685 49	79,364
Pears .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	809 08	3,824
Pigs, salted .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	196 50	1,375
Pongee, native .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 71	14
Rice .....	.....	5,790 00	.....	56 70	.....	.....	.....	48 00	201
Sesamum seed .....	.....	2,759 94	.....	8 90	.....	.....	.....	5,790 00	14,475
Shrimps, dried .....	.....	293 07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,795 36	13,632
Shrimps, husk .....	.....	7 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	488 99	378
Sinew, buffalo .....	.....	12 48	.....	13 40	.....	.....	.....	7 50	7
Sinew, deer .....	.....	64 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 88	181
Tallow, animal .....	.....	49 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	136 88	1,522
Varnicolli .....	.....	334 12	.....	33 90	.....	.....	.....	164 83	1,566
Wine, Chinese .....	.....	241 14	.....	134 01	.....	.....	.....	915 77	4,121
Wheat .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,494 66	1,644
Total value in taels .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,212 00	9,376
Total value in taels .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,710,398



*Statement showing the description and estimated value of the re-export trade from Newchwang, from the opening of the foreign customs on May 9 to the close of the year 1864.*

Description.	In 53 British vessels, aggregate tonnage 17,770.		In 16 American vessels, aggregate tonnage 6,112.		In 183 sundry vessels, aggregate tonnage 50,210.		Total in 252 vessels, aggregate tonnage 74,092.		Estimated value.
	Pieces.	Piculs, Cts.	Pieces.	Piculs, Cts.	Pieces.	Piculs, Cts.	Pieces.	Piculs, Cts.	
Laotres .....	440				600		600		Tael's. 3,000
Orleans, figured .....					500		910		4,700
Silk, piece goods .....						2 68		2 68	1,689
Betel nut .....		7 50						7 50	30
Biche-de-mer .....						19 60		12 60	756
Brass ware .....		30						30	12
Cassia twigs .....		7 50						7 50	23
China root .....		12 60						12 60	63
Galangal .....		14 30						14 30	139
Ginger, green .....		8 32						8 32	8
Hemp, grass .....				111 70				111 70	223
Nails .....		1 21						1 21	3
Nutmegs .....		30						30	27
Opium, Malwa .....		1 00						1 00	580
Paint, black .....		80						80	12
Paint oil .....		1 24						1 24	10
Paper, 1st quality .....						13 32		13 32	132
Paper, 2d quality .....		4 00						4 00	20
Rope .....		3 78						3 78	22
Steel .....						342 53		342 53	6,165
Sugar, brown .....		287 95				1,124 53		1,412 50	4,813
Sugar, white .....		441 25				666 62		1,107 87	4,653
Tan .....				14 40				14 40	1,440
Tin .....						18 75		18 75	357
Watches .....							214		344
Window glass .....							11		30
Wood, sapin .....		1,044 48						1,044 48	2,089
Total value in taels .....									31,229

Statement showing the description, quantity, and total value of the principal imports at Newchwang, with their place of importation.

Description of goods.	Classifier of quantity.	Tien-tsin.	Chefoo.	Shanghai.	Ningpo.	Foo-chow.	Amoy.	Swatow.	Canton.	Hong Kong.	Total quantity.	Value in taels.
<b>FOREIGN.</b>												
Cankets, woollen.....	Pieces.....	600 00	340 00	240 00						140 00	730 00	3,600
Drills, English.....	Pieces.....	600 00	645 00	478 00						449 00	2,172 00	11,946
Lustres.....	Pieces.....			900 00							900 00	4,500
Lustres, broadened.....	Pieces.....			240 00							240 00	1,200
Shirtings, gray.....	Pieces.....		500 00	3,478 00						12,334 00	16,372 00	57,302
Shirtings, white.....	Pieces.....		340 00	5,094 00						850 00	6,284 00	30,844
Spots, white.....	Pieces.....			500 00							500 00	1,250
T cloths.....	Pieces.....			2,000 00							2,000 00	2,400
Iron, bar.....	Pieces.....		1,066 76	1,839 14							2,905 78	8,135
Lead.....	Pieces.....		585 76							623 00	1,473 00	894
Matches.....	Pieces.....			850 00						150,000 00	250,000 00	72
Needles.....	Pieces.....			100,000 00				37 00			480 72	284,072
Opium, Malwa.....	Pieces.....		44 18	308 40	2 00						12 63	5,052
Opium, Patna.....	Pieces.....		9 60	2 40							3 79	3,032
Opium, pre-pared.....	Pieces.....		1 50								40	12
Paint, black.....	Pieces.....				80					731 96	1,659 70	6,519
Pepper, black.....	Pieces.....	21 00	850 72	112 20	7 30					93 68	280 88	5,056
Tin.....	Pieces.....			1,946 00	79 00	500 00				750 00	3,784 00	10,505
Window glass.....	Boxes.....		394 00		151 92					848 78	1,311 25	2,622
Wool, japan.....	Pieces.....			310 55								
<b>GENERAL.</b>												
Bags, gunny.....	Pieces.....	500 00	39,500 00	60,400 00	44,038 00	7,000 00	115,086 00			28,400 00	317,984 00	15,806
Bags, straw.....	Pieces.....			9,200 00							9,200 00	184
Betel nut.....	Pieces.....										816 53	3,266
Brass buttons.....	Pieces.....	67 82	152 86		3 78					65 50	342 46	12,328
Caps, satin.....	Pieces.....									98 30	14,400 00	604
Chalk, prepared.....	Pieces.....		288 45	72 29						328 60	925 62	5,554
China ware, coarse.....	Pieces.....		2 98	7 50							669 38	6,946
Fans, paper.....	Pieces.....			6 50	10,800 00			689 10			94,560 00	1,891
Glue, green.....	Pieces.....				6 14		9 93	56 16		275 86	506 13	276
Hemp, sucking.....	Pieces.....			11,800 00			2,000 00				13,800 00	1,654
Indigo, dried.....	Pieces.....		10 00							66 74	103 29	1,301
Kittywols.....	Pieces.....				500 00						500 00	1,983
Liebes, dried.....	Pieces.....		383 92							47 00	430 92	1,759
Medicine.....	Pieces.....		64 35	4 00			92 40			20 92	431 64	1,714
Mirrors.....	Pieces.....		15,500 00							12,500 00	42,014 00	2,509
Paint, red.....	Pieces.....						268 70			18 80	386 02	408
Paint, white.....	Pieces.....		26 00								78 00	4,997
Paint, yellow.....	Pieces.....	145 50	142 30				97 80			98 10	713 86	

Paper, first quality.....	Piculs.	24 28	229 94	38 19	220 08	2,565 53	96 47	687 00	60 11	21 75	686 42	6,964
Paper, second quality.....	Piculs.									5 39	3,257 92	16,290
Silk cap buttons.....	Pieces.								10,000 00		10,000 00	500
Silk collars.....	Pieces.								3,600 00		3,600 00	180
Sugar, brown.....	Piculs.	286 80	3,565 65	450 11			5,281 26	4,237 18		4,120 61	16,041 41	57,732
Sugar, white.....	Piculs.	464 00	1,934 92	3,470 62			2,384 14	6,100 17		821 31	14,115 16	59,286
Sugar, candied.....	Piculs.	138 00	1,216 10				506 25			41 80	1,992 15	11,933
Tee.....	Piculs.		50 60								50 60	5,060
Tobacco.....	Piculs.		42 00		11 24				217 63	28 18	299 05	1,944

*Statement showing the description, quantity, and the total value of the principal exports from Newchwang, with their place of destination.*

Description of goods.	Classifier of quantity.	Tientsin.	Shanghai.	Ningpo.	Foochow.	Amoy.	Swatow.	Canton.	Hong Kong.	Total quantity.	Value in taels.
Bean-cake.....	Pieces		194,100 00	30,400 00	28,700 00	339,102 00	791,747 00		7,000 00	1,391,049 00	542,509
Beans, yellow.....	Piculs.		89,529 60	11,220 00	12,900 00	40,866 00	155,251 80	20,654 70	331,314 00	661,336 10	827,170
Beans, black.....	Piculs.					345 00	1,909 80		17,398 20	19,653 00	24,566
Beans, green.....	Piculs.					1,500 00				9,600 00	13,632
Beans, white.....	Piculs.					255 00	1,995 60	120 00	306 00	5,676 60	7,379
Peas, green.....	Piculs.		90 00			70 00	1,768 20		1,380 00	3,310 20	4,700
Peas, red.....	Piculs.					330 00	45 00			375 00	4,497
Total beans and peas.....			89,619 60	11,220 00	21,000 00	43,368 00	163,970 40	20,774 70	350,398 20	700,350 00	877,944
Bean oil.....	Piculs.		5,117 43	454 74	687 50	2,740 57	2,527 75		1,177 50	12,685 49	79,284
Barley.....	Piculs.		1,650 00	5,340 00		6,224 00	4,500 00		2,700 00	20,424 00	26,531
Cotton.....	Piculs.		1,222 20	88 40		987 59	981 47		2,072 46	4,573 22	73,171
Medicine.....	Piculs.		483 96	478 07		350 89	368 65	177 16	1,100 14	2,966 37	5,393
Millet.....	Piculs.	7 50	31,410 00				12 00			31,422 00	26,279
Sesamum seed.....	Piculs.		270 00	761 94		6,369 90	336 52		1,117 00	8,795 36	13,632
Wheat.....	Piculs.			7,200 00			12 00			7,212 00	9,376
Wine, Chinese.....	Piculs.		178 62	112 10		60 55	947 43		175 96	1,404 66	1,644
Total value—taels.....											1,657,763

Statement showing the description, quantity, and total value of the principal re-exports from Newchwang, with their place of destination.

Description of goods.	Classifier of quantity.	Tientsin.	Shanghai.	Swatow.	Hong Kong.	Total quantity.	Value in taels.
Betel nut.....	Piculs.	7 50				7 50	30
Biche-de-mar.....	Piculs.				12 60	12 60	756
Cassia twigs.....	Piculs.	7 50				7 50	22
China root.....	Piculs.	12 60				12 60	63
Galangal.....	Piculs.	14 30				14 30	138
Ginger, green.....	Piculs.	8 32				8 32	8
Hemp, grass.....	Piculs.		111 70			111 70	223
Lustres.....	Pieces.		600 00			600 00	3,000
Opium, Malwa.....	Piculs.			1 00		1 00	580
Orleans, figured.....	Pieces.		940 00			940 00	4,700
Paper, first quality.....	Piculs.				13 32	13 32	132
Paper, second quality.....	Piculs.	4 00				4 00	20
Silk piece goods.....	Piculs.				2 68	2 68	1,608
Sugar, white.....	Piculs.	441 25	666 62			1,107 87	4,813
Sugar, brown.....	Piculs.	287 95	1,124 55			1,412 50	6,165
Steel.....	Piculs.	325 78	16 75			342 53	1,440
Tea.....	Piculs.	14 40				14 40	337
Tin.....	Piculs.		18 75			18 75	344
Watches.....	Pairs.	21 00				21 00	30
Window glass.....	Boxes.		11 00			11 00	2,088
Wood, sapan.....	Piculs.	1,044 48				1,44 48	31,141
Total value in taels.....							

Summary of duties, shipping, and tonnage of Newchwang from the opening of the foreign customs, on the 9th May, 1864, to the close of the year.

Nationality.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	Import.	Export.	Opium.	Prepared opium.	Coast trade.	Tonnage dues.	Total.
British.....	53	17,770	Taels, m. c. c. 914 8 7 3	Taels, m. c. c. 18,446 3 3 4	Taels, m. c. c. 1,950 0 0 0	Taels, m. c. c. .....	Taels, m. c. c. 823 2 1 6	Taels, m. c. c. 976 0 0 0	Taels, m. c. c. 23,110 4 2 3
American.....	16	6,112	163 3 4 1	3,855 1 6 4	.....	.....	640 0 2 5	353 2 0 0	5,011 7 3 0
Sundry.....	182	49,910	2,624 4 7 7	57,520 3 9 4	7,038 3 0 0	.....	5,027 8 8 1	3,892 8 0 0	76,103 8 5 2
Siamese.....	1	300	29 6 0 5	287 9 0 1	186 0 0 0	.....	.....	.....	503 5 0 6
Total.....	252	74,902	3,732 2 9 6	80,109 7 9 3	9,174 3 0 0	.....	6,491 1 2 2	5,222 0 0 0	104,729 5 1 1

*Abstract statement showing the number and nationality of vessels other than British and American arrived at and departed from Newchwang from May 9 to December 31, 1864.*

Nationality.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.
Hamburg.....	77	21, 378
Bremen.....	25	7, 196
Danish.....	23	5, 488
French.....	9	2, 908
Sewdiah.....	7	2, 012
Hanoverian.....	6	1, 221
Mecklenburg.....	7	1, 842
Prussian.....	6	1, 772
Norwegian.....	6	1, 619
Dutch.....	5	1, 204
Austrian.....	4	1, 398
Oldenburg.....	3	896
Belgian.....	2	420
Lubeck.....	1	330
Russian.....	1	226
Total.....	182	49, 910

*Taela.*

Value of import trade.....	709, 738
Value of export trade.....	1, 710, 398
Value of re-export trade.....	31, 228

CHEFOO—E. T. SANDFORD, *Consul.*

OCTOBER 13, 1865.

The principal articles of export are beans, bean-cake, bean-oil, peas, medicine, vermicelli, and cotton. Peas can hardly be called an export, they being brought here in junks from Newchwang and transhipped on board of foreign vessels for conveyance to southern ports—Swatow and Amoy taking the principal portion—where they are used as manure for the sugar-fields. Now that the restriction has been removed as regards the exportation of peas and bean-cake in foreign vessels, the quantity exported from Chefoo will probably decrease, as many vessels will be able to obtain charters from the southern ports direct to Newchwang and back. A large number of mills are required for the manufacture of these cakes. The beans are placed in a cavity in a circular stone, on the top of which is a huge stone roller, with a stick passing through the centre, to which a mule is fastened. The beans are crushed by the roller being turned around, after which they are placed in a press and the oil extracted from them. Then they are ready for the market. They are used to a considerable extent as food for the horses and mules during the winter, and are regarded as very nutritious. The oil is used for many purposes—chiefly for cooking and for lamps. Previous to the war at home a large quantity of cotton was imported from the south, grain crops being regarded as the most profitable since then. Prices having advanced to such an extent, a larger tract of country was devoted to its culture. In point of appearance it is favorable, but not as to staple. It is shorter than the Shanghai cotton, and its quality is poor. In 1864 a large quantity was exported; but the war at home being over, prices have fallen, and for the nine months of 1865 but little has been exported. Probably in a year or two it will cease. Medicine is exported in considerable quantities annually, the province producing a great variety. A very fine quality of vermicelli is manufactured here. It is of a pure white, drawn out to a great length and fineness. Large quantities are exported to the southern ports.

The principal imports are cotton and woollen piece goods, metals, sugars, and seaweed. The importation of piece goods for the nine months of 1865 show a very large gain over 1864. The trade with the interior is developed slowly; but if the depressed state of trade throughout China is taken into consideration, I think it will be allowed to have developed more than is generally thought. There is a great desire among foreigners and many Chinese here that Tsinan, the capital of the province, situated on the Tatsing river, about 150 miles from its mouth, should be opened to trade. There is an abundance of water in the river, but at the mouth of which, during low water, on the bar, there is not more than five or six feet. A greater part of the trade of this port with the interior passes through that city; and as it is some distance from here, it seems desirable that foreigners might be able to go to Tsinan and introduce their goods.

The climate of Chefoo is equal, if not superior, to any other port in China. The harbor is very good—accessible at all seasons of the year, but is exposed to the northeast winds, which raise a sea in a short time. Lighterage, including coolie hire, two candereens per picul. No pilotage is required. Commissions in buying and selling,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

*Comparative statement showing the nationality, number, and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared from Chefoo from March 31 to December 31, 1863, from January 1 to December 31, 1864, and from January 1 to September 30, 1865.*

FROM MARCH 31 TO DECEMBER 31, 1863.

Nationality.	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
	With cargo.		In ballast.		Total.		With cargo.		In ballast.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British .....	100	33,875	38	10,533	138	44,408	100	34,248	31	8,325	131	42,753
American .....	14	5,810	6	2,754	20	8,564	17	7,598	2	511	19	8,109
Various .....	156	46,099	34	8,384	190	54,483	166	47,491	10	2,966	176	50,457
Total .....	270	85,784	78	21,671	348	107,455	283	89,337	43	11,802	326	101,319

FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1864.

Nationality.	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
	With cargo.		In ballast.		Total.		With cargo.		In ballast.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American .....	11	4,324	8	2,335	19	6,659	17	6,448	3	666	20	7,114
British .....	122	40,204	44	15,593	166	55,797	138	46,186	26	7,475	164	55,661
French .....	4	1,596	4	1,252	8	2,841	6	1,894	1	493	7	2,387
Siamese .....	40	17,389	.....	.....	40	17,389	41	17,735	.....	.....	41	17,735
Hamburg .....	60	15,976	34	8,945	94	24,921	89	14,461	6	1,252	95	25,713
Danish .....	36	8,624	10	2,300	46	10,924	45	10,536	3	739	48	11,275
Various .....	44	11,233	31	9,120	75	20,353	74	19,643	3	837	77	20,680
Total .....	317	99,348	131	39,545	448	138,894	410	119,103	42	11,462	452	140,565

FROM JANUARY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

Nationality.	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
	With cargo.		In ballast.		Total.		With cargo.		In ballast.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American.....	11	4,853	.....	.....	11	4,853	11	4,853	.....	.....	11	4,853
British.....	137	47,351	37	14,006	174	61,457	167	59,220	3	966	170	60,186
Siamese.....	28	12,705	2	729	30	13,434	14	5,486	1	295	15	5,781
Hamburg.....	33	9,516	11	2,995	44	12,511	38	10,631	2	558	40	11,189
Danish.....	29	6,558	6	1,564	35	8,122	34	7,940	.....	.....	34	7,940
Bremen.....	9	2,185	2	605	11	2,790	11	2,790	.....	.....	11	2,790
Various.....	26	6,266	3	1,268	29	7,534	26	6,723	.....	.....	26	6,723
Total.....	273	89,434	61	21,267	334	110,701	301	97,643	6	1,819	307	99,462

## RECAPITULATION.

	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
	With cargo.		In ballast.		Total.		With cargo.		In ballast.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Part of 1863.....	270	85,784	78	21,671	348	107,455	283	89,337	43	11,802	326	101,139
All of 1864.....	317	99,348	131	39,545	448	138,894	410	119,103	42	11,462	452	140,565
Part of 1865.....	273	89,434	61	21,267	334	110,701	301	97,643	6	1,819	307	99,462
Total.....	860	264,566	270	82,483	1,130	357,040	994	306,083	91	25,083	1,085	341,166

This table exhibits the shipping for two years and six months, which is all the time the custom-house has been in the hands of the foreigners.

*Summary statement showing the duties paid at Chefoo from March 23 to December 31, 1863.*

Nationality.	Coast-trade duty.	Import duty.	Export dues.	Tonnage dues.	Total.
	<i>Taels. m. c. c.</i>	<i>Taels. m. c. c.</i>	<i>Taels. m. c. c.</i>	<i>Taels. m. c. c.</i>	<i>Taels. m. c. c.</i>
British.....	7,921 5 2 7	18,877 9 5 2	23,168 7 6 5	2,212 8 0 0	51,551 0 4 4
American.....	3,189 4 5 6	1,038 0 3 3	6,819 7 8 4	914 7 0 0	11,961 9 7 3
Various.....	13,568 1 7 2	24,362 1 2 0	48,587 7 2 3	6,121 8 0 0	92,639 8 1 5
Total.....	21,679 1 5 5	44,278 1 0 5	78,576 2 7 2	9,249 3 0 0	156,152 8 3 2

FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1864.

Nationality.	Opium.	Import.	Export.	Coast trade.	Tonnage.	Total.
	<i>Taels. m. c. c.</i>	<i>Taels. m. c. c.</i>	<i>Taels. m. c. c.</i>	<i>Taels. m. c. c.</i>	<i>Taels. m. c. c.</i>	<i>Taels. m. c. c.</i>
American.....	150 0 0 0	20 8 6 8	5,097 3 3 0	3,043 6 3 5	378 0 0 0	8,698 8 3 3
British.....	24,376 6 5 6	10,252 1 3 4	32,784 7 3 3	9,634 9 8 5	2,748 0 8 1	79,798 5 9 5
French.....	.....	499 1 7 9	2,312 0 6 8	383 2 4 4	181 2 0 0	3,375 6 9 1
Hamburg.....	1,711 5 0 0	16,352 7 3 3	16,898 3 2 0	1,165 3 6 9	4,257 2 0 0	40,385 1 2 3
Siamese.....	1,629 0 0 0	5,817 8 0 1	24,283 7 2 5	9,632 5 2 4	2,008 2 0 0	43,371 2 5 0
Danish.....	1,381 5 0 0	3,668 6 0 0	10,168 6 0 4	3,608 5 0 2	1,138 4 0 0	19,965 6 0 6
Bremen.....	639 0 0 0	1,979 1 5 5	3,738 8 1 4	2,088 1 4 6	442 4 0 0	8,887 5 1 5
Various.....	661 5 0 0	2,503 7 4 3	16,109 9 5 5	3,661 2 6 0	1,512 8 0 0	24,470 0 5 8
Total.....	30,549 1 5 6	41,094 2 1 3	111,393 5 4 9	33,219 6 6 5	12,666 2 8 1	228,952 6 7 1

## HAYTI.—JACMEL.

Statement showing the description and quantity of the exports at Jacmel during the several quarters of the year ended September 30, 1865; also the nationalities, number, and tonnage of the vessels in which they were shipped.

Nationality.	No. of vessels.	Tonnage.	Coffee.		Mahogany.						Orange peel.		
			No. of bags.	Pounds.	Logs.	Feet.	Crotches.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	No. of bags.	Pounds.	
1st quarter ended December 31, 1864.													
Dutch.....	1	56	10	1,247									
French.....	8	1,542 33-100	18,883	2,067,177	434	60,699						150	1,459
British.....	7	719 60-100	712	87,293			53	530					
Hanoverian.....	2	158	3,635	415,763									
American.....	4	580 59-100	26	3,390			40	360					
	22	3,056 52-100	23,256	2,574,860	434	60,699	93	890	150	1,459	627	37,640	
2d quarter ended March 31, 1865.													
French.....	5	899	13,210	1,640,398	331	38,521	433	6,857					
American.....	5	625 46-100	1,893	224,876			1,092	6,598			27	2,271	
Hanoverian.....	1	80	1,500	175,806									
British.....	11	1,111 60-100	677	86,890									
Oldenburg.....	1	900	3,400	411,814			335	3,477					
Danish.....	1	110	2,180	273,709									
	24	3,026 6-100	22,860	2,834,393	331	38,521	1,860	16,932			27	2,271	
3d quarter ended June 30, 1865.													
British.....	5	669 9-100	3,040	371,779			867	8,884					
American.....	2	264 44-100	2,593	75,201			49	150			66	3,654	
Mechlenburg.....	1	250	4,090	493,039	334	32,843	200	1,600					
French.....	2	450 26-100	4,065	489,709	554	36,805	1,693	20,463			46	3,115	
Coast.....			63	6,867									
	10	1,633 79-100	11,851	1,436,592	888	69,648	2,806	31,098			112	6,769	
4th quarter ended September 30, 1865.													
British.....	8	1,123 22-100	2,529	311,309	100	14,264	277	2,454					
American.....	1	95 76-100	254	31,592									
French.....	2	505 38-100	922	108,570	206	16,083	668	6,800			620	47,833	
Dutch.....	1	41									515	38,590	
	12	1,765 36-100	3,705	451,441	308	32,085	945	9,254			1,135	86,423	
Totals for the year.....	68	9,461 73-100	61,672	7,297,286	1,961	300,074	5,704	58,167	150	1,459	1,901	133,103	





## MEXICO.

MEXICO—M. OTTERBOURG, *Consul*.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

In compliance with the consular instructions to make a yearly report about the industrial, agricultural, scientific, and commercial pursuits within this consular district, I have the honor to report that during the present period much eagerness has been shown to profit by the dormant wealth of Mexico. Projects founded upon the anticipated wants of a future population are daily brought forward by the activity of strangers, who, pressed by necessity, and in the midst of boundless novelty, would entice capital to undertake enterprises some of which are not yet authorized by the demands of the inhabitants at large.

Privileges without end are solicited of the government for the development of coal, petroleum, iron, copper, and other minerals and fossils scattered throughout the country. Yet distant from the centres of consumption, and difficult of access, there is little promise that these substances may yield profit either to the projectors or the community.

Of economical and labor-saving machinery numerous privileges have been granted for the exclusive introduction of inventions previously patented and in use in other countries. Of these the most important is the cradle and the scythe, introduced by an American citizen, and so far the only attempt to improve the processes of agriculture. There is, however, a decided disposition to encourage improvements. Decrees, liberal in their provisions, invite emigration and colonization; though hitherto, as the government cannot offer guarantees to life and the fruits of labor, on account of the guerilla warfare, they have not been responded to as numerous as was expected. About five hundred Americans, mostly southerners, have come to this city during the last twelve months. The whole number of emigrants to this city may be set down approximately at between five and six thousand; (reliable statistics cannot be obtained.) They are chiefly artisans, tradesmen, and other dwellers in cities. Such as desire to cultivate the soil prefer the "tierra templada" and "tierra caliente" as settlements, from the fertility of the soil, the neighborhood of the sea, and the advantage of railroad communication between Vera Cruz and the capital.

The importations, particularly of French goods, have been greatly increased. English and German houses complain of a decrease of their business. This is, however, due to the heavy introduction of goods, lodged at Vera Cruz during the campaigns of 1861 and 1862, which, from the interruption of the roads, did not find their way to the consumers, and still linger on the hands of the importers.

The steamers between the ports of the gulf and New York have been plying too short a time to justify any remark on the commerce of Mexico and the United States. From all the information I can gather, I learn, however, that if we facilitate regular and frequent communication with this country, we cannot fail to secure a large share of its trade. Great exertions are made to facilitate communication by railroads. The chief of these, the Vera Cruz and Pacific railroad, has been assumed by an English company, which engages to construct it within five years, at a cost of fifteen millions of dollars. Another concession has been given for a railroad to Guanajuato. Five miles are in running order of the Chalco road, which, traversing the city from east to west, follows the line pursued by the American army a distance of nearly forty miles. This enterprise, exclusively Mexican, is designed to strike the "Mescal," and open, by that river, the communication with Acapulco, on the Pacific coast. The iron, locomotives, and cars for this road, are imported from the United States.

Lines of telegraph extending to Vera Cruz, two hundred and eighty miles, to

Queretaro, about fifty-six miles, and to Toluca, forty-five miles, keep up communication with the capital, while connexion with the Rio Grande will, before many months, be opened by the line now erecting between Matamoras and San Louis.

The tariff on imports has not been changed under the new system here. In May, 1863, a decree was published allowing a reduction of fifty per cent. on importation duties proper, which are distinct from a great many other duties which are collected on import goods. No reduction was allowed on the latter. In November, 1864, the above-mentioned decree was revoked, and the old duties re-established.

The amount of silver sent out of the country to England is about eleven millions of pounds sterling during a period of twelve months. Whether this amount has been sent there in return for imports, or remitted for safe-keeping or in exchange for property realized here, is difficult to determine.

According to a statement rendered by the director of the "casa de moneda," (mint,) an American institution in the city of Mexico, the amount coined during the year commencing on the 1st of July, 1864, and ending on the 1st of July, 1865, is as follows:

Amount of silver coined.....	\$4, 790, 637 45
Amount of gold coined .....	167, 464 00
Total amount coined .....	<u>4, 958, 101 45</u>

This capital has greatly improved in appearance. The fruits of the laws nationalizing clergy property are now daily more visible. Fine stores, hotels, factories, and dwelling-houses are springing up where formerly convents and other remnants of past ages have been standing.

## TAMPICO—FRANKLIN CHASE, Consul.

*Statement showing the nationality, number, tonnage, crews, and description and value of cargo of vessels arrived at and departed from Tampico during the year 1865; also the number remaining in port.*

Nationality.	ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURES.			No. remaining in port.	Remarks.
	No.	Tons.	Crew.	Value of cargo.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	Value of cargo.
French ships-of-war.....	19	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	\$743,215
British packets.....	12	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	2,296,787
French packets.....	1	240	40	.....	1	240	40	.....
British steamers.....	17	.....	.....	\$1,363,200	16	.....	.....	144,121
Spanish steamers.....	12	.....	.....	99,270	12	.....	.....	96,391
Mexican sailing vessels.....	10	3,987	470	110,260	100	3,972	467	.....
Mexican steamers.....	4	350	59	49,000	4	350	59	.....
United States sailing vessels.....	5	333	31	31,440	5	330	31	.....
United States steamers.....	1	330	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Confederate (so called) steamers.....	4	108	.....	61,000	7	268	37	.....
Do. sailing vessels.....	1	367	32	90,200	1	367	32	.....
British sailing vessels.....	32	3,549	235	517,180	33	3,417	232	38,480
French sailing vessels.....	12	2,777	125	589,967	15	3,251	159	.....
Spanish sailing vessels.....	2	102	16	15,215	2	192	16	.....
Italian sailing vessels.....	1	246	10	41,590	1	246	10	.....
Netherlands sailing vessels.....	1	201	7	27,660	1	201	7	.....
Swedish sailing vessels.....	1	134	9	52,300	1	134	9	.....
German:								
Schleswig-Holstein.....	1	221	9	346,800	1	221	9	.....
Hanoverian.....	1	112	7	94,670	1	112	7	.....
Hamburg.....	1	161	8	28,000	2	295	15	.....
Total.....	229	13,308	1,074	3,517,752	235	13,596	1,130	3,320,994
							21	

VERA CRUZ—M. D. L. LANE, *Consul*.

APRIL 23, 1865.

I have obtained from the books of the custom-house the following statement, showing the exports to the United States from this port for the year 1864 :

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold.....		\$70,048 31
Silver.....		43,897 43
Cotton.....pounds..	624,796	78,707 00
Hides.....number..	20,196	18,448 50
Cochineal.....pounds..	164,352	208,901 08
Jalap.....	4,743	2,733 90
Tobacco.....pounds..	89,600	2,276 00
Vanilla beans.....		19,207 50
Coffee.....		14,447 50
Indigo.....		350 00
Goat-skins.....		21,827 00
Sour flour.....		1,123 00
Sundries.....		42,369 00
Total.....		524,336 22

The invoice of this consulate shows the following as the value of invoices shipped from this port to the United States for the same period :

First quarter of 1864.....	\$363,803 28
Second quarter of 1864.....	91,161 26
Third quarter of 1864.....	58,196 68
Fourth quarter of 1864.....	248,234 48

Total.....	761,395 70
Deduct statement from custom-house books.....	524,336 38

237,059 32

Add items not in consular invoice book : Gold.....	\$70,048 31
Silver.....	43,897 43
Tobacco ..	2,276 00
	116,221 74

Total..... 353,281 06

which discrepancies are accounted for by shipments by blockade-runners.

*Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of merchandise shipped to France from the port of Vera Cruz for the year 1864.*

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold.....		\$94, 175 12
Silver.....		1, 736, 191 77
Silverware.....		714 00
Cotton..... pounds..	91, 500	43, 060 00
Hides..... number..	1, 373	1, 259 00
Cochineal.....	164, 100	229, 135 00
Jalap..... pounds..	1, 300	1, 026 00
Tobacco.....	33, 175	3, 550 00
Vanilla beans..... number..	1, 101, 550	45, 092 50
Coffee..... pounds..	7, 537	1, 309 00
Sundries.....		3, 750 62
Total.....		2, 161, 263 01

*Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of merchandise exported from the port of Vera Cruz to Great Britain during the year 1864.*

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold.....		\$1, 503, 276 12
Silver.....		5, 417, 943 75
wrought.....		1, 549 00
Cotton..... pounds..	701, 982	218, 797 00
Hides..... number..	6, 227	8, 756 00
Cochineal..... pounds..	355, 816	444, 761 15
Jalap..... pounds..	43, 293	26, 731 45
Tobacco..... pounds..	30, 209	5, 658 00
Vanilla beans..... number..	869, 132	64, 167 00
Coffee.....	1, 024	250 00
Sour flour.....	240, 000	4, 000 00
Sundries.....		9, 935 00
Total.....		7, 705, 824 47

*Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of merchandise exported from the port of Vera Cruz to Spain during the year 1864.*

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold.....		\$315, 348 50
Silver, wrought.....		493 00
Hides..... number..	1, 772	2, 500 00
Jalap..... pounds..	4, 444	2, 500 00
Tobacco..... pounds..	1, 375	165 00
Vanilla beans..... number..	18, 750	960 00
Cocoa.....	10, 200	2, 000 00
Sundries.....		4, 921 00
Total.....		328, 887 50

Shipments to Italy consist of \$1,650 in gold.

## RECAPITULATION.

Exports to the United States .....	\$524, 336 22
Exports to France .....	2, 161, 263 01
Exports to Great Britain .....	7, 705, 824 47
Exports to Spain .....	328, 887 50
Exports to Italy .....	1, 650 00
Total .....	<u>10, 721, 961 20</u>

MARCH 31, 1865.

*Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of exports from Vera Cruz to the United States, for the quarter ended March 31, 1865.*

153 seroons grain .....	\$23, 188 71
6,231 hides .....	8, 753 22
6,000 vanilla beans .....	127 90
124 seroons cochineal .....	17, 640 47
38 bales cochineal .....	5, 684 77
20 bags cochineal .....	3, 249 85
970 bales goat-skins .....	48, 059 34
7 packages furniture .....	575 00
6 bales jalap .....	1, 036 77
274 hides and 4 bales deer-skins .....	635 00
4 bales deer-skins and 146 bales goat-skins .....	7, 661 09
175 bales goat-skins, 9 bales cotton, 18 hides .....	8, 628 46
Old brass and iron .....	289 00
44 bales rags and 1 box old copper .....	241 95
1 bale of damaged cotton, lead and iron .....	452 50
81 bales of goat-skins, and 1 bale deer-skins .....	4, 122 37
2 seroons of cochineal, 46 bales rags, and 55 hides .....	696 10
214 hides and 112 calfskins .....	2, 930 71
Total .....	<u>135, 973 21</u>

## NICARAGUA.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, (CORINTO)—H. W. BOSTWICK, *Vice-Consul*.

DECEMBER 31, 1864.

*Statement showing the description and value of the exports from San Juan del Sur to the United States; also the country where produced and whither sent during the quarters ended December 31, 1864, March 31, and June 30, 1865. (compiled from invoice returns.)*

## QUARTER ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1864.

Description.	Country where produced.	Whither sent.	Value including costs and charges.
Cotton .....	Nicaragua .....	New York .....	\$326 20
Deer-skins .....	do .....	do .....	542 74
Cotton .....	do .....	do .....	310 50
Cotton .....	do .....	do .....	491 37
Total .....	.....	.....	1,670 81

## QUARTER ENDED MARCH 31, 1865.

Cotton .....	Nicaragua .....	New York .....	\$9,441 36
Deer-skins .....	do .....	do .....	942 35
Total .....	.....	.....	10,383 71

## QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 1865.

Cotton .....	Nicaragua .....	New York .....	\$5,402 63
Cotton and deer-skins .....	do .....	do .....	801 00
Deer-skins .....	do .....	do .....	1,401 95
Lumber .....	do .....	San Francisco .....	5,527 87
Cotton .....	do .....	Liverpool .....	339 90
Total .....	.....	.....	13,466 35

SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

The harbor of Corinto is formed by the meeting of two estuaries; Realijo is at the head of one, two leagues distant. Embarketo is at the head of the other, two and a half leagues from Corinto. At each of these places the imports and exports are transferred from and to launches. The meeting of these estuaries at Corinto forms a very spacious harbor, with great depth of water, and large enough for hundreds of ships to ride at anchor at one time in safety. The entrance to the harbor is through a narrow passage in a reef of rocks that separates it from the ocean.

The productions of Nicaragua are cattle, horses, mules, cotton, coffee, indigo, cocoa, indian corn, sugar, hides and skins, Spanish cedar, mahogany, fustic and Lima wood.

The exportations are the articles above mentioned.



## PRICES CURRENT.

Cotton 22 to 30 cents per pound ; coffee 14 to 15 cents ; indigo \$1 to \$1 25 ; sugar 6 to 16 cents ; hides 8 to 10 cents ; deer-skins 22 to 25 cents ; cocoa \$14 to \$24 per bushel ; indian corn \$1, per bushel.

## PLANTING.

Coffee and sugar planting are increasing. Cotton will be likely to fall off in quantity the next year, owing to the destruction by the cotton-worm the past year ; many have abandoned its culture, though considerable has been planted this month.

## EXPORTS.

The horses, mules and cattle exported are taken to Honduras, Salvador and Costa Rica ; cotton and coffee to the United States, England and France ; indigo to South American states, England, France and the United States ; hides to Europe and the United States ; skins to the United States almost exclusively ; Spanish cedar to California and South America, and fustic and Lima wood to Europe.

## PORT CHARGES.

Port charges 10 cents per ton, lighterage \$1 per ton ; these charges follow the goods. Pilotage \$1 50 per foot draught of water of the vessel, and charged both in and out.

## TRANSPORTATION INTERIOR.

Freight carried on ox carts 10 cents per ton per mile ; on roads impassable for carts, on pack-mules, 60 cents per ton per mile. Mules are shipped at this port from parts of Honduras. Freights to the United States average \$40 per ton. In consequence of the import duty charged in American ports on cotton, it is now mostly shipped from this port to England and France.

The shipments to and from Europe take the same route as far as Aspinwall, and are made by the Panama Railroad Company's steamers.

## FOREIGN TONNAGE.

Since May first, when incumbent commenced the consular duties, eight foreign vessels have arrived ; their aggregate tonnage about 1,650 tons. They came from France, Germany, Italy, Salvador and Peru. During the same period of time the American tonnage arriving at this port in the aggregate is 19,459 tons. There are no export duties. Bounties on cotton exported is four cents per pound ; on coffee 10 cents. These bounties are paid in certificates that are received in payment for duties on imports. There is no distinction in vessels carrying to and from this port. Guns, gunpowder and tobacco are contraband articles. Aguardiente, tobacco and gunpowder. There are no sanitary regulations for this port.

Nicaragua has no public works owned by the state. She has granted to an English company the right to build a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean.

Nicaragua has but one national merchant vessel. That was built in the United States, and purchased here, and took the flag of Nicaragua June 13, 1865. She has no naval or armed vessels.

There is no mint for coining in this state. The money in circulation is English, Spanish, French and American gold and silver. The latter is brought here principally to purchase cotton, hides and skins. The value of the English, French and Spanish small silver coins are arbitrarily fixed by custom of trade, without reference to and above their actual value—about ten per cent. compared

with Mexican dollars—yet pass in large sums in payments and purchases. Nicaragua has no public mails for carrying letters and papers. All foreign letters are taken from the steamers by the government as they arrive, and private carriers thereafter take them to their destination, paying the government 25 cents for each single letter; 50 cents for double letters, and in proportion as they increase in size.

There is no machinery for manufacturing in this State; there is a little done in private houses by hand labor, spinning and weaving of cotton fabrics for family use. There are no iron works except for blacksmith shops. Horses and mules here go without shoes.

American manufactured articles are sold here (currency equal) at from 40 to 50 per cent. above their cost in the United States. Heavy American cottons, boots and shoes, are preferred in this market; so are agricultural implements and American machinery. Yankee notions find their way here, and displace like commodities from all other countries. English cotton and woollen goods, prints, hardware, &c., sell at 40 to 50 per cent. above home cost, and have a large share of the market. French productions, wines, brandy, shoes, boots and leather, hats, caps, cloths, fine muslin prints, and fancy goods—prices in detail are unknown, but range from 40 to 50 per cent. above their home cost.

German goods, cloths, hats, boots and shoes, wines, iron ware, iron furniture, toys and fancy goods, find market here; their cost prices not ascertained. They sell for 50 per cent. above their cost in Germany.

Guatemala goods are coarse cloths and heavy woollen blankets, and find a ready market for considerable quantities. The wool of which these fabrics are made is of a long, coarse, and harsh staple.

#### AMERICAN INTERESTS.

The Central American Transit Company, commencing at San Juan del Norte, thence river and lake navigation by steam to Virgin bay; thence by land carriage about 14 miles to San Juan del Sur; California steamers supply passengers and traffic to the San Juan del Sur. New York steamers do the same to San Juan del Norte, forming a New York and California line; principal office in New York.

There is a considerable increase in lands and machinery for mining purposes by the Americans and English and the natives of the country. At the mines in Matagotha the Americans have \$27,000 invested; at Santa Rosa \$40,000; at Chantales \$20,000. These establishments are reported to be in a prosperous condition, and are increasing their machinery, which is brought from the United States.

There are two cotton-gins owned by Americans in Leon, one in Masago, and one in Pulvou. There are six cotton-gins and presses known to this consulate, four of which belong to Americans.

The United States have a fair share of citizens and capital engaged in the production of cotton and sugar. A steam saw-mill has been erected on the Plio Grande, or Gulf of Fonseca, by Americans, costing over \$12,000; connected therewith they have an iron steamer brought here in sections and put together; she is to carry lumber, tow logs, and convey the mails on the Plio Grande to La Union, in Salvador.

The absence of a proper treaty between the United States and Nicaragua is a serious detriment to American interests.

The trade and commerce of the Pacific coast will be very large from California, Oregon, and Washington Territory, which have already commenced ship-building and coasting, trading in lumber and other surplus products with the lower Pacific states of Colombia, Equador, Peru, Yucatan, &c. These lower countries or states require large amounts of the surplus of the upper states. The people of the latter will be the carriers.

## UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

PANAMA—W. B. LITTLE, *Consul*.

*Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of the exports from Panama to the United States for the quarter ended December 31, 1864; also the names of the countries where produced and whither sent; compiled from official invoices.*

Countries where produced.	Description and quantity.	Whither sent.	Value, including costs and charges.
United States of Colombia.	65 bundles India-rubber .....	New York....	\$865 10
Costa Rica .....	4 sacks coffee, 500 lbs .....	do.....	80 00
United States of Colombia.	55 hides, 880 lbs .....	do.....	70 40
	51 ceroon drugs, 6,630 lbs .....	do.....	1,890 00
	31 bales deer-skins .....	do.....	2,006 63
	48 sacks shells .....	do.....	191 05
	2 cases books, 2 do. old copper. ....	do.....	162 30
	20 ceroon ratania root, 2,600 lbs .....	do.....	780 00
Ecuador .....	56 sacks cocoa, 8,529 lbs .....	San Francisco	3,016 68
United States of Colombia.	3 bales deer-skins, 300 .....	New York....	90 00
	2 doz. cases copper, 603 lbs .....	do.....	72 36
	33 bales India-rubber .....	do.....	1,100 00
	4 deer-skins .....	do.....	119 00
	29 ox-hides, 522 lbs .....	do.....	46 98
	3 bales deer-skins, 76 lbs .....	do.....	230 80
	59,211 lbs. pearl shells .....	do.....	1,335 71
	6 tons pearl shells .....	do.....	360 00
	1 package cigars .....	do.....	44 00
	171 sacks pearl shells .....	do.....	461 30
	73 packages India-rubber .....	do.....	1,095 00
	22,952 lbs. bark .....	do.....	2,763 60
	11,400 lbs. bark .....	do.....	1,410 00
	10,173 lbs. India-rubber .....	do.....	1,525 95
	17 bales India-rubber .....	do.....	426 70
	Merinoes .....	San Francisco	52 50
	Total.....	.....	20,196 06

*Statement showing the description, quantity, and value of exports from Panama to the United States during the quarter ended March 31, 1865.*

Description.	Quantity.	Value.
Jewelry .....	boxes .....	\$75 00
Pearl shells .....	sacks .....	163 530 70
Coffee .....	do .....	18 293 11
Coffee .....	bags .....	1 25 00
	do .....	84 1,652 10
India-rubber .....	sacks .....	1,436 6,306 85
	bales .....	40 896 70
	pkgs .....	14 340 00
Cocoa .....	sacks .....	75 1,949 89
Ivory nuts .....	bags .....	142 475 50
Bark .....	ceroons .....	1 18 75
Pearls .....	box .....	1,665 98
Opals, fine .....		1,020 98
Deer-skins .....	bales .....	9 708 00
Do. .... 2 bales and 22 bales rubber .....		1,020 40
Do. ....		37 50
Do. and hides .....		770 40
Straw hats .....	doz .....	30 1,060 75
Total .....		18,807 60

## NEW GRANADA.

CARTAGENA—AUGUSTUS S. HANABERGH, *Consul.*

JANUARY 10, 1866.

The trade between this port and the United States has not improved since the close of the rebellion, owing undoubtedly to the high price of all kinds of merchandise in our country, as well as the superior facilities of trade with Europe as regards the means of communication. Besides the British West India royal mail steamers, which call here monthly and bring the United States mails from Aspinwall, there is a line of merchant steamers from Liverpool monthly, bringing freight from England and all parts of the continent, and carrying a considerable amount of produce on their return. These steamers touch at Kingston, Jamaica, from which port a steamer has been started lately to connect with the same line to New York monthly, which has increased the facilities of trade between that port and Cartagena.

Besides the steamers of the two lines mentioned, there have entered this port—

From New York .....	11 vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 1,432 tons.
“ France .....	7 “ “ “ 1,474 “
“ Germany .....	4 “ “ “ 693 “
“ St. Thomas .....	2 “ “ “ 472 “
“ Curaçoa .....	5 “ “ “ 390 “
“ Nassau .....	3 “ “ “ 258 “
“ Aspinwall .....	15 “ “ “ 954 “
47 “ “ “	5,673 “

besides a number of small vessels in the coasting trade. Of the vessels from New York, but two were under the American flag.

I have not the means of stating the value of the importations from foreign countries. But the duties collected at this port during the last year were as follows:

On importations by vessels from Great Britain .....	\$74, 376 60
“ “ France .....	13, 102 60
“ “ United States .....	21, 337 72
“ “ Germany .....	2, 657 88
“ “ West Indies.....	17, 707 64
“ “ Aspinwall.....	8, 050 39
Total .....	137, 232 83

Considerable quantities of goods are imported *via* England from France; consequently the duties on the same appear in the above table in favor of the former country. It may also be said that the greater part of the importations from the free port of Aspinwall are goods from the United States.

During the last year some reformation has been made in the tariff, as also in the law regulating the collection of customs. Every importation must be accompanied by an invoice, sworn to before and certified by the Colombian consul at the port of shipment, specifying the port of destination, quantity marks and numbers, gross weight in kilograms, and the class of goods composing the same. Of each invoice certified the consuls are required to send a copy to the secretary of the national treasury at Bogota, and another to the collector of customs at the port at which the entry is to be made. The same course is required with regard to the manifests of the entire cargo of vessels, and the same must be in conformity with the several invoices composing the cargo of each vessel. Goods can only be introduced at the port declared on the invoice and manifest at the time of certification.

Duties are collected on the gross weight of each package of foreign goods, which are divided into the following classes:

First class, articles that pay 2½ per cent. per kilogram.

Second class, articles that pay 5 per cent. per kilogram.

Third class, articles that pay 10 per cent. per kilogram.

Fourth class, articles that pay 30\* per cent. per kilogram.

*First class.*—Tar and pitch, pumps, hydraulic machinery, agricultural machinery, mining machinery, manufacturing machinery, empty bottles, rice, corn, flour, salt meats, matches, corks, empty boxes, fruits, vegetables, starch and-sago, fish, lime and cement, marble and alabaster, iron unmanufactured, steel unmanufactured, empty demijohns, flints, slates and pencils, chalk, barrels, straw for hats, grindstones, dripstones, oakum and rope yarn, salt and saltpetre, common bags, mats and matting, and such lumber as is not declared free of duty.

*Second class.*—Kerosene, blacking, hides and leather, aniseseed, shoe brushes, Florida water, glass and glassware, brown soap, crockery, furniture, powder, paints and paint oils, varnish, tallow candles, coffee, tea and cocoa, wine and beer, hops, wax, matches and tapers, rope and cordage, wrapping paper, composition candles, looking-glasses less than 20 centimetres in length, iron and copper manufactured, as hardware and kitchen utensils; tin, lead, and zinc, unmanufactured; all kinds of alimentary substances or condiments for food, and all kinds of liquors not mentioned in any other class.

*Third class.*—Spectacles, telescopes, percussion caps, quicksilver, fireworks, pianos, rum, brandy, gin, alcoholic liquors, lead-pencils, organs, wax and sperm, drugs and medicines, blank books, canes, wool, musical instruments, tobacco, snuff, perfumery; articles made of pearls, bone, shell, India-rubber; straw hats without trimming; coarse linen goods; brushes not mentioned in any other class; letter paper, ink, wafers, sealing-wax, and other office articles not mentioned in any other class; iron, steel, lead, tin, zinc, copper, manufactured into fine ware.

\* See fourth class.

*Fourth class.*—All articles not mentioned in either of the former classes or declared free are considered as belonging to the fourth class, which, according to the law, should pay 30 cents per kilogram; but by an executive decree 15 per cent. has been added to the duties on this class, making 34½ per cent. per kilogram.

The following articles are admitted free of duty, viz: Gold and silver manufactured or in lawful coin; passengers' baggage to the extent of 150 kilograms for each person; all articles brought by public ministers or diplomatic agents for their own use; vessels to navigate the waters of the country, or any pieces necessary to construct such vessels; machinery or apparatus necessary for public works or internal improvements; ice; guano; bricks; tiles; slate for roofing; mineral coal; seeds and plants for agriculture; live animals; materials and apparatus for binding and printing matter; timber and lumber for constructing vessels and houses, boxes, &c., for packing; the natural products of Venezuela and Ecuador; samples of manufactured textures in small pieces to the extent of 25 kilograms.

But a very small portion of the productions of this naturally rich and fertile country is exported through the port of Cartagena, owing to the difficulty of communicating with the Magdalena river, the great artery of the country. There are, however, two projects for overcoming the difficulty—one by constructing a railway from this city to some point on the river, which is contemplated by an English company. It is almost certain, however, that the present amount of trade would not render such an enterprise a profitable one. The national government, however, have agreed to guarantee seven per cent. on the capital invested. The other project, and the most feasible one, (requiring much less time and money in carrying it out,) is that of cleaning and navigating by steam the old canal connecting the bay of Cartagena with the Magdalena river at Calamai, which has never been navigable, even for large canoes, more than half of each year, although steamers have succeeded in getting through on several occasions in favorable seasons.

The realization of either of these projects would bring almost all of the trade of the interior to Cartagena, and make this the principal port of the country, for which it possesses peculiar advantages.

During the present year a steamer is to be put on the river Atrato in connexion with this port. This will also tend to increase the commerce of the place.

Statement showing the quantity, value, and country of destination of exports from Cartagena during the year 1865.

Description.	United States.		Great Britain.		Germany.		France.		Cuba.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton .....	Kilograms.	\$7,457 79	Kilograms.	\$27,323 00	Kilograms.	\$1,000 00	Kilograms.	\$6,540 00			Kilograms.	\$42,300 79
Tobacco .....	13,839		38,046		1,787		14,638				63,310	
Indies-rubber .....	201,245	\$9,426 00	78,445	\$1,874 00	447,456	\$190,719 00					523,901	\$22,593 00
Bahama .....			46,673	\$4,956 00	5,850	\$2,514 44	4,114	\$2,345 80			257,884	\$29,943 24
Farle .....	175,790	\$2,139 77	5,837	\$7,065 10	5,480	\$500 00					6,317	\$7,585 10
Dir-divi .....	60,840	\$2,721 70	60,872	\$7,974 00	30,588	\$390 00	9,488	\$900 00			273,738	\$3,703 77
Cotton seed .....	36,839	\$21 73			130,315	\$4,027 00					4,748 90	
Ivory nuts .....	28,331	\$5,685 64			10,386	\$80 00					47,918	\$5,685 64
Hides .....	1108,170	\$6,287 82	58,960	\$2,523 19	89,937	\$3,166 16					253,827	\$11,977 10
Polen nuts .....			2,955	\$236 00	41,973	\$798 72					44,927	\$1,025 72
Coffee hats, (Panama) .....			5,600	\$3,300 00							5,600	\$3,300 00
Straw for making hats .....									1380	\$11,960	1380	\$11,960
Straw for making hats .....											5,290	\$1,980 00
Brasil wood .....							19,255	\$3,050 00			19,255	\$3,050 00
Yucca .....	1,076	\$2,263 05					40,000	\$1,500 00			40,000	\$1,500 00
Yucca .....											1,076	\$2,263 05
Railroad ties .....	2,787	\$1,248 80									2,787	\$1,248 80
Old copper .....		\$1,248 68										\$1,248 68
Sundries .....												
Total .....		\$28,716 48		\$98,921 22		\$203,196 32		\$13,635 80		\$18,025 00		\$439,794 82

\* Number.

† Kilograms.

‡ Dozen.

## VENEZUELA.

LA GUAYRA.—CHARLES H. LOHR, *Consul*.

AUGUST 26, 1865.

A recent law gives the following formula for measuring a vessel of 90 feet in length, 21 feet in width, and 12 feet in depth: Length, 90 feet, and width 21, multiplied, gives 1,890; multiplied by depth, 12 feet=22,680; divided by 94, result 241 $\frac{3}{4}$  tons; the Spanish foot being equal to 11 inches English, and the division being 94 instead of 95. The timber, generally, in repairing the lighters, is called cope, cuji, (cuhi) and charo; it is very hard and durable, and is not sold by the foot, but by the piece, (being about 75 cents the cubic foot,) and will compare with the locust timber of the United States.

The decks are of pitch-pine. There are no ship-yards within the jurisdiction of this consulate. The lighters are generally copper-fastened, costing about 62 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per foot; duty per foot, three cents. Copper sheathing is generally ordered from the United States. Canvas brought from Germany costs from \$14 to \$16 apiece. Venezuelan-built vessels generally sail well, but are unequal to the New York pilot-boats in speed. They do not carry as much in proportion to their tonnage as vessels of the United States, and generally last from 20 to 25 years. There are no shipwrights here, only two boat-builders, who are employed in building and repairing lighters. One is an American and the other a Creole.

Shipwrights' wages are, for master carpenter three dollars, and for his workmen two dollars per day. The greater part of the workmen are from the island of Curaçoa, where vessels requiring repairs generally go. It is seldom American vessels can be sold here; they are generally ordered. Lighters built here only carry from 40 to 50 barrels, and are employed in loading and unloading the vessels in the port. For the construction of these little crafts they import their materials from the United States.

The whole of the inward cargoes of the United States vessels are rarely discharged at this port; the general practice being to land a portion and take the residue to Puerto Cabello, where the homeward cargoes are completed.

Trade is very dull, freights are scarce, and business inactive. \* \* \*

*General review of the trade of La Guayra during the year ended September 30, 1865.*

## IMPORTS.

The gross value of imports (in 207 vessels of 55,784 tons measurement) from foreign countries amounts to \$5,023,779 32, showing an increase of \$1,423,640 12 as compared with the importations of the year 1864, which is attributable to the termination of the civil war and encouraging legislation.

There is an increase of 518 tons in shipping, owing to the great capacity of the monthly Liverpool steamers and the semi-monthly St. Thomas packet. The amount of duty is \$2,193,612 84, being an increase of \$663,260 35 over that of the year 1864.

The value of imports from the United States, in forty vessels of 10,889 tons burden, amounts to \$1,535,139 67, showing an increase of \$233,241 63. This has arisen from the very high price of flour and other imports during the year, and greater demand.

## DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTS.

Flour, 53,385 barrels; kerosene and petroleum, 43,768 gallons; also wheat, barley, rye flour, corn meal, biscuits, hams, Manilla rope, oakum, varnish, ale,



beer, cider, sperm candles, cotton shirting, madapollams, checks, butter, lard, soap, tallow, beans, peas, cheese, codfish, oysters, patent medicines, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, black pepper, shoes and hats, brooms, furniture, hops, pickles, seeds, figs, sarsaparilla, soda, steam-engines, cutheiron, magnolia and Florida water, coal, lumber, cigarettes, stationery, paints and oils, carriages, carts, wheelbarrows, cotton gins, iron bars, fire-crackers, acid, cassia, matting, drills, tapes, thread and braces, hosiery, about 20,000 pieces twilled plain unbleached domestics; also coffee-bagging, canvas, bunting, carpeting, sewing-machines, hardware and iron machinery, such as pots, hoes, nails, mill works, sugar-boilers, stills, sheet lead, copper sheathing and nails, tin in sheets, tin-ware, revolvers, anchors, lamps, chandeliers, and bells. Of shipping there is a slight decrease of 972 tons.

From Great Britain there was imported in 22 vessels of 11,495 tons measurement merchandise to the value of \$1,415,859 35; showing an increase of \$198,271 64, and of shipping of 1,360 tons.

The principal imports were printed calicoes, muslins, handkerchiefs, madapollams, shirting, pladillas, britannias, long cloth, blankets, bed-quilts, table-cloths, damask, salumpores, laces, parasols, linen, ladies' broadcloth and casimeres, baize, cutlasses and white-handled long knives, scissors, crates, powder in kegs and flasks, fowling-pieces, pistols, blunderbusses, spars, fish-hooks, porter and ale, beaver hats, silk parasols, ribbons, thread and braces, ship-blocks, &c.

The value of imports from Hamburg (in 4 vessels of 390 tons burden) amounts to \$72,909 98, a decrease of \$143,490 13. As the shipping shows 126 tons less than in 1864, this trade is of little consequence and unpromising.

From France there arrived 19 vessels, of 4,804 tons, during the year, with perfumery, trinkets, wines, liquors, oil, paints, stationery, and fruit preserves. From her colonies 5 vessels, of 1,270 tons, with shipments of perfumery, shoes and boots, masks, hats, coarse earthenware, coins, liquors, &c., to the value of \$566,671 21, a total increase of \$73,216 55, and in shipping of 793 tons.

The value of imports from Spain and her colonies (in 17 vessels of 3,906 tons) amounted to \$187,013 62, consisting of wines, liquors, vinegar, preserved fruits, garlic, nuts, oil, leeches, fire-crackers, silks, paper, and Spanish playing cards, a decrease of \$210,467 11, and in shipping of 2,413 tons.

The direct trade with the island of Curaçoa is far more important than the traffic with Holland, which is very insignificant. The value of imports (made in 25 vessels of 2,586 tons) amounts to \$117,652 87, a decrease of \$25,388 20, and on the shipping of 489 tons.

The articles imported from Curaçoa consist of the productions of all countries, principally of Great Britain and Germany.

There have been no arrivals direct from Denmark, and the value of imports from St. Thomas (in 23 vessels of 5,983 tons) is \$155,176 25, an increase of \$47,360 52, and in the shipping of 1,117 tons. The articles of St. Thomas are principally British manufactures, osnaburges, French wines, liquors, German linen goods, &c.

The trade with Italy in the year 1864 was not worthy of notice, for only two vessels were then engaged in it. This year the shipments (in 7 vessels of 1,411 tons) amount to \$161,665 50, an increase of \$95,470 18, and in the shipping of 871 tons.

These imports consist principally of wines, oil, macaroni, perfumery, silk hats, almonds, figs, jewelry, shoes, masks, ladies' bonnets, adamantine candles, and fancy articles.

The imports from St. Domingo (in 4 vessels of 443 tons) amount in value to \$16,100 47, a decrease of \$2,715 86, and of 97 tons in the shipping.

The articles imported consist of the productions of various countries, but principally in wines, liquors, and rice.

The value of imports into Venezuela (in 15 national vessels of 3,933 tons) from foreign countries amounts to \$75,010 18, an increase of \$9,842 17, with a decrease of 109 tons in shipping.

The coasting trade of this republic amounts to \$1,472,690 14 in value, being an increase of \$270,040 75.

#### EXPORTS.

The gross value of exports (in 188 vessels of 51,587 tons) for the year amounts to \$5,078,356 78, an increase of \$876,432 20.

In shipping there is an increase of 6,403 tons, attributable to the fact that a great number of soldiers have returned to productive labor.

The duty on exports amounts to \$1,887,430 26.

The value of exports to the United States (in 39 vessels of 10,617 tons measurement) amounts to \$452,517 39, a decrease of \$289,361 89, and in shipping there is also a decrease of 1,699 tons. This decrease is attributable partly to a diminished crop, and partly to the products of this country finding in Europe a better market.

The exports were coffee to the amount of 585,361 lbs.; cotton, 164,914 lbs.; cocoa, 66,154 lbs.; indigo, 5,000 lbs.; 28,807 hides and skins; also palm oil, plants, seed, chocolate, raisins, and conserves.

There have been exported to the United States \$209,269 81 in American gold.

The value of exports to Great Britain (in 20 vessels of 10,370 tons measurement) amounts to \$1,056,805, an increase of \$167,430 35. There is also an increase of 1,853 tons. These exports consisted of coffee, cotton, deer-skins, lignumvitæ, divi-divi and dyewoods, cebadilla, chocolate, and conserves.

The value of exports to Hamburg (in 26 vessels of 5,896 tons measurement) amounts to \$1,196,309 10, a decrease of \$40,454 60, with the increase of 957 tons in shipping. When the tobacco crop is affected, the trade with Hamburg, Bremen, and Altona suffers. The exports were coffee, cocoa, cotton, tobacco, hides, deer and tiger skins, fustic, horn, wool, and chocolate.

The exports to Bremen (in 3 vessels of 650 tons) amounted to \$195,448 87, a decrease of \$46,430 21, though the tonnage is nearly the same as last year. The exports are coffee, cotton, indigo, lignumvitæ, and divi-divi wood, chocolate and cocoanuts.

The exports to France and colonies (in 25 vessels of 7,553 tons measurement) amount to \$347,583 38, an increase of \$203,910 14, with 1,740 tons more of shipping. They consisted of coffee, cotton, cocoa, indigo, hides, deer and tiger skins, dye-woods, chocolate.

The value of exports to Amsterdam and Curaçoa (in 21 vessels of 2,306 tons) amounts to \$145,333 13, a decrease of \$57,266 12, but an increase of 437 tons in shipping. The exports were coffee, cocoa, raisins, starch, chocolate, hides, dye-woods, wool, and cocoanuts.

The value of exports to Altona and St. Thomas (in 18 vessels of 5,778 tons) amounts to \$308,817 01, a decrease of \$7,171 82; with an increase of 1,315 tons in the shipping. The exports consisted of coffee, cotton, coca, lignumvitæ, divi-divi and dye-woods, hides, skins, wool, chocolate, conserves, and cocoanuts.

The value of exports to Italy (in vessels of 1,645 tons) was \$190,519 69, exceeding the previous year by \$54,366 10. There is also an improvement in shipping of 386 tons. The exports consisted of coffee, cocoa, indigo, chocolate, cebadilla, divi-divi and dye woods, raisins, and conserves.

The exports to the island of San Domingo (in 4 Venezuelan vessels of 443 tons) were in value \$10,216, and consisted of coffee, cocoa, indigo, wool, starch, d chocolate.

The gross value of exports (in 8 Venezuelan vessels of 2,388 tons) was

\$64,534 15, nearly the same as in 1864. The productions of this country were shipped in national vessels to various ports, and consisted of coffee, cocoa, cotton, indigo, hides, deer and tiger and goat skins, wool, starch, fustic, lignumvitæ, cebadilla and divi-divi wood, chocolate, cocoanuts, palm oil, and conserves.

The value of exports to Spain and her colonies (in 17 vessels of 3,906 tons) amounts to \$610,499 03, an increase of \$93,677 10; a decrease of 386 tons in shipping. The exports were coffee, cotton, cocoa, indigo, deer-skins, cebadilla, lignumvitæ, starch, and chocolate.

The statement of trade between the United States and this port exhibits an increase of imports arising, in my opinion, from the augmented demand and consumption of the principal American staples, flour, kerosene, refined petroleum, &c., and at the same time a decrease of exports compared with last year. This decrease may be attributable to the scarcity of the crops, but also, to a great extent, to the low prices of Venezuelan products in the United States market, most of its vessels having been despatched this year in ballast or with very small cargoes. In addition to this but little American gold was received to be invested in shipments to the United States, in consequence of the derangement of commerce between the two countries. There has, however, been exported to the United States the current year \$209,269 81 in American gold.

During this period 40 vessels, of the aggregate tonnage of 10,889 tons, have arrived from the United States. Total value of imports for year ended September 30, 1865, \$1,535,139 67. Total value of exports for year ended September 30, 1865, \$751,879 28.

Total number of arrivals during the year ended September 30, 1864, was 44, of an aggregate tonnage of 11,861 tons. Total value of imports \$1,401,897 99. Total value of exports \$751,879 28.

The act of Congress of June 29, 1863, removed the export duty on money, and raised the duties on other exports, as follows :

Cotton, per 100 pounds.....	\$0 50
Starch, per 100 pounds.....	1 20
Indigo, per 100 pounds.....	11½
Oil of copaiva, per 100 pounds.....	6
Cocoanut oil, per cargo of 80 bottles.....	2 50
Oil of sassafras, per pound.....	6
Horns, per hundred.....	25
Asses, each.....	4 00
Cocoa, per 100 pounds.....	3 00
Coffee, per 100 pounds.....	1 25
Horses and mares, each.....	16 00
Cebadilla, per 100 pounds.....	1 00
Cocoanuts, per 100.....	25
Hides, each.....	75
Deer-skins, each.....	25
Skins of other kinds, each.....	10
Divi-divi, per 100 pounds.....	15
Timber, <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15
Wheat, per 100 pounds.....	12
Mules, each.....	12 00
Lignumvitæ, per ton.....	1 80
Fustic, per ton.....	1 00
Dye-wood, per ton.....	1 50
Tiger-skins, each.....	1 50
Peruvian bark, per 100 pounds.....	2 00
Jipijapa (Panama straw) hats, per dozen.....	2 00
Sole-leather, per side.....	75

Leaf tobacco, per 100 pounds.....	\$3 00
Vanilla, per pound.....	50
Sarsaparilla, per 100 pounds.....	6 00
Gum, resin, and other medical substances, per 100 pounds.....	4 00

Articles not specified in the foregoing pay 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

These rates are not in addition to, but in substitution of, the former duties. (All export duties are payable in cash.)

Import duties have been raised from 50 to 100 per cent. The former extra import and export duties have been abolished.

The act of June 29, 1863, also provides that all articles of importation declared free by the executive decree of August 14, 1860, as precious metals, coined, in bars or dust, printing materials, printed books, and all machinery exempted from duty by the legislative decree of February 22, 1851, are subject to 15 per cent. duty *ad valorem*.

The executive decree of April 12, 1860, grants the following extension of terms for the payment of import duties:

Ordinary duties up to \$200, cash; up to \$2,000, three months; up to \$3,000, four months; up to \$4,000, five months; and for all sums above \$4,000, six months.

Subsidiary duties up to \$400, cash; up to \$600, 30 days; and sums exceeding \$600, 60 days.

The executive decree of June 29, 1863, continues to exempt from duty of every description rice, maize, Indian corn, beans, peas, potatoes, salt beef, and animals for the improvement of the breed.

The act of August 14, 1865, declares La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, Maracaibo, and Ciudad Bolivar the only ports of entry.

No further addition has been made to the articles prohibited from importation, viz., salt, cocoa, coffee, indigo, sugar, honey, sirup, molasses, rum and all its compounds, except in bottles.

The merchandise on hand may be valued at about \$7,000,000.

#### MARACAIBO—R. A. EDES, Consul.

*Summary statement showing the description, quantity, and value of the exports at the port of Maracaibo to the United States during the quarter ended December 31, 1864, compiled from authenticated invoices.*

Coffee, 2,231 bags and 279,750 pounds.....	\$52,344 67
Cocoa, 167 bags and 20,064 pounds.....	11,555 29
Hides, 3,375 pieces and 102,777 pounds.....	9,994 61
Fustic, 468 tons and 18 cwt.....	9,832 43
Divi-divi, 609 boxes and 60,197 pounds.....	1,686 03
Deer-skins, 2 packages and 196 pieces.....	140 00

Total amount.....	<u><u>85,553 03</u></u>
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PUERTO CABELLO—A. LACOMBE, *Vice-Consul.*

*Statement showing the description, value, and countries of production of the imports at Puerto Cabello during the last three quarters of the year ended September 30, 1865.*

Description.	Where produced.	For the quarter ended March 31, 1865.	For the quarter ended June 30, 1865.	For the quarter ended September 30, 1865.	Total.
Provisions, flour, &c. ....	United States.....	\$95,506 29	\$79,441 13	\$133,596 17	\$208,543 59
Provisions and miscellaneous .....	Netherlands, West Indies, and Guiana.	5,014 25	8,446 25	2,816 56	16,277 06
Liquors and miscellaneous .....	Netherlands.....		10,445 00	32,830 50	43,275 50
Dry goods and provisions.....	Danish West Indies.	9,987 43	14,307 59	24,608 32	48,813 34
Provisions, dried fruit, &c.....	Spain.....	38,590 23	35,052 85	16,573 00	93,116 08
Provisions, dry goods, &c.....	Germany.....	101,464 48	115,714 29	101,336 38	318,515 73
Hardware, dry goods, &c.....	Great Britain.....	158,594 03	246,826 59	114,871 45	518,292 07
Provisions, wine, oil, brandy, and silk	France.....	25,725 77	49,157 45	19,138 63	94,021 85
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>432,892 48</b>	<b>560,191 75</b>	<b>447,771 01</b>	<b>1,440,855 24</b>

NOTE.—It is to be observed that these values are taken from manifests presented at the custom-house, which are made out generally from 30 to 50 per cent. less than the true value of the goods.

*Statement showing the description, value, and destination of exports from Puerto Cabello during the last three quarters of the year ended September 30, 1865.*

Description.	Whither exported.	For the quarter ended March 31, 1865.	For the quarter ended June 30, 1865.	For the quarter ended September 30, 1865.	Total.
Coffee, cotton, cocoa, hides, &c.	France.....	\$247,560 00	\$677,727 94	\$304,801 27	\$1,230,089 21
Coffee, cotton, cocoa, hides, &c.	Germany.....	767,843 00	816,261 74	239,047 06	1,823,151 80
Coffee, cotton, indigo, hides, &c.	United States.....	186,858 00	139,371 20	350,142 56	676,371 76
Coffee, cotton, cocoa, hides, &c.	Spain.....	155,497 00	80,386 76	18,510 46	254,394 22
Coffee.....	Danish W. I.....	614 50	133 75	579 51	1,327 76
Coffee, cotton, &c.....	Great Britain.....	297,910 00	186,939 90	269,550 37	754,400 27
Coffee, cotton, &c.....	British possns. Gibraltar.....		52,134 72		52,134 72
Coffee, cotton, hides, &c.....	Italy.....	30,668 00	59,983 15		90,651 15
Gold coin.....	United States.....	135,006 72	62,440 16		197,446 88
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>1,821,957 23</b>	<b>2,075,379 32</b>	<b>1,182,631 23</b>	<b>5,080,067 77</b>

NOTE.—The value is computed in Venezuelan dollars, equal to \$2 74.42 United States currency.

*Statement showing the nationality, number, and tonnage of vessels arrived from and departed to foreign ports from Puerto Cabello during the second and third quarters of the year ended September 30, 1865.*

FOR THE QUARTER ENDED MARCH 31, 1865.

Nationality.	ARRIVALS.		DEPARTURES.		Remarks.
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
Venezuelan .....	4	549	2	454	To and from United States; 2 to and Curaçoa.
Danish .....	3	549	6	1,084	To and from Liverpool, Hamburg, and New York.
British .....	16	5,577	10	4,226	To and from Liverpool and United States.
Netherlandish ...	10	636	6	1,329	To and from Curaçoa and Holland.
French .....	4	1,113	4	1,108	To and from France.
Spanish .....	1	146	5	891	To and from Spain.
German .....	2	484	5	996	To and from Hamburg, Bremen, &c.
Italian .....	.....	.....	1	156	To and from Italy.
Total .....	40	8,104	39	10,244	

FOR THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 1865.

Venezuelan .....	2	239	1	224	To and from New York.
Danish .....	4	590	6	1,074	To and from Hamburg and England.
British .....	14	5,172	7	2,716	To and from United States and England.
Netherlandish ...	14	1,195	4	1,082	To and from England and Hamburg.
French .....	6	1,751	12	3,225	To and from France.
Spanish .....	1	153	3	846	To and from Spain and Italy.
German .....	5	401	6	1,695	To and from Hamburg.
Total .....	46	9,501	39	10,862	

BRAZIL.

RIO JANEIRO—J. MONROE, *Consul*.

*Tabular statement showing the exports of coffee from Rio Janeiro to Europe the United States, and elsewhere, for the year 1864.*

EUROPE.

	Bags.
Antwerp .....	7,514
Bordeaux .....	20,492
Channel for orders .....	317,699
Cadiz for orders .....	2,700
Hamburg .....	5,552
Lisbon for orders .....	42,145
Mediterranean .....	233,325
North of Europe .....	89,394
North of France .....	126,209
Portugal .....	11,203
Liverpool .....	10,934
Southampton .....	4,154

871,321

## UNITED STATES.

	<i>Bags.</i>
Baltimore .....	93,683
San Francisco .....	9,725
Delaware breakwater .....	2,842
New York .....	399,605
Philadelphia .....	13,503
Sandy Hook for orders .....	13,799
	<hr/> 533,157 <hr/>

## ELSEWHERE.

Cape of Good Hope .....	33,218
Matamoras .....	6,600
River Plata .....	13,028
Smyrna .....	5,000
St. Thomas .....	15,600
Bermuda .....	3,014
	<hr/> 76,460 <hr/>

## RECAPITULATION.

Europe .....	871,321
United States .....	533,157
Elsewhere .....	76,460
	<hr/> 1,480,938 <hr/>

*Tabular statement showing the importations of flour into Rio Janeiro for the several months of the year 1864.*

Months.	From the United States.	From other countries.	Total.
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
January .....	21,393	6,257	27,650
February .....	4,814	2,600	7,414
March .....	36,376		36,376
April .....	22,093	4,387	26,480
May .....	33,685	3,415	37,100
June .....	11,953	12,367	24,320
July .....	26,021	5,768	31,789
August .....	19,706	8,216	27,922
September .....	19,221	9,175	28,396
October .....	14,982	9,118	24,100
November .....	26,294		26,294
December .....	11,579	6,000	17,579
Total .....	248,117	67,303	315,620

MARANHAM—WM. H. EVANS, *Consul*.

*Statement showing the description and value of the exports from Maranham to the United States during the quarter ended September 30, 1865, with the names of the country where produced, and the port whither shipped, compiled from official documents.*

Description.	Where produced.	Whither shipped.	Value, including costs and charges.
Deer-skins.....	Brazil.....	New York.....	\$147 80
Hides.....	do.....	do.....	1, 149 69
Rice.....	do.....	do.....	125 25
Total.....			1, 422 74

## URUGUAY.

MONTEVIDEO—C. W. PARSONS, Jr., *Vice-Consul*.

AUGUST 19, 1865.

*Comparative statement showing the number of American vessels arrived at the port of Montevideo from 1854 to 1864, inclusive, together with the amount of annual imports into and annual exports from Montevideo to the United States in American bottoms during the same period.*

Years.	From mouth of La Plata.	From Buenos Ayres and other up-river ports.	Totals.	Imports into Montevideo from the United States in American bottoms.	Value.	Exports from Montevideo to the United States in American bottoms.	Value.
1854...	35	2	37	.....	\$454, 056	.....	\$465, 595
1855...	37	6	43	.....	403, 587	.....	249, 150
1856...	39	5	44	.....	589, 125	.....	539, 696
1857...	38	4	42	No returns.....		No returns.....	
1858...	31	3	34	do.....		do.....	
1859...	100	15	115	From July 1 to Dec. 31...	267, 277	From July 1 to Dec. 31...	685, 834
1860...	76	11	87	From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30...	1, 220, 800	From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30...	271, 221
1861...	132	30	162	No returns.....		No returns.....	
1862...	72	24	96	From Oct. 1 to Dec. 31...	531, 640	From Oct. 1 to Dec. 31...	86, 614
1863...	62	17	79	.....	1, 983, 527	.....	211, 697
1864...	25	9	34	.....	209, 721	.....	
Total	647	126	773	Gold.....	5, 659, 733	Gold.....	2, 509, 007

*Statement of exports of gold from Montevideo to the United States in foreign vessels.*

From September 11 to December 31, 1863.....	\$502, 864
During the year 1864.....	1, 131, 579
Total.....	1, 634, 443



## PERU.

CALLAO—JAMES H. MCCOLLEY, *Consul*.

DECEMBER 31, 1865.

I have the honor to report to the department that I find it a difficult matter to arrive at any exact conclusion as to the trade of this country. This is owing principally to the want of precise records of imports and exports being kept, to the state of revolution which has just ended, and the foreign troubles with which the country has been and is menaced.

Business in general this year has been very dull, which is due to the internal commotions, as well as to the unsettled state of affairs with Spain. Since the new government came into power things look worse than formerly for the peace of this as well as of its sister republics on this coast.

A great desire is manifested by Peruvians to form a more close alliance than has hitherto existed with the United States; and were our merchants to turn their attention more to this country I have no doubt they would find it quite profitable. At present no foreigners stand higher in public opinion than citizens of the United States.

A new contract has been made to ship guano to the United States, and it is expected they will require large quantities, as it is now over three years since any was sent there. This will give profitable employment to our ships, and it is with pleasure that I perceive more of them coming here than formerly; for during our civil war almost all business was carried on under foreign flags, although no doubt many of these ships were owned by Americans.

Owing to the Spanish difficulties with these countries several Chilians, Peruvians, and others have sold their vessels to citizens of the United States, which, in conformity with articles 663-668 of consular instructions, have been put under protection of the flag of the United States, as property of citizens. Whenever I have granted such certificates I have been extremely careful to carry out the laws in toto, as expressed in said instructions, and, although they are of rather an ambiguous character, I have endeavored to interpret them in the sense in which they were given.

I take great pleasure in informing the department that the benevolent society of this place has opened a large and a very fine hospital at this port, of which this consulate will avail itself whenever necessity requires.

A new dock built of iron, and owned principally by the British "Pacific Steam Navigation Company," will be ready for use very soon. It is a great undertaking and does honor to its builders. Its length is 300 feet, breadth over all 100 feet, between the wings 76 feet. It has the capacity of receiving a vessel of 6,000 tons weight. The company will be prepared to supply all description of stores, and execute every kind of work connected with iron or wooden ships. Terms, it is said, will be moderate.

A grant for a new railroad has also been conceded to run from Cerro Azul, a minor port south of this, to the valley of Cañete, where the largest sugar estates are situated. This grant has been made to an American engineer, and it will, no doubt, be of great importance, for that part of the country is very rich in agricultural products.

A decree has been published, to take effect on the 1st day of March, 1866, imposing an export duty of three per cent. *ad valorem* on the following articles, viz., coined and bar silver, cotton, wool, refined and crude sugar, rice, tobacco, and saltpetre. Also another, to take effect from the 1st of April, 1866, causing the decree of the 14th of February, 1863, in regard to the coin called "sol," of  $\frac{1}{10}$  fine, to be strictly enforced, and that no Bolivian money will be admitted

after that date in payment by the treasury of the republic. The sol is calculated to be equal to one silver dollar.

The new government appears to be using great exertions to stop the abuses which have for so long a time held sway in this country, and I am of opinion that the present chief of the republic is endeavoring to do his utmost for the welfare of Peru.

It is with much pleasure that I have to communicate to the department that efforts are making to establish an American line of steamers upon this coast, and, from what I can learn, with a probability of success. It will be a joint stock company, and it is their intention to apply to the United States government for a mail subsidy. They offer advantages to our navy in the South Pacific, which, you are aware, is entirely dependent on the present British company for its correspondence; and in case of difficulty with Great Britain or France, our correspondence, as well as that of the navy, would be left on the Isthmus. The French government pay a large subsidy to the present company, and you can see at once how dangerous it would be to be dependent on an unfriendly nation for our despatches or any other information. I sincerely trust this project may meet with success, and that the government of the United States may give it the necessary aid.

*Statement showing the imports from and exports to the United States from Callao during the year ended December 31, 1865.*

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
Description of merchandise.	Value.	Description of merchandise.	Value.
General assortment.....	\$517,000 00	Cigars.....	\$255,027 74
		Oil paintings.....	5,650 97
		Nitrate of soda.....	137,191 50
		Dry hides.....	9,667 37
		Cotton.....	1,562 10
		Cotton goods.....	275 00
		Whale oil.....	28,025 57
		Coal.....	10,000 00
		Assorted.....	37,000 00
		Calisaya bark.....	7,401 53
		Guano.....	884,000 00
Total.....	517,000 00	Total.....	1,375,801 78

*Statement showing the description and value of exports from Callao and other Peruvian ports to the United States for the year 1865.*

Names of ports.	Description.	Value.
Callao.....	Guano, silver, &c.....	\$22,055,300
Iquique.....	Saltpetre, &c.....	5,816,215
Arica.....	Wool, cascarilla, &c.....	1,823,200
Islay.....	Wool, silver, &c.....	1,412,114
Huaneryo.....	Orchilla, tobacco, &c.....	309,853
San José.....	Sugar, tobacco, &c.....	261,574
Paíta.....	Cotton, hides, &c.....	1,143,261
Total.....		32,821,517

*Statement showing the number of arrivals and departures of American vessels at the port of Callao, also their destination, during the year ended December 31, 1865.*

ARRIVALS.		DEPARTURES.		
Several quarters.	No. of vessels.	Destination.	No. of vessels.	Cargo.
Quarter ended March 31, 1865...	23	England .....	5	Guano.
		France .....	2	do.
		Germany .....	11	do.
		Genoa .....	1	do.
		New York .....	1	Ballast.
		Spain .....	2	Guano.
		In port .....	1	
			23	
Quarter ended June 30, 1865....	33	England .....	9	Guano.
		Germany .....	15	do.
		Guayaquil .....	1	Assorted.
		Spain .....	4	Guano.
		San Francisco .....	1	Assorted.
		Havana .....	1	Guano.
		New York .....	1	do.
		Chili .....	1	Ballast.
			33	
Quarter ended September 30, 1865	25	England .....	8	Guano.
		Germany .....	6	do.
		Spain .....	1	do.
		United States .....	7	do.
		Do .....	2	Ballast.
		Do .....	1	Coal.
			25	
Quarter ended December 31, 1865	29	Coast .....	7	Ballast.
		France .....	1	Guano.
		Guayaquil .....	1	Ballast.
		Germany .....	6	Guano
		Portugal .....	1	do.
		Pacific ocean .....	2	Oil and stores.
		United States .....	11	Guano.
			29	
Total number of vessels...	110	Total .....	110	

*Tonnage entered.*

First quarter—Entered: 14 ships, 7 barks, 1 steamer, 1 brig. Cleared: 14 ships, 7 barks, 1 steamer, and 1 brig in port.....	22,524
Second quarter—Entered: 29 ships, 4 barks. Cleared: 29 ships, 4 barks.....	33,799
Third quarter—Entered: 19 ships, 4 barks, 2 steamers. Cleared: 19 ships, 4 barks, 2 steamers.....	25,752
Fourth quarter—Entered: 19 ships, 4 barks, 2 steamers, 3 brigs, 1 schooner. Cleared: 19 ships, 4 barks, 2 steamers, 3 brigs, 1 schooner.....	21,875
Total tonnage .....	103,950

## RECAPITULATION.

Guano.....	92 vessels.
Ballast.....	12 "
Assorted.....	3 "
Coal.....	1 "
Oil, &c.....	2 "
Total.....	110 "

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

BUENOS AYRES—H. R. HELPER, *Consul*.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1865.

\* \* \* \* \*

I have prepared a tabular statement exhibiting the business of this port with the United States, and in connexion with my own statistics have obtained from our vice-consul at Montevideo a corresponding statement of the business of that port. Both statements are herewith enclosed; the one showing the business of Buenos Ayres, the other the business of Montevideo. \* \* \* From the two exhibits examined in connexion and in contrast with each other, it will, I think, be an easy matter to arrive at a correct knowledge of the relative business and general importance of the two leading cities of the La Plata—Buenos Ayres and Montevideo—in their respective commercial intercourse with the United States. While examining these statistics, you can hardly fail to be impressed with the fact that even allowing something more than the annual average of exports from Montevideo to the United States for the several years, respectively, of which there are no returns, yet the business of Buenos Ayres, in this particular, is about ten times greater than that of Montevideo. Making similar allowance in the matter of importations, it will appear that the imports into Buenos Ayres from the United States are about twice the quantity and value of the imports from the United States into Montevideo.

It will also be seen, by examination of the respective columns of the two exhibits which show the arrival of vessels from sea, or from the mouth of the La Plata, and which are the columns that give the true index to the actual number of arrivals at each city, that the number of vessels which enter the port of Buenos Ayres from the United States is about double the number of those which enter the port of Montevideo. It may further be observed, by referring to the columns which show the arrivals from up-river ports, that many American vessels, when once on the waters of the La Plata, enter the port of Montevideo twice before they proceed to sea again; the first time when on their way to Buenos Ayres, and the second time when (as in most cases of this kind) they go from Buenos Ayres to Montevideo for ballast, their presence on the La Plata, in such instances, constituting but one arrival in Buenos Ayres.

It may also be pertinent to remark in this connexion, that Buenos Ayres is a city which contains, at this time, as is generally believed, not less than 160,000 inhabitants—I have frequently heard the number estimated at 200,000—and is the capital of the Argentine Republic, which covers an area of about 780,000 square miles, occupied by an aggregate population of more than 1,200,000.

Montevideo, on the other hand, contains only about 50,000 inhabitants—it has been scarcely a week since I heard the number estimated as low as 30,000—and is the capital of the little republic of Uruguay, which covers an area of

rather less than 75,000 square miles, occupied by an aggregate population of not more than 350,000. \* \* \* \* It is true, nevertheless, that Montevideo is a city of bright prospects and growing importance; and I have conversed with more than one intelligent gentleman who did not hesitate to venture the prediction that Montevideo will some day become the great commercial emporium of the river Plata. \* \* \* \* \*

*Comparative statement showing the number of American vessels arrived at the port of Buenos Ayres from 1854 to 1864, inclusive; together with the value of the imports into and the exports from Buenos Ayres to the United States in American and foreign bottoms, respectively, during the said period, the value in all cases being exhibited in gold or silver dollars.*

Years.	IMPORTS.						EXPORTS.			
	No. of vessels arrived from sea.	No. of vessels from up-river ports.	Total number of vessels arrived.	Value of imports into Buenos Ayres from the United States in American bottoms.	Value of imports into Buenos Ayres from the United States in foreign vessels.	Total value of imports from the United States.	Value of exports from Buenos Ayres to the United States in American bottoms.	Value of exports from Buenos Ayres to the United States in foreign bottoms.	Total value of exports to the United States.	
1854..	77	.....	77	\$761,725	.....	761,725	2,144,971	.....	2,144,971	
1855..	108	6	114	969,427	.....	969,427	2,545,067	.....	2,545,067	
1856..	111	1	112	1,681,565	\$57,303	1,738,868	2,376,871	\$96,310	2,473,181	
1857..	117	2	119	1,556,582	42,247	1,598,829	2,683,967	4,754	2,688,721	
1858..	103	20	123	914,957	9,520	924,477	2,536,923	58,984	2,595,907	
1859..	96	10	106	816,157	24,370	840,527	3,303,439	54,993	3,358,432	
1860..	107	7	114	1,269,358	.....	1,269,358	3,211,804	.....	3,211,804	
1861..	138	3	141	1,040,000	.....	1,040,000	1,281,717	132,892	1,414,609	
1862..	106	5	111	663,776	2,439	666,215	2,506,465	629,430	3,135,895	
1863..	68	2	70	1,107,673	226,015	1,333,688	2,306,667	2,290,726	4,597,393	
1864..	34	2	36	369,264	299,783	669,047	699,002	4,644,165	5,343,167	
	1,065	58	1,123	11,150,484	661,677	11,812,161	25,596,913	7,912,254	33,509,167	

*Statement showing the nationality, number, quantity, and value of cargoes of foreign vessels arrived at and departed from Buenos Ayres during the quarters ended June 30 and September 30, 1865, together with the names of ports whence and whither shipped.*

Nationality.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		CARGOES.	Value.
	No. of vessels.	Where from.	No. of vessels.	Where for.		
					For the quarter ended June 30, 1865:	
					INWARD.	
2 British and 1 Argentine.	3	Boston			35,000 shingles, 463,624 feet lumber, 451 boxes chairs, 10,404 feet oak lumber, 600 boxes kerosene oil, and sundries.	\$21,700
4 British and 3 Argentine.	7	New York			888,286 feet lumber, 15,654 feet ash plank, 383,294 feet pine plank, 349,940 feet pine boards, 2 boxes ploughs, 9 bags seeds, 300 boxes kerosene oil, 19,731 feet white pine boards, mahogany, and sundries.	64,716
Argentine	1	Baltimore			125,687 feet white pine lumber, 4,000 boxes kerosene oil, and sundries.	40,818
					Aggregate tonnage entered, 4,358.	127,224
					OUTWARD.	
British.			5	Boston	2,711 bales, 34 chiquas, 122 pkgs wool, 100 bales and 19 pkgs hair, 5,943 bales dry hides, 4 bales nutria skins, and sundries.	417,117
8 British and 1 Argentine.			9	New York	2,068 bales and 1,234 chiquas wool, 128,789 dry hides, 36 bales sheepskins, 5 bales nutria skins, 33 bales goat-skins, 11 boxes feathers, 93 bales hair, and sundries.	634,437
					Aggregate tonnage cleared not stated.	1,051,554
					Showing an excess of exports of.....	924,320
					For the quarter ended September 30, 1865:	
					INWARD.	
10 British, 1 Italian, and 1 Argentine.	12	New York			98 boxes, 323 pkgs, 3 bales, and 3 cases merchandise, 25,697 pieces and 999,929 feet lumber, 233 pieces and 3,451 feet mahogany, 26,671 pieces and 581,388 feet white pine, 125 bbls. alcohol, 5,410 boxes and 100 half-boxes starch, 55 bbls. cement, 2,300 boxes kerosene oil, and sundries.	134,925
1 British.	1	Portland			Aggregate tonnage entered, 5,470.	
					OUTWARD.	
6 British and 1 Argentine.			7	New Yk.	3,734 bales and 98 bags wool, 174,629 hides, 87 bales goat-skins, 20 bales feathers, 15 guanaco robes, 122 bales hair, and sundries.	1,134,479
British.			4	Boston	Aggregate tonnage cleared, 3,486.	
Argentine.			1	N. Y. and Balt.		

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**PART II.**

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**NAVIGATION AND COMMERCE**

**OF THE**

**UNITED STATES WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES**

**DURING THE**

**YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.**

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NAVIGATION AND COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES DURING THE  
YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1865.

[MADE UP FROM CONSULAR RETURNS.]

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.		
	ENTERED.	CLEARED.		INWARD.	OUTWARD.	
	No.	Where from.	No. Where for.	No. Description.	No. Description.	Value.
BRITISH DOMINIONS. LONDON— <i>F. H. Morse.</i> Quarter ended December 31, 1864.*	23	In port.....	4 New York..... 1 Sold..... 2 Akyab..... 2 Cardiff.....	4 Before reported..... 1 do..... 2 do..... 2 do..... 1 do..... 1 do..... 1 do..... 1 do..... 1 do..... 9 do.....	4 Coal, iron, soda, coffee, &c..... 1 Sold..... 1 Cement and machinery..... 7 Ballast..... 9 In port.....	
	9	New York.....	3 New York..... 1 Bilbao..... 1 Cardiff..... 1 In port..... 4 Cardiff..... 6 In port.....	9 Wheat, flour, oil-cake, tobacco, saves, linseed, cloaks, bones, oil, logwood, walnut-wood, &c..... 7 Rice, rattans, catch, &c..... 1 Railroad iron, glass, &c..... 1 Rice and sundries..... 2 Deals, deal ends, and palings..... 2 Rice..... 1 Coals..... 1 Guano..... 1 Teak timber..... 1 Logwood, coconuts..... 1 Cotton seed.....	4 Coal, lead, iron, rice, soda, bricks, wine, tobacco, staves, Ballast..... 1 In port..... 4 Ballast..... 1 In port..... 6 Railroad iron..... 1 Ballast..... 1 In port..... 2 In port..... 1 Ballast..... 1 In port..... 1 do..... 1 do..... 1 do..... 1 do.....	
	7	Rangoon.....	1 Antwerp..... 1 Akyab..... 2 St. John's, N. B..... 2 Bassein..... 1 Shields..... 1 Callao..... 1 Moulmain..... 1 Belize..... 1 Alexandria.....	9 Wheat, flour, oil-cake, tobacco, saves, linseed, cloaks, bones, oil, logwood, walnut-wood, &c..... 7 Rice, rattans, catch, &c..... 1 Railroad iron, glass, &c..... 1 Rice and sundries..... 2 Deals, deal ends, and palings..... 2 Rice..... 1 Coals..... 1 Guano..... 1 Teak timber..... 1 Logwood, coconuts..... 1 Cotton seed.....	4 Coal, lead, iron, rice, soda, bricks, wine, tobacco, staves, Ballast..... 1 In port..... 4 Ballast..... 1 In port..... 6 Railroad iron..... 1 Ballast..... 1 In port..... 2 In port..... 1 Ballast..... 1 In port..... 1 do..... 1 do..... 1 do..... 1 do.....	
	50		50			
	27	In port.....	2 Rio de Janeiro..... 1 Boston..... 1 Newcastle..... 4 New York..... 1 Philadelphia..... 3 Sold.....	2 Before reported..... 1 do..... 1 do..... 1 do..... 1 do..... 1 do..... 3 do.....	2 Timber, stone, deals, cement, &c..... 1 Iron, rags, paint, plumbago..... 1 Ballast..... 1 Iron, coal, plumbago, &c..... 4 Ballast.....	
	27		27			



4	Calcutta.....	1	Swansea.....	1	do	1	do	3	Sold.....
		1	Newport.....	1	do	1	do	4	Ballast.....
		1	Sunderland.....	1	do	1	do	1	Coals.....
		1	Malabar.....	1	do	10	do	10	In port.....
		10	In port.....	1	do	1	do	1	Spirits, coals, wine, beer, &c.....
		1	Aden.....	1	Linseed, poppy, grass seed, &c.....	1	do	1	Ballast.....
		1	Cardif.....	1	Poppy, rape and linseed.....	1	do	1	Wool iron, drugs, soda, &c.....
		1	New York.....	1	Sugar, seed, &c.....	1	do	1	Ballast.....
		1	Sunderland.....	1	Linseed, poppy seed, yute, &c.....	1	do	1	Ballast.....
6	New York.....	2	In port.....	2	Oil-cake, maltogary, cloaks, &c.....	2	do	2	Iron, lead, soda, beer, &c.....
		4	Cardif.....	4	Flour, oil-cake, staves, hops, &c.....	4	do	4	Ballast.....
1	Philadelphia.....	1	do	1	Petroleum oil.....	1	do	1	do
2	St. John's, N. B.....	1	do	2	Deals, deal-ends, and parrings.....	1	In port.....	1	In port.....
		1	Newport.....	1	Oranges.....	1	do	1	Ballast.....
6	Callao.....	6	In port.....	6	Guano.....	6	In port.....	6	do
1	Port Angeles.....	1	do	1	Spars and sundries.....	1	do	1	do
1	Maulmain.....	1	do	1	Teak timber.....	1	do	1	do
1	Genoa.....	1	do	1	Marble, planing, oil-seed, &c.....	1	do	1	do
1	Yioyo.....	1	do	1	Sugar and hemp.....	1	do	1	do
1	Basseln.....	1	do	1	Rice, cutch, staves, &c.....	1	do	1	do
52		52		52		52		52	
26	In port.....	6	In port.....	6	Before reported.....	6	do	6	In port.....
		2	Sold.....	2	do	2	do	2	Sold.....
		2	Sunderland.....	2	do	2	do	11	Ballast.....
		1	Swanga.....	1	do	1	do	1	Salt.....
		3	Shields.....	3	do	3	do	3	Rags, wool, soda, paints, &c.....
		1	Baltimore.....	1	do	1	do	1	Coals.....
		3	New York.....	3	do	3	do	1	do
		4	Cardif.....	4	do	4	do	2	Rags, iron, paper, wool, &c.....
		1	Point de Galle.....	1	do	1	do	3	Iron, soda, guava, hemp, &c.....
		3	Boston.....	3	do	3	do	3	Sold.....
7	New York.....	3	New York.....	7	Staves, oil-cake, pork, beef, tobacco, clocks, cheese, logwood.....	£114,600		3	In port.....
		3	Sold.....	3	do	15,000		3	Sold.....
		1	Boston.....	1	do	2,000		1	Ballast.....
1	Puget Sound.....	1	Sunderland.....	1	Oil-cake, staves, clocks.....	84,000		2	do
5	Callao.....	1	do	1	Timber and spars.....	14,400		3	In port.....
		1	Quebec.....	5	Guano.....	12,000		1	Ballast.....
		1	In port.....	1	do	8,000		1	do
1	Valparaiso.....	1	Ballast.....	1	Teak wood, cutch.....			1	In port.....
1	Rangoon.....	1	do	1	Deals, deal-ends, and battens.....				
1	St. John's.....	1	In port.....	43				43	
43		43		43		\$250,000			\$136,795
						\$1,212,500			\$58,866 25
							or,		or,

Quarter ended June 30, 1865\*.

\* Entered: 19 ships, 7 barks, 1 brig—27, and 23 in port. Cleared: 18 ships, 4 barks—22, 1 sold and 27 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 22,630 19-95.  
† Entered: 21 ships, 3 barks, 1 schooner—25, and 27 in port. Cleared: 17 ships, 4 barks, 1 schooner, 1 brig—23, 3 sold and 26 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 34,362 80-95.  
‡ Entered: 15 ships, 1 bark, 1 steamship—17, 26 in port. Cleared: 26 ships—26, 4 sold and 13 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 17,890 17-45.



[illegible]

\* Entered: 27 ships, 2 barks—29, and 13 in port. Cleared: 21 ships, 1 bark—22 and 20 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 30,396-72-93.  
† Entered: 28 ships, 4 barks, 1 schooner, 1 brig—34, and 46 in port. Cleared: 44 ships, 1 brig, 6 barks—51, 8 sold, and 21 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 36,053.

\* Entered: 27 ships, 2 barks—29, and 13 in port. Cleared: 21 ships, 1 bark—22, and 20 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 30,396 72-95.

† Entered: 28 ships, 4 barks, 1 schooner, 1 brig—34, and 46 in port. Cleared: 44 ships, 1 brig, 6 barks—51, 8 sold, and 21 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 36,053.

*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.			
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	INWARD.		OUTWARD.	
	No.	Where from.		No.	Description.	Value.	No. Description. Value.
Quarter ended December 31, 1864—Continued.	1	Cleveland	1 Sold	1	2,000 bbls. refined petroleum, 18,000 head and 3,000 barrel staves.		1 Sold
	1	Demarara	1 Curaçoa	1	127 logs hard wood.		1 Coal
	1	Philadelphia	1 Philadelphia	1	3,130 bbls. flour, 211 bbls. quercitron bark, 2 boxes sewing machines, 25 cases penches, 7 casks steel, 5 boxes flaxine.		1 General cargo
	1	Rangoon	1 In port.	1	21,100 bags rice, 176 teak plank		1 In port.
	1	Baker's Island.	1 do	1	1,750 tons guano.		1 do
	1	Matanzas.	1 do	1	1,070 bbls., 106 tierces, and 109 bbls. clayed m-lasses.		1 do
	1	Portland	1 do	1	2,138 pieces deal ends, 4,025 pieces boards, 191 pieces furring, 23,701 pieces deals, 283 planks.		1 do
	1	Bordeaux	1 do	1	10,225 tree nulls		1 do
	80			80			80
	22	In port.	6 In port.	6	Before reported.		6 In port.
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865.	3	New York	3 Sold	3	do		3 Sold
	1	Malta	1 New York	1	do		3 General cargo
	1	Genoa	1 Malta	1	do		1 Coal
	1	Boston	1 Genoa	1	do		1 do
	2	Cardiff	1 Boston	2	do		1 General cargo
	1	Baltimore	1 Cardiff	1	do		1 Ballast
	1	Brazil	1 Baltimore	1	do		3 General cargo
	1	Quebec	1 Brazil	1	do		1 Salt
	1	Point de Galle.	1 Quebec	1	do		1 Coal
	1	Newport	1 Point de Galle.	1	do		1 Ballast
14	4	New York	4 Newport	4	90,909 bushels wheat, 4,041 boxes hogheads tobacco, 471 logs and 75 log ends, mahogany, 3,052 salted hides, 1,000 bushels prepared corn, 1,941 cases sewing machines, 8,824 bags, 3,706 sacks, 536 barrels oil-cake, 344 bales hair, 4,287 tierces beef, 1,771 bundles hay, 100 barrels glue, 87 tierces, 210 pack.		4 General cargo
	10	In port.	10 In port.	10			10 In port.

1	Havre.....	1	Baltimore.....	1	Ballast.....	1	General cargo.....
1	St. John's, N. B. . .	1	Cardiff.....	1	pieces board.....	1	Ballast.....
1	Baker's Island.....	1	In port.....	1	1,800 tons guano.....	1	In port.....
1	Mazatlan <i>via</i> Honolulu.....	1	do.....	1	376 slabs copper, 105 bags, 16,089 quintals Brazil wood.	1	do.....
40		40		40		40	
20	In port.....	16	New York.....	16	Before reported.....	16	General cargo.....
		2	Valparaiso.....	2	do.....	2	Coal.....
		1	In port.....	1	do.....	1	In port.....
		1	Cardiff.....	1	do.....	1	Ballast.....
13	New York.....	13	New York.....	13	5,783 tierces beef, 841 barrels pork, 593 hogheads, 19 barrels, 22 tes., and 176 casks tallow, 6,404 bushels and 2,885 bags wheat, 2,077 casks, 1,732 bags, and 665 barrels oil-cake, 114 hogheads tobacco, 28 tierces, 37 barrels, and 142 kegs hard, 2,294 boxes and 1,080 tierces bacon, 10,753 tons logwood, 38,400 barrel and 31,480 hoghead staves, 3,269 barrels tar, 2,033 boxes	11	General cargo.....
		2	In port.....	2	17 ships, 2 not given—18, and 22 in port. Cleared: 17 ships, 2 bark—19, and 18 in port. 3 not given. Aggregate tonnage entered, 23,821.	2	In port.....

\* Entered: 16 ships, 2 not given—18, and 22 in port. Cleared: 17 ships, 2 bark—19, and 18 in port. 3 not given. Aggregate tonnage entered, 23,821.  
† Entered: 22 ships, 1 bark, 1 brig—24, and 20 in port. Cleared: 24 ships, 1 bark, 1 brig—26, and 8 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 30,089.

Quarter ended June 30, 1869.

*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.		CARGOES.			
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.	OUTWARD.
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.		
Quarter ended June 30, 1865— Continued.	1	New Orleans	1	Halifax	cheese, 834 boxes sewing machines, 12,120 pieces oak timber, 462 kegs and 74 boxes clocks, 4,655 salted and 3,307 horse hides, 750 barrels zinc, 20 horse-shoes and 116 boxes tannin, 217 lbs copper ore, 39 tons fustic, 557 bags bark, 985 bales and 1 bag cotton, 9 barrels flour.	1 Salt
	1	Alicante	1	New York	25 pipes red wine, 12 quarter casks and 10 pipes wine, 328,620 kilograms Esparto grass.	1 General cargo
	1	Panama	1	Calcutta	1,500 tons guano	1 Salt
	1	Rio la Hachie	1	Castine	15 bales cotton, 10 tons fustic, 198 tons dividivi.	1 do
	5	St. John's, N. B.	3	In port.	70,646 deals and battens, 13,342 pieces boards, 3,889 pieces scutling, 116,085 pieces pulaga, 32,519 pieces deals and ends, 4,547 pieces plank.	3 In port.
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.*	1	St. Nazaire	1	In port.	Ballast.	1 In port.
	1	Galway	1	do	do	1 do
	44		44			44
	8	In port.	1	Aden	Before reported.	1 Salt
			5	New York	do	5 General cargo
22			1	Boston	do	1 do
			1	Calcutta	do	1 do
	13	New York	22	New York	2,311 hogheads, 84 tierces, and 2 cases tobacco, 845 boxes bucon, 1,517 tierces beef, 520 hogheads, 146 tierces, and 300 bags sugar, 4,903 bales and 37 bags cotton, 98 bags cotton pickings, 277,465 bushels and 20,147 bags wheat, 3,294 bags, 8,996 casks, and 602 barrels oil-cake, 5,146 barrels flour, 2,027 bags silver, 43 firkins, 340 tierces, and 100 cases lard, 35,768 bags and 348,516 bushels corn, 80 tons,	13 do
	1		1	Apalschicola		1 do
	8		8	In port.		8 In port.

18	St. John's	10	New York	18	218 logs, and 11 log-ends mahogany, 20 tons logwood, 4,800 hogsheads, 22 barrels, 867 barrels, 9,632 barrels refined petroleum, 55 casks dynamite, 1,940 bags corn, 1,000 oars, 30,878 bushels Indian corn.	10	General cargo
1	Camaroon	1	Havana	1	323,084 pieces deals and battens, 43,604 pieces battens, 90,370 pieces deals, 43,967 pieces cord, 275,275 pieces bungs, 105,207 pieces deals, 34,256 pieces deals and battens.	1	do
1	Shediac, N. B.	1	Philadelphia	1	Ballast.	1	do
1	St. George's, N. B.	1	Philadelphia	1	18,188 pieces deals and battens, 2,100 pieces deal ends.	1	Salt
1	Callao	1	New Orleans	1	22,540 pieces deals, 3,948 pieces ends, 6,310 pieces boards, 9,000 pieces battens.	1	General cargo
1	Concepcion	1	Calcutta	1	1,500 sacks of guano, and a quantity in bulk.	1	do
1	Philadelphia	1	St. Thomas	1	50 tons bones and 3104 tons bone ash.	1	do
1	Johnaves Isle	1	Philadelphia	1	1,170 pieces pine, 32,069 pieces spruce deals, 533 pieces spruce deal ends, 4,438 pieces spruce planks.	1	do
1	Danzie	1	Havana	1	450 tons guano.	1	do
1	San Francisco	1	Boston	1	474 pieces redwood sleepers.	1	Salt
1	Quebec	1	In port	1	238 spars, 100,000 feet pine deals, 1 case plated ware.	1	In port
3	Akyab	2	Philadelphia	1	17,017 pine deals, 13,977 pieces deals, 1,347 pieces deal ends, 10,000 pcs. pine palling.	1	General cargo
1	Manila	1	In port	3	71,500 bags rice, 7,050 bundles ratans.	2	In port
2	New Orleans	1	Cardiff	1	489 squares teak, 1,014 bags and 86 boxes cutch, 30 sq. teak timber.	1	Ballast
2	Rangoon	2	Boston	2	2,743 bales cotton.	1	Salt
2	Bangor	3	In port	2	56,383 bags rice, 12 casks petroleum.	2	In port
2	Matanzas	1	do	3	1,360 pieces, 37,798 feet deal ends, 22,331 pieces deals, 71,800 pieces laths, 19,850 pieces palling, 925,721 ft. spruce deals, 11,863 ft. boards.	1	Salt
1	Dalhousie, N. B.	2	Bath	2	2,146 logs, 256 bales, and 13 barrels molasses.	1	In port
1	Portland	1	do	1	23,513 pieces deals, 3,163 pieces deal ends, 4,190 pieces palling, 765 boxes preserved salmon, 1 wagon.	1	do
73		73	do	1	24,624 pcs. deals, 816 pcs. deal ends.	1	do
73		73		73		73	

\* Entered: 55 ships, 7 barks, 2 brig, 1 schooner—65, and 8 in port. Cleared: 39 ships, 5 barks, 2 brig—46, and 27 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 78,255.

*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	INWARD.		OUTWARD.			Value.
	No.	Where from.		No.	Description.		No.	Description.	
<b>BRISTOL—Z. Eastman.</b> Quarter ended December 31, 1864.*	3	In port.....	1 In port. 1 Akyab. 1 Cardiff.	1 Before reported. 1 do. 1 do.			1 In port. 256 tons coal. 1 Ballast.		\$1,064 00
	1	New York.....	1 Newport.	1 Sugar.....	\$20,000 00		1 do.		1
	1	Gronstadt.....	1 Cardiff.	1 147 stand deals	5,880 00		1 do.		1
	1	Renedos.....	1 In port.	1 964 hds. sugar	90,000 00		1 do.		1
	1	Bangor.....	1 In port.	1 Deals.....	20,000 00		2 In port.		1
	7		7						1,064 00
<b>Quarter ended March 31, 1865.†</b>	3	In port.....	1 In port. 1 Newport. 1 Cardiff.	1 Before reported. 1 do. 1 do.			1 In port. Ballast.		1
	1	St. John's.....	1 do.	1 250 stand deals	15,000 00		1 do.		1
	1	Callao.....	1 In port.	1 Guano.....	70,000 00		1 In port.		1
	5		5						
					85,000 00		5		
<b>Quarter ended June 30, 1865.‡</b>	2	In port.....	1 In port. 1 New York.	1 Before reported. 1 do.			1 In port. 1,200 tons iron		42,000 00
	2		2				2		42,000 00
<b>Quarter ended September 30, 1865.§</b>	1	In port.....	1 Callao. 1 Cardiff.	1 Before reported. 1 300 stand deals	12,000 00		1 Ballast.		1
	2	St. John's.....	1 In port.	1 700 stand deals	28,000 00		1 In port.		1
	2	New York.....	1 Cardiff.	1 Grain and oil-cake	80,000 00		1 Ballast.		1
	1	Quebec.....	1 In port.	1 General cargo	90,000 00		1 In port.		1
	1	Lepraux.....	1 Newport.	1 Deals.....	28,820 00		1 Ballast.		1
	1	Sagunay.....	1 In port.	1 230 stand deals	18,550 00		1 In port.		1
	8		8	1 404 stand deals	18,180 00		1 do.		1
					275,550 00		8		
<b>GLoucester—Z. Eastman.</b> Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	No arrivals	No arrivals	No departures						



Quarter ended March 31, 1865.	1	Cardiff	1	300 stands dealt.	12,000 00	1	Ballast
	1	Sold	1			1	Sold
	2		2		12,000 00	2	
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.		No arrivals.					
4th quarter		No arrivals.					
CARDIFF—C. E. Burch.							
Quarter ended December 31, 1864. ¶	2	In port.	1	2 Before reported.		2	2,375 tons coal
	5	Antwerp	1	Portland		5	7,460...do.
			1	Martique			
			1	Rio de Janeiro.			
			1	Callao			
			2	Montevideo			
			1	Portland			
	4	London	3	New York		4	5,600...do.
			1	Rio de Janeiro.			
	3	Galway	2	New York		3	3,476...do.
			1	St. Paul de Lo.			
			1	and			
	1	Rotterdam	1	Rio de Janeiro.		1	910...do.
	1	Scarport.	1	Casaca		1	700...do.
	1	Bristol	1	New York		1	1,200...do.
	1	Valencia	1	Ballast		1	1,090 tons iron
	1	Cadiz	1	do		1	320 tons coal
	1	Naples	1	do		1	1,350...do.
	1	Hamburg	1	do		1	1,750...do.
	1	Liverpool	1	do		1	740...do.
	1	Lowestoft	1	do		1	660...do.
	1	New Diappe	1	do		1	1,650...do.
	1	Gloucester	1	do		1	950...do.
	1	Bridgewater	1	do		1	385...do.
	1	Cherryfield	1	do		1	440...do.
	1	Liabon	1	do			
	1	Swansea	5	In port.		5	In port.
	2	London					
	1	Antwerp					
	32		32			32	
							122,728 00

\* Entered: 1 brig, 1 bark, 2 ships—4, and 3 in port. Cleared: 2 ships, 1 brig, 1 bark—4, and 3 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,341.

† Entered: 1 bark, 1 ship—2, and 3 in port. Cleared: 3 ships, 1 bark, and 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,659.

‡ Entered: None. Cleared: 1, class not given, and 1 in port. Tonnage None.

§ Entered: 7 ships, and 1 in port. Cleared: 3 ships, and 5 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 7,525.

|| Entered: 1 brig, 1 class not given. Cleared: 1 brig, 1 sold. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,004.

¶ Entered: 22 ships, 7 barks, and 1 brig—30, and 2 in port. Cleared: 21 ships, 5 barks, 1 brig—27, and 5 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 23,154.

*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.		
	ENTERED.		Where for.	INWARD.		OUTWARD.
	No.	Where from.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.*	4	In port.....	1	Before reported.....		{
			1	do		4
			1	Cape de Verde.....		
			1	Cardenas.....		
			1	Rio de Janeiro.....		
	3	Liverpool.....	1	do		
			2	In port.....		
			2	New York.....		
	3	London.....	1	Havana.....		
			2	Genoa.....		
	2	Bristol.....	1	do		
	1	Genoa.....	1	do		
	1	Operto.....	1	Naples.....		
	2	New Dieppe.....	1	Basilian.....		
			1	In port.....		
	1	Shields.....	1	do		
	17		17			17
Quarter ended June 30, 1865†		In port.....	1	Coal.....	\$4,200 00	{
	3		2	Before reported.....		3
			2	New York.....		
	4	London.....	2	Ballast.....		
			2	do		
			1	Cape of Good Hope.....		
			2	Baltimore.....		
	2	Rotterdam.....	1	do		
	1	Algiers.....	1	217 tons iron ore.....		
	1	Bordeaux.....	1	Ballast.....	868 00	
	1	Valencia.....	1	do		
	1	Leghorn.....	1	do		
	1	Cape de Verde.....	1	do		
	1	Barcelona.....	1	do		
	1	Bilbao.....	1	do		
	1	London.....	1	943 tons iron ore.....	962 00	{
	1	Cork.....	2	Ballast.....		3
	17		17			17
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.‡		In port.....	1	Before reported.....		{
	3		1	do		3
			1	Baltimore.....		
			1	New York.....		
			1	do		
			1	do		
			1	do		
			1	do		
			1	do		
			1	do		
			1	do		
			1	do		
			1	do		
			1	do		
			1	do		
			1	do		
	17		17			17
Quarter ended December 31, 1865.¶		In port.....	1	Before reported.....		{
	3		1	do		3
			1	Baltimore.....		
			1	New York.....		
			1	do		
			1	do		
			1	do		
			1	do		
			1	do		
			1	do		
			1	do		
			1	do		
			1	do		
			1	do		
			1	do		
			1	do		
	17		17			17
Quarter ended March 31, 1866.¶		In port.....	1	Before reported.....		{
	3		1	do		3
			1	Baltimore.....		
			1	New York.....		
			1	do		
			1	do		
			1	do		
			1	do		
			1	do		
			1	do		
			1	do		
			1	do		
			1	do		
			1	do		
			1	do		
			1	do		
	17		17			17

4	Alexandria	1	Callao	1	Ballast	3	4,840 tons coal	14,330 00
1	St. Paul de Lo-	1	ando.	1	do	1	In port.	
1	Cape de Verde	1	do	1	do	1		
1	In port.	1	do	1	do	1	1,840 tons coal	5,400 00
3	Shanghai	3	do	3	do	3	In port.	
3	Montevideo	3	do	3	do	3		
1	Callao	1	do	1	do	3	4,780 tons coal	53,490 00
1	New York	1	do	1	do	2	2,560 do	7,680 00
1	Rio de Janeiro	1	do	1	do	2	1,778 tons iron	53,340 00
2	New York	2	do	2	do	1	840 tons coal	2,400 00
2	Montevideo	2	do	2	do	1	In port.	
1	In port.	1	do	1	do	2		
2	Santander	2	do	2	do	1	1,370 tons coal	4,110 00
1	Rotterdam	1	New York	1	Ballast	1	1,620 do	4,680 00
1	Millford	1	Singapore	1	do	1	1,160 do	3,480 00
1	Ipawich	1	New York	1	do	1	1,000 tons iron	30,000 00
1	Genoa	1	do	1	do	1	In port.	
1	Gibraltar	1	In port.	1	do	1		
1	Liverpool	1	do	1	do	1		
28		28		28		3,465 00		271,971 00
2	Gloucester	2	Buenos Ayres	2	Ballast	1	860 tons railway iron	5,900 00
1	St. George	1	Rio Janeiro	1	do	1	1,310 tons coal	3,975 00
2	Havre	2	Matla	2	251 standard deals	1	1,558 do	1,735 00
1	Rotterdam	1	New York	1	Ballast	1	1,300 do	3,475 00
3	Liverpool	3	St. Thomas	3	do	1	1,600 do	3,535 00
1	Antwerp	1	do	1	do	1	1,600 do	4,070 00
1	Brussels	1	Matla	1	do	2	1,900 tons coal, 1,600 tons iron	7,000 00
1	Bristol	1	In port.	1	do	1	In port.	
1	Nantes	1	do	1	do	1	1,629 tons coal	
13		13	do	13	do	1	650 tons coal	1,625 00
13		13	In port.	13	In port.	1		
4	In port.	4		4		2,460 00		34,575 00
1	Nantes	1	Nantes	1	Before reported	1	1,540 tons coal	3,550 00
1	Montevideo	1	do	1	do	1	1,051 do	2,625 00
1	Genoa	1	do	1	do	1	1,146 do	2,836 00
1	Jamaica	1	do	1	do	1	650 do	1,625 00

\* Entered: 9 ships, 4 barks—13, and 4 in port. Cleared: 7 ships, 6 barks—13, and 4 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 10,898.  
† Entered: 8 ships, 4 barks, 2 brigs—14, and 4 in port. Cleared: 10 ships, 4 barks, 1 brig—15, and 3 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 11,784.  
‡ Entered: 20 ships, 5 barks—25, and 3 in port. Cleared: 15 ships, 1 brig, 3 barks—19, and 3 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 21,896.  
§ Entered: 9 ships, 3 barks, 1 schooner—13. Cleared: 7 ships, 2 barks, 1 schooner—10, and 3 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 10,833.  
|| Entered: 8 vessels, 1st class, and 4 in port. Cleared: 10 vessels, 1st class, and 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 6,290.

NEWPORT—J. N. Knap.  
Quarter ended December 31,  
1864. §

Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865. ||

## Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.				
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.		
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	Description.	Value.
Quarter ended March 31, 1865—Continued.	2	Bristol	2	Genoa	2	Ballast		3, 108 tons coal.	\$7, 770 00
	1	Calais	1	Cardenas	1	do		508 do	1, 970 00
	1	Gloucester	1	Havana	1	do		700 do	1, 750 00
	3	London	1	Malta	3	do		1, 694 do	4, 235 00
	1	Liverpool	1	Matanzas	1	do		In port	
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	1	Liverpool	1	Mauritius	1	do		do	
	12		12	Malta	12				25, 691 00
	2	In port.	1	Mauritius	2	Before reported		3, 478 tons coal.	8, 695 00
	1	Plymouth	1	Malta	2	Ballast		3, 300 tons railroad iron	99, 000 00
	1	Genoa	1	New York	2				
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	4		4	New York	4				107, 695 00
	1	Elba	1	Callao	1	1, 160 tons iron ore	\$2, 900 00		
	1	Dunkirk	1	Montevideo	1	Ballast		7, 910 tons coal.	19, 780 00
	1	Malta	1	St. Thomas	1	do			
	1	Bristol	1	Cape de Verde	1	do			
SWANSEA—H. Morice. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	1	Queenstown	1	King George's Sd	1	do			19, 780 00
	5		5		5		2, 900 00		
	2	Havre	2	Leghorn	3	Ballast		2, 432 tons coal.	10, 710 00
	1	St. Nazaire	1	Cape de Verde	3				
	3		3		3				10, 710 00
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865.	3	Liverpool	1	Not stated	1	Ballast		Patent fuel and coal	12, 000 00
	1	London	2	Leghorn and Shanghai.	2	do			
	1	San Francisco	2	Not stated	1	Copper and silver ore			
	5		5		5				19, 000 00

Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	3	San Francisco ..	1	New York .....	1	Copper and silver, lead ore ..	150,000 00	3	Coals .....	7,000 00
			1	Coquimbo .....	2	Ballast .....				
			1	Barcelona .....	3		150,000 00	3		7,000 00
4th quarter .....		No arrivals .....		No departures ..						
MILFORD HAVEN— Jackson.										
1st quarter .....		No report .....								
2d quarter .....		No arrivals .....		No departures ..						
Quarter ended June 30, 1865†	1	Maulmain .....	1	Cardiff .....	1	1,300 loads teak wood ..		1	Ballast .....	
4th quarter .....		No arrivals .....		No departures ..						
FALMOUTH—A. Fox.										
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.**	1	Havre .....	1	Akyab .....	1	Ballast .....		1	Ballast .....	
	2	Bassein .....	1	Rotterdam .....	1	700 tons rice .....		1	Inward cargo ..	
	2	Rangoon .....	1	London .....	1	1,400 ..do .....		1	do ..	
	1	Baker's Island ..	2	do .....	2	2,680 ..do .....		2	do ..	
	6		1	Hamburg .....	1	1,200 tons guano ..		1	do ..	
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.††			6		6			6		
	1	Baker's Island ..	1	Hamburg .....	1	1,200 tons guano ..		1	Inward cargo ..	
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.		No arrivals .....		No departures ..						

\* Entered: 2, class not given, and 2 in port. Cleared: 4, class not given. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,668.

† Entered: 5 ships. Cleared: 3 ships, and 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 5,162.

‡ Entered and cleared: 2 barks, 1 brig—3. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,671.

§ Entered and cleared: 5 barks. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,057.

|| Entered and cleared: 3 barks. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,784.

\*\* Entered: 1, class not given. Cleared: Not given. Tonnage: Not given.

†† Entered and cleared: 4 ships, 2 barks—6. Aggregate tonnage entered, 5,045 7-95.

‡† Entered and cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage entered, 896 38-95.

## Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.				
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.		
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	Description.	Value.
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.*	1	Maulmain	1	Chatham	1	1,260 tons oak wood.	}	Inward cargo.....	
	1	Rangoon	1	London	1	700 tons rice.			
	3	Akyab	2	do	3	5,550....do			
	1	Philadelphia	1	Liverpool	1	2,383 barrels petroleum			
	1	Callao	1	Cronstadt	1	1,400 tons guano.			
	7		7		7				
PORTSMOUTH—J. Gerratt.									
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.		No arrivals		No departures					
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865.†	2	London	1	New York	1	General cargo.		Not given	
			1	Newport	1	Ballast		do	
			2		2				
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.		No arrivals		No departures					
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.		No arrivals		No departures					
		No arrivals		No departures					
SUNDERLAND—H. Brown.									
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.‡	1	London	1	Rio Janeiro.....	1	Ballast		Coals and coke	\$2,435 00
2d, 3d, and 4th quarters		No reports.							
COWES—T. Harting.									
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.§	1	Cardiff	1	Mosina	1	Coals	\$1,000 00	Inward cargo, (put in for repairs)	1,000 00
	1	Callao.	1	Hamburg	1	Guano	74,000 00	Inward cargo, (entered for orders)	74,000 00
	2		2		2		75,000 00		75,000 00
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865.	1	Callao.....	1	Rotterdam.....	1	Guano	32,000 00	Guano	32,000 00

Quarter ended June 30, 1865.†	2	Callao.....	2	Hamburg.....	2	3,600 tons guano.....	180,000 00	1	Waiting orders.....
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.**	4	Callao.....	4	Hamburg.....	4	Guano.....	360,000 00	4	Waiting orders.....
	1	New York.....	1	Bremen.....	1	General cargo.....		1	do.....
	5		5		5		360,000 00	5	
SOUTHAMPTON— <i>J. Britton</i> .									
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.		No arrivals.....		No departures.....					
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865.		No arrivals.....		No departures.....					
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.		No arrivals.....		No departures.....					
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.		No arrivals.....		No departures.....					
PLYMOUTH— <i>T. W. Fox</i> .									
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.††	1	Antwerp.....	1	New York.....	1	Ballast.....		1	Ballast.....
	1	Portland.....	1	In port.....	1	477 standard hhd. deals.....	17,184 00	1	In port.....
	2		2		2		17,184 00	2	
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865.††	1	In port.....	1	Callao.....	1	Before reported.....		1	Ballast.....
	1	Callao.....	1	In port.....	1	1,286 tons guano.....	86,419 20	1	In port.....
	1	Maulmain.....	1	Hartlepool.....	1	Teakwood.....		1	Teakwood.....
	3		3		3		86,419 20	3	
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.††	1	Callao.....	1	Newport.....	1	1,286 tons guano.....	86,419 20	1	Ballast.....
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.		No arrivals.....		No departures.....					
WEYMOUTH— <i>W. Edwards</i> .									
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.		No arrivals.....		No departures.....					

\* Entered: 6 ships, 1 brig—7. Cleared: 5 ships, 1 brig—6, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 6,296 32-95. † Entered: 2, class not given. Cleared: Not stated. Tonnage: Not given.

†† Entered and cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage, 688. ‡ Entered and cleared: 1 ship, 1 bark—2. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,155. || Entered and cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage, 517.

§ Entered and cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage, 2,017. \*\* Entered and cleared: 4 ships, 1 steamer—5. Aggregate tonnage entered, 5,736.

†† Entered: 2 ships, and 1 in port. Cleared: 1 ship, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,597. ‡ Entered: 2 ships, and 1 in port. Cleared: 2 ships, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,912. §§ Entered and cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage entered, 1,350.

## Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.			
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.	
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No. Description. Value.
Qd. 3d, and 4th quarters.  HULL—H. J. Atkinson. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.*	...	No arrivals	...	No departures	...			
	1	Callao.	1	Sold	1	1,800 tons guano		1 Sold
	1	St. John.	1	New Castle.	1	Wood		1 Ballast
	2		2		2			2
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865.	3	Callao.	1	Callao	1	1,600 tons guano		1 Ballast
			1	Shields.	1	1,700 tons guano		1 do.
			1	In port.	1	1,900 tons guano		1 In port
	3		3		3			3
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	2	Callao.	4	Shields.	2	Guano		4 Ballast
	2	Calcutta	2		2	Linseed		
	4		4		4			
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.†	1	Callao.	1	Tyne.	1	Guano		2 Salt.
	1	Buenos Ayres	1	Tyne.	1	Bones and bone ash		2
	1	Trieste	2	In port.	2	Staves and wood		2 In port
	4		4		4			4
NEW CASTLE ON TYNE— J. H. McChesney. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.‡	3	London	1	New York.	6	Ballast		6 Coals and chemicals.
			1	Rio Janeiro.				
			1	Alexandria.				
	2	Antwerp	1	New Zealand.				
1	Hamburg	1	Boston.					
6		6	Genoa.					
								\$16,820 98
								16,820 98



Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1885†		Quarter ended June 30, 1885**		4th quarter		CORK—E. G. Eastman.		Quarter ended December 31, 1884.††	
2	Rotterdam	1	Alexandria	11	Ballast	11	14, 239 tons coal and coke r.	46, 398 06	
1	Antwerp	1	Genoa						
1	Alexandria	1	Alexandria						
3	Amsterdam	1	New York						
	Hamburg	2	do						
1	Bremerhaven	1	San Francisco						
1	Leith	1	New York						
1	London	1	Portland						
1	Hull	1	New York						
		1	Boston						
11		11						46, 398 06	
2	Bremerhaven	1	Alexandria	16	Ballast	16	20, 630 tons coal	100, 478 40	
4	Leith	2	New York						
4	London	1	Genoa						
		1	Boston						
1	Aberdeen	2	New York						
2	Dundee	1	do						
		1	Boston						
1	Hamburg	1	New York						
1	Hull	1	Alexandria						
1	Bremen	1	Boston						
		1	Bridgeport						
16		16						100, 478 40	
	No report								
4	Callao	2	Leith	2	2, 500 tons guano	2	Waiting orders		
		1	London	1	1, 200 tons guano	1	do		
		1	Hull	1	500 tons guano	1	do		
2	Matulain	1	Glasgow	1	500 tons teak timber	1	do		
		1	London	1	600 do	1	do		
2	Bangor	1	Bridgewater	1	150 standard deals	1	do		
		1	Liverpool	1	400 do	1	do		
2	Matanzas	1	do	1	500 tierces sugar	1	do		
		1	Bristol	1	500 do	1	do		

\* Entered: 2, class not given. Cleared: 1, class not given; in port, 1. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,843 38-95.

† Entered: 3, class not given. Cleared: 2, class not given; in port, 1. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,968 50-05.

‡ Entered and cleared: 4, class not given. Aggregate tonnage entered, 4,470.

§ Entered: 4, class not given. Cleared: 2, class not given; in port, 2. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,525 13-95.

|| Entered and cleared: 4 ships, 2 barks—6. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,900.

¶ Entered and cleared: 9 ships, 2 barks—11. Aggregate tonnage entered, 10,869.

\*\* Entered and cleared: 15 ships, 1 bark—16. Aggregate tonnage entered, 15,182.

†† Entered: 7 ships, 2 brigs, 6 barks—15. Cleared: 6 ships, 2 brigs, 6 barks—14, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 10,257.



<b>LONDONDERRY—A. Hender-son.</b>									
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	No arrivals	No departures							
2d, 3d, and 4th quarters.....	No reports.								
<b>DUNDEE—I. Smith.</b>									
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.†	1 Buenos Ayres	1 In port.	1	Boites	13,270 75	1	In port		
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.††	1 In port.	1 New York	1	Before reported.		1	320 tons coal.		755 04
	1 Leith	1 In port.	1	1,080 tons guano.	62,726 40	1	In port		
	1 Queenstown	1 do.	1	1,050 tons guano.	60,984 00	1	do		
	3		3		123,710 40	3			755 04
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.**	1 Leith	2 Shields	{ 1	1,080 tons guano.	62,785 60	{ 2	Ballast		
	1 Queenstown		{ 1	1,050 tons guano.	Unknown.				
	2	2	2		62,785 60	2			
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.††	1 Callao	1 Shields	1	Guano		1	Ballast		
<b>LEITH—N. McLachlin.</b>									
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	No report.								
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.††	4 Callao	1 Sunderland.	1	1,640 tons guano.	98,000 00	1	Ballast		
		1 Point de Galle.	1	do	64,000 00	1	Coal		2,150 00
		2 Leith	1	do	99,000 00	1	Ballast		
			1	Ballast		1	do		
	4	4	4		261,000 00	4			2,150 00
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.††	1 Not stated.	1 Not stated.	1	1,650 tons guano.		1	Ballast		
	2 Callao.	1 New York.	1	1,250 tons guano.	239,947 20	1	do		
		1 Portland	1	1,060 tons guano.		1	do		
	3	3	3		239,947 20	3			

\* Entered: 1 ship. Cleared: 1 bark. Tonnage before reported.

† Entered: 1 ship. Cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage before reported.

†† Entered: 1 schooner. Cleared: 1 schooner; in port, 2.

‡ Entered: 2 ships; in port, 1. Cleared: 1 bark. Tonnage, 539 91-95.

§ Entered and cleared: 1 bark. Tonnage, 539 91-95.

¶ Entered and cleared: 2 ships, 1 bark—3. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,472 64-95.

‡ Entered: 22 ships, and 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 23,359.

§ Entered: 1 ship. Cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage before reported.

¶ Entered: 1 ship. Cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage before reported.

‡ Entered: 1 ship. Cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage before reported.

§ Entered: 1 ship. Cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage before reported.

¶ Entered: 1 ship. Cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage before reported.

‡ Entered: 1 ship. Cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage before reported.

§ Entered: 1 ship. Cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage before reported.

¶ Entered: 1 ship. Cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage before reported.

‡ Entered: 1 ship. Cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage before reported.

§ Entered: 1 ship. Cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage before reported.

¶ Entered: 1 ship. Cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage before reported.

‡ Entered: 1 ship. Cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage before reported.

§ Entered: 1 ship. Cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage before reported.

¶ Entered: 1 ship. Cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage before reported.

‡ Entered: 1 ship. Cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage before reported.

§ Entered: 1 ship. Cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage before reported.

¶ Entered: 1 ship. Cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage before reported.

‡ Entered: 1 ship. Cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage before reported.

§ Entered: 1 ship. Cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage before reported.

¶ Entered: 1 ship. Cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage before reported.

‡ Entered: 1 ship. Cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage before reported.

§ Entered: 1 ship. Cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage before reported.

¶ Entered: 1 ship. Cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage before reported.

‡ Entered: 1 ship. Cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage before reported.

§ Entered: 1 ship. Cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage before reported.

¶ Entered: 1 ship. Cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage before reported.

## Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.							
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.					
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.		
4th quarter.....	.....	No report.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
GIBRALTAR—H. J. Sprague. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.*	2	New York.....	2	Malaga.....	2	Flour, staves, tobacco, alcohol.....	.....	2	Staves.....	.....		
	1	Bangor.....	1	Palermo.....	1	Petroleum and shooks.....	.....	1	Petroleum and shooks.....	.....		
	1	Malaga.....	1	New York.....	1	Fruit.....	.....	1	Fruit.....	.....		
	1	Trieste.....	1	Bordeaux.....	1	Staves.....	.....	1	Staves.....	.....		
	5	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....		
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.†	3	Boston.....	1	Tarragona.....	1	Staves and tobacco.....	.....	} 3	Staves, flour, logwood, &c.....	.....		
	4	Messina.....	1	Messina.....	1	Flour and tobacco.....	.....					
	1	Genoa.....	1	Genoa.....	1	Logwood, pepper.....	.....					
	1	New York.....	2	Boston.....	} 4	Fruit and sumac.....	.....	4	Fruit and sumac.....	.....		
	1	Alicata.....	1	New York.....							1	.....
	3	Palermo.....	1	Boston.....	} 3	Fruit, &c.....	.....	3	Fruit, &c.....	.....		
	1	New York.....	1	Philadelphia.....							1	.....
	1	Leghorn.....	1	Boston.....							1	Marble.....
	2	Callao.....	1	Valencia.....	} 2	Guano.....	.....	2	Guano.....	.....		
	13	.....	1	Barcelona.....							13	.....
	Quarter ended June 30, 1865.‡	1	New York.....	1	Malta.....	1	Tobacco.....	.....	1	Tobacco.....	.....	
		2	Callao.....	2	Valencia.....	2	Guano.....	.....	2	Guano.....	.....	
		1	Messina.....	1	New York.....	1	Fruit.....	.....	1	Fruit.....	.....	
1		Trapani.....	1	Boston.....	1	Salt and fruit.....	.....	1	Salt and fruit.....	.....		
1		Cagliari.....	1	Bath.....	1	Salt.....	.....	1	Salt.....	.....		
1		Paya.....	1	Malta.....	1	Whale oil.....	.....	1	Whale oil.....	.....		
1		Girgenti & Monaco.....	1	Boston.....	1	Sulphur and fruit.....	.....	1	Sulphur and fruit.....	.....		
8		.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....		
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.§	3	New York.....	1	Malaga.....	1	Tobacco, flour, &c.....	.....	1	Ballast.....	.....		
	.....	.....	1	Cadiz.....	1	Tobacco and staves.....	.....	1	Staves.....	.....		
	.....	.....	1	Marseilles.....	1	Petroleum.....	.....	1	Petroleum.....	.....		

[illegible]

\* Entered and cleared: 2 bark, 2 brigs, 1 schooner—5. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,711 54-95.  
 † Entered and cleared: 2 ships, 1 brig, 1 schooner—13. Aggregate tonnage entered, 5,863 6-95.  
 ‡ Entered and cleared: 3 ships, 5 bark, 8. Aggregate tonnage entered, 4,295 43-95.  
 § Entered and cleared: 3 ships, 5 bark, 2 brigs, 1 schooner—11. Aggregate tonnage entered, 5,125 76-9.  
 ¶ Entered: 4 ships; 5 in port. Cleared: 4 ships, 3 sold, 3 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,821 37-95.  
 ¶ Entered: 3 ships; in port, 2. Cleared: 1 ship; in port, 4. Aggregate tonnage, 5,52.

*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.*	4	In port.....	3	Boston.....	4	Before reported.....		3	General cargo.....	
			1	In port.....	2	Ballast.....		1	In port.....	
	4	Rio Janeiro.....	2	Boston.....	2	do.....		2	General cargo.....	
	3	Bombay.....	2	Boston.....	2	do.....		2	In port.....	
	2	Liverpool.....	1	In port.....	1	do.....		1	General cargo.....	
	2	Buenos Ayres.....	2	do.....	2	3,002 tons salt.....	\$14,000 00	2	do.....	
	1	New York.....	1	In port.....	2	Ballast.....		2	General cargo.....	
	7	Akyab.....	7	do.....	1	3,000 railroad sleepers.....	1,575 00	7	In port.....	
	2	Galle.....	2	do.....	6	Ballast.....		2	do.....	
	4	Singapore.....	4	do.....	1	730 tons ice.....		4	do.....	
	2	Boston.....	2	do.....	4	do.....		2	do.....	
	1	Bahia.....	1	do.....	2	Spars, lumber, and general cargo.....		2	do.....	
	1	Batavia.....	1	do.....	1	Ballast.....		1	do.....	
32		32		1	do.....		32			
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.†	24	In port.....	7	New York.....	24	Before reported.....		7	General merchandise.....	
			2	Boston.....				2	do.....	
			2	London.....				2	Seeds, turmeric, jute, sugar.....	
			1	Colombo.....				1	Grain, gunny bags, blankets, twine, sugar, rice.....	
			1	Tuticorin.....				1	Grain, peas, dholl, jute, rice, and wheat.....	
			1	Bombay.....				1	Gunny bags, dholl, sugar, rice.....	
			1	Madras.....				1	Grain, gunny bags, ginger, peas, twine, seeds, jute, rice.....	
	4	Boston.....	9	In port.....				9	In port.....	
			1	Boston.....	1	Ice, and general cargo.....		1	Saltpetre, linseed, buffalo hides, gunny bags and cloths, ginger, lactye, turmeric, cutch, saffron- flower and castor oil.....	
			3	In port.....				3	In port.....	
	1	Point de Galle.....	1	do.....				1	do.....	
	1	Melbourne.....	1	do.....				1	do.....	
	30		30					30		



*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.			
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.	
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No. Description. Value.
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.*	9	In port.....	1	Japan .....	9	Before reported.		{ 7 1



## SINGAPORE—J. Sone.

Quarter ended December 31,  
1864.†

1 Singapore	1 Shanghai	1 General cargo	1 General cargo	1 General cargo
1 Melbourne	1 In port	1 Old iron, &c	1 In port	1 In port
1 Swatow	1 do	1 Ballast	1 do	1 do
1 Nagasaki	1 Shanghai	1 General cargo	1 General cargo	1 General cargo
22	22		22	
5 In port	3 Sold	3 Before reported	3 Sold	3 Sold
	1 Penang	1 do	1 In port	1 In port
1 Boston	1 Rangoon	1 625 tons ice and general cargo	1 Ballast	1 Ballast
8 Hong Kong	2 Calcutta	1 do	\$65,000 00	2 do
	1 Rangoon	1 do	1 do	1 do
	2 In port	1 do	1 do	1 do
	3 Sold	1 do	1 do	1 do
1 Amoy	1 Sold	1 do	1 do	1 do
1 Shanghai	1 Rangoon	1 600 tons coal	1 Ballast	1 Ballast
1 Philadelphia	1 In port	1 do	6,000 00	1 do
1 Whampoa	1 do	1 Ballast	1 do	1 do
1 San Francisco	1 Rangoon	1 do	1 Ballast	1 Ballast
19	19		71,000 00	19

Quarter ended March 31,  
1865.‡

6 In port	6 Not stated	6 Before reported	6 Not stated	6 Not stated
2 Shanghai	1 Rangoon	2 Ballast	2 Ballast	2 Ballast
	1 Alyab	1 do	1 do	1 do
1 Montevideo	1 do	1 do	11,900 00	1 do
2 Liverpool	1 do	1 1,600 tons coal	10,500 00	1 do
	1 Rangoon	1 1,500 do	1 do	1 do
1 Penang	1 Batavia	1 Not stated	1 Not stated	1 Not stated
1 Batavia	1 In port	1 Ballast	2 In port	2 In port
1 New York	1 do			
14	14		21,700 00	14

Quarter ended June 30, 1865||

2 In port	1 Batavia	2 Before reported	2 Ballast	2 Ballast
1 Cape of Good Hope	1 New York	1 Ballast	1 do	1 do
1 Bangkok	1 In port	1 do	1 In port	1 In port
1 Hong Kong	1 Calcutta	1 do	1 Ballast	1 Ballast
1 Batavia	1 Penang	1 do	1 do	1 do
14	14		21,700 00	14

\* Entered: 10 steamers, 4 ships, 6 barks—20; in port, 9. Cleared: 10 steamers, 4 ships, 6 barks, 1 class not given—21; 1 sold, 7 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 15,333.

† Entered: 7 steamers, 7 ships, 1 bark—15; in port, 7. Cleared: 7 steamers, 6 ships, 2 barks—15; in port, 7. Aggregate tonnage entered, 16,676.

‡ Entered: 9 ships, 5 barges—14, and 5 in port. Cleared: 7 ships, 6 sold, and 6 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 10,642.

§ Entered: 5 ships, 2 steamers, 1 bark—8, and 6 in port. Cleared: 5 ships, 1 steamer, 6 class not given—13, and 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 5,410 75-95.

|| Entered: 1 schooner, 1 steamer, 3 brigs, 4 ships—6, and 9 in port. Cleared: 1 schooner, 2 brigs, 2 ships, 2 class not given—7; 1 sold and 3 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 4,480 81-95.

## Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.
Quarter ended June 30, 1865— Continued.	1	Montevideo.....	1	In port.....	1	Ballast.....	.....	1	In port.....	.....
	1	Rangoon.....	1	New York.....	1	1,500 tons rice.....	.....	1	Ballast.....	.....
	1	Manitoba.....	1	In port.....	1	Ballast.....	.....	1	In port.....	.....
	1	Melbourne.....	1	do.....	1	do.....	.....	1	do.....	.....
	1	Akyab.....	1	New York.....	1	do.....	.....	1	Ballast.....	.....
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
	3	In port.....	2	In port.....	2	Before reported.....	.....	2	In port.....	.....
	1	Panang.....	1	Hong Kong.....	1	do.....	.....	1	8,000 tons rice.....	.....
	1	New York.....	1	Batavia.....	1	Ballast.....	.....	1	General cargo.....	.....
	1	Sunderland.....	1	Hong Kong.....	1	do.....	.....	1	do.....	.....
BASSEIN—J. Halliday, Jr. Quarter ended December 31, 1865.†	6	.....	6	In port.....	1	12,000 tons coal.....	\$5,000 00	1	In port.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	5,000 00	6	.....	.....
	1	Rangoon.....	1	Falmouth.....	1	Not stated.....	.....	1	Not stated.....	.....
	.....	No reports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.†	1	Rangoon.....	1	Falmouth.....	1	Ballast.....	.....	1	1,020 tons rice.....	\$33,150 00
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
BOMBAY—G. A. Kittidge. Quarter ended December 31, 1865.‡	1	Boston.....	1	Akyab.....	1	50 boxes loaf sugar, 133 boxes medicines, 945 tons ice, 12 packages toys, 100 barrels flour, 300 boxes tobacco, 20 boxes candles, 130 kils butter, 13,676 pieces lumber.	.....	1	Ballast.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865.§	1	Calcutta.....	1	Bombay.....	1	17,758 bags rice.....	31,300 00	1	Ballast.....	.....
	1	New York.....	1	do.....	1	Flour and lumber.....	40,000 00	1	In port.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Quarter ended	In port.	Bombay.	Before reported.		Ballast.	
June 30, 1863†.	1 Baton	1 do	1 Bricks and lumber	19,000 00	1 In port.	
	2	2		19,000 00	2	
Quarter ended September 31, 1863.**	1 In port.	1 Bombay	1 Before reported		1 100 bales skins and wool	5,000 00
	2 Baton	2 do	2 1,600 tons general cargo	40,000 00	1 General cargo	25,000 00
	1 Maulmain	1 do	1 2,000 tons timber	130,000 00	2 do	
	1 Rangoon	1 do	1 750 do	32,950 00	1 do	
	5	5		302,950 00	5	30,000 00
Quarter ended December 30, 1864.	No report.					
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865††.	3 Cape St. Vincent.	2 Falmouth	2 Ballast		2 7,457,400 pounds rice	83,760 00
	3 Havre.	1 Calcutta	1 do		1 Ballast	
	3 Singapore	1 Liverpool	1 do		1 4,518,450 pounds rice	47,138 00
		2 Falmouth	2 do		1 2,729,160 pounds rice	
		1 Cork	1 do		1 In port.	
		2 Falmouth	2 do		1 3,213,000 pounds rice	
		1 do	1 do		1 3,215,400 pounds rice	
		1 do	1 do		1 In port.	
		1 Calcutta	1 do		1 3,321,000 pounds rice	28,900 00
		1 In port.	1 do		1 Ballast	
		3 Falmouth	3 do		1 In port.	
		1 Falmouth	1 do		1 3,806,350 pounds rice	42,315 00
		1 Burned	1 do		1 2,497,500 pounds rice	
		1 Liverpool	1 do		1 Rice	
		1 Basel	1 do		1 Burned	
		1 Rangoon	1 do		1 In port.	
		2 Falmouth	2 do		1 Ballast	
		1 In port.	1 do		1 do	
		2 Basel	2 do		1 Rice	
		2 Falmouth	2 do		1 In port.	
		1 Calcutta	1 do		1 Ballast	
		1 In port.	1 do		1 do	
		1 Calcutta	1 do		1 Ballast	

\* Entered: 2 ships, 1 steamer—3, and 3 in port. Cleared: 1 ship, 1 steamer, 1 class not given—3, and 3 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, —.

† Entered and cleared: class not given. Tonnage, 611 56-95. ‡ Entered and cleared: 1, class not given. Tonnage, 949.

§ Entered and cleared: 1, class not given. Tonnage, 891. || Entered: 2 ships. Cleared: 1 ship, 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,575.

¶ Entered: 1 ship, 1 in port. Cleared: 1 ship, 1 in port. Tonnage, 531. \*\* Entered: 4 ships, 1 in port. Cleared: 5 ships. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,916.

†† Entered: 32, class not given. Cleared: 24, class not given, 8 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 29,839.

ANYAB—J. Dickie.

Quarter ended December 30, 1864.

Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865††.

*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.			
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.	OUTWARD.	Value.
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.			
Quarter ended March 31, 1865—Continued.	2	Liverpool	2	Rangoon	Ballast	Ballast	
	1	Libon	1	Calcutta	do	In port.	
	32		32				\$200,113 00
3d quarter		No report					
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	1	St. Paul	1	In port	Ballast	In port.	
MAULMAIN—P. Lermann.							
From July 1 to December 31, 1864.	1	Calcutta	1	Falmouth	General cargo	421 tons teak timber.	
	2	Aden	1	United Kingdom.	Ballast	554	
	1	Simon's Bay	1	Calcutta	do	1,167	
	1	King George's S'd	1	Queenstown	do	1,203	
	1	Cape Good Hope	1	United Kingdom.	do	1,302	
	6		6	In port.	In port.	In port.	
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865.	2	Singapore	1	United Kingdom.	Ballast	886 tons teak timber.	
	2	Montevideo	2	Cork or Falmouth	do	447	
	1	Calcutta	1	In port.	do	In port.	
	1	Rio Janeiro	1	do	General cargo	do	
	6		6	do	Ballast	do	
3d quarter		No report					
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	1	San Francisco	1	Bombay			
	1	London and Ran-	1	do			
	1	Calcutta	1	United Kingdom.			
	1	Cadix and Rio-	1	In port.			
	1	Cadix and Cape de Verde	1				

1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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\* Entered: 1 class not given. Cleared: 1 in port. Tonnage: 672.  
 † Entered: 6 class not given. Cleared: 5, class not given, 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 4,960.  
 ‡ Entered: 6, class not given. Cleared: 2, class not given, 4 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 4,576.  
 § Entered: 14, class not given. Cleared: 7, class not given, 7 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 11,319.  
 ¶ Entered and cleared: 2, class not given. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,812.  
 \*\* Entered: 7, class not given. Cleared: 7 barks, 1 brig—1. Aggregate tonnage entered, 6,589 74 95.  
 \*\*\* Entered and cleared: 3 ships. Cleared: 4 barks, 1 sold, 4 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 4,312 79 95.  
 \*\*\*\* Entered: 1 ship, 8 barks—8. Cleared: 4 barks, 1 sold, 4 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 4,312 79 95.

CEYLON—G. W. Prescott.  
1st, 3d, and 3d quarters.....

Quarter ended September 30, 1865.

NEWCASTLE, N. S. W.—G.  
*Mitchell.*

Quarter ended December 31,  
1864. ¶

**Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1965\*\***

*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865— Continued.	2	Sydney .....	1	In port.....	1	Ballast	1	In port.....		
	1	Melbourne .....	1	Sold.....	1	do	1	Sold.....		
	1	Melbourne .....	1	In port.....	1	do	1	In port.....		
	9	Melbourne .....	9	do.....	9	do	9	do		\$11,106 00
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.		No report .....								
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.*	3	Melbourne .....	2	San Francisco .....	2	Ballast	2	1,830 tons coal	4,117 00	
	1	Sydney .....	1	In port.....	1	do	1	In port.....		
	2	Wellington .....	1	San Francisco .....	1	do	1	Rice and coal	4,601 00	
	1	Adelaide .....	1	do.....	1	do	1	337 tons coal	848 00	
	1	Melbourne .....	1	Otago .....	1	do	1	Coal and produce	2,365 00	
	1	Lyttelton .....	1	Melbourne .....	1	do	1	630 tons coal	1,386 00	
	1	Otago .....	1	In port.....	1	do	1	In port.....		
	9	Otago .....	9	Otago .....	9	Potatoes	9	Coal and produce.	1,970 00	
MELBOURNE.—W. Blackard. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.†									15,287 00	
	4	In port.....	1	China .....	4	Before reported.	4	Gold and ballast	100,445 00	
	2	Boston .....	3	Newcastle, N. S. W.	2	General cargo	2	Ballast		
	2	New York .....	1	Baker's Island.	1	Flour	1	do		
	1	Newcastle, N. S. W.	1	Hong Kong .....	1	Lumber	1	In port.....		
	9	.....	1	Not stated .....	1	865 tons coal	1	do		
	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....		
	2	In port.....	1	In port.....	1	Before reported.	1	In port.....		
	1	San Francisco .....	1	Newcastle, N. S. W.	1	do	1	Ballast		
	1	San Francisco .....	1	do .....	1	450 tons guano and salmon	1	do		
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865.										

Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

\* Entered: 1 ship, 7 barks, 1 brig—9. Cleared: 1 ship, 5 barks, 1 brig—7, 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 4,831 88-95.  
 † Entered: 3 ships, 2 barks—5, and 4 in port. Cleared: 4 ships, 2 barks, 1 brig—7, and 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,069.  
 ‡ Entered: 1 bark, 4 ships—5, in port. Cleared: 2 barks, 2 ships—4, and 3 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,600.  
 § Entered: 4 ships, 1 bark—5; in port, 2. Cleared: 4 ships, 1 bark—5; 1 sold, 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 4,460.  
 ¶ Entered: 1 ship, 2 barks—3; in port, 2. Cleared: 3 ships, 2 barks—5. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,582.  
 †† Entered: 7, class not given. Cleared: 5, class not given. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,690.

## Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.						
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	INWARD.			OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.*	1	Newcastle	1	Newcastle	1	Ballast		1	Ballast	
PORT ELIZABETH— <i>W. Graham.</i> ( <i>Capetown Consulate.</i> )	2	In port	1	London	2	Before reported		2	Wool, skins, &c	\$34,576 41
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.†	3	Boston	1	Capetown & N.Y.	1	Flour, doorn, sash, &c	\$65,598 97	1	Part inward cargo, wool, &c	40,567 69
			1	Turk's Island.	1	1,284 barrels flour	26,640 00	1	Ballast	
			1	In port.	1	General cargo	15,246 38	1	In port	
	4	New York	1	London	1	do	43,729 19	1	Wool and skins	
			3	In port.	3	do	97,965 45	3	In port	84,931 56
	1	Coasting	1	New York	1	General cargo		1	Wool	77,330 80
	1	London	1	Boston	1			1	Wool and skins	237,456 46
	11		11		11		249,089 99	11		
Quarter ended March 31, 1865;‡	4	In port.	2	London	4	Before reported		4	Not stated	
	2	London	2	Coasting	2	General cargo		2	Wool, skins, &c	47,630 17
	1	Boston	1	New York	1	do	45,315 50	1	In port	
	7		7	In port.	7		45,315 50	7		47,630 17
Quarter ended June 30, 1865;§	1	In port.	1	Boston	1	Before reported		1	Wool and skins	88,853 53
	2	Coasting	2	New York	2	Ballast		2	do	79,305 23
	1	London	1	do	1	do		1	do	39,404 26
	1	Boston	1	In port.	1	General cargo	62,271 39	1	In port	
	5		5		5		62,271 39	5		307,563 02
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.¶	1	In port.	1	Boston	1	Before reported		1	Wool, skins, &c	93,742 15
SIMON'S TOWN— <i>W. Graham.</i> ( <i>Capetown Consulate.</i> )		No arrivals								
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.										





*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.			OUTWARD.		
	ENTERED.		Where for.	INWARD.		Description.	Description.		Value.
	No.	Where from.		No.	Description.		No.		
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.*	2	Boston	1	1	General cargo		1	Wool and skins.	\$46,863 29
	2	New York	1	1	Ballast		1	In for repairs.	
			1	1	do.		1	In for coals.	
	1	Rio Janeiro	1	1	Flour, lumber, &c.		1	Wool	73,130 65
	2	Whaling	1	1	Coffee		1	Wool and skins.	44,590 26
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.			1	2	Oil and bone		1	Inward cargo.	
	7		7	7			1	Ballast.	
									164,574 20
	1	Desolation Island.	1	1	1,400 barrels whale oil		1	Inward cargo.	91,201 17
	1	Coasting	1	1	New York		1	Part cargo, iron, &c.	3,267 15
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.†	1	Rangoon	1	1	14,000 bags paddy rice		1	Part original cargo.	15,638 01
	2	New York	1	1	General cargo		1		
			1	1	Bombay		1		
			1	1	do.		1	Wrecked.	
	1	Boston	1	1	Ice and sundries		1	Ballast.	
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.‡	1	Cardiff	1	1	Coal		1	Part inward cargo	4,673 54
	7		7	7					114,763 87
	2	In port.	1	2	Before reported.		1	Coal.	4,000 00
	2	New York	1	1	New York		1	Wool, skins, &c.	23,370 00
BARBADOES.—F. Culpeper.			1	2	General cargo		2	Not stated.	
	4		4	4					
									27,370 00
	15	New York	14	14	683 boxes cheese, 150 kegs butter, 1,400 tins lard, 411 cases matches, 1,750 bags corn, 600 boxes candles, 151 kegs and 5 hds. tobacco, 13,340 bbls. flour, 75 doz. buckets, 30 bbls. molasses, 1,540 bbls. potatoes, 2,445 bbls. crackers, 1,000 feet lumber, 1,339 bbls. pork, 212 bbls. and 735 half bbls. beef, 190 bbls. and 1,901 bags bread, 2,598 bags peas, 594 bbls. peas, 7,121		14	2,533 puncheons molasses, 343 hides, 1,083 skins, 112,371 lbs. old metal, 2,376 lbs. rags, 97 lbs. rope, 50 tins, 13 bbls. and 6 half bbls. arrow-root, 2 hides, 5 tierces, 1 half tierce, and 89 bbls. sugar.	79,286 00

	In port.										In port. Ballast	
7 Philadelphia.....	1 1	Limoeiro.....	1 1	6 carriages..... 900 bbls flour, 350 bbls crackers, 100 half bbls beef, 42 casks corn, 123 bags corn, 175 boxes candles, 1,500 shoeka.	bbls meal, 11,814 shoeka, 75 bbls oil, 150 mcham oat-meal, 8,650 hoops, 134 bbla beans, 200 jars snuff, 10 bbla apples, 50 bbla oil cake.	13,000 00	Not reported	1				
	1	St. Martin's.....	1	54 bbla pork, 38 bbla beef, 80 bbla fish, 2,100 boxes candles, 139 kegs lard, 45 bbla oil, 76 kegs butter, 1,440 bbla flour, 500 bbla meal, 50 bbla bread, 100 bbla crackers, 30 bbla pork, 50 bbla peas, 216 bags bread, 250 bags corn, 41 kegs butter, 186 tins lard, 2 tierces hama, 800 boxes candles, 5 blds tobacco, 30 kegs and 6 cases tobacco, 70 half bbla beef, 25 punchcons meal, 200 shoeka, 11 packages more ham-due.		9,400 00	Ballast	1				
	1	Nevis .....	1	798 bbla flour, 199 bbla meal, 100 bbla potatoes, 344 tins lard, 10 cases tobacco, 5 cases hams, 100 bbla oil, 5 bbla vinegar.		23,000 00	Not reported	1				
	2	Trinidad .....	2	500 bbla flour, 211 bbla meal, 102 bbla crackers, 174 tins lard, 300 boxes candles, 17 tierces hama, 2 bbla hama, 10 packages matches, 51 bags bread.		7,500 00	Not reported	1				
	1	Demery .....	1	892 bbla meal, 400 bbla flour, 198 bbla crackers, 200 bags bread, 200 bags corn, 90 bbla oil, 100 bbla potatoes, 50 boxes candles, 2,000 feet lumber.		9,000 00	Ballast	1				
	1	Demerara .....	1	226,000 ft white-pine lumber, 28,000 shingles.		4,600 00	Ballast	1				
	1	Machias .....	1	1,600 tons guano								
	1	Cailao .....	1	216 barrels oil		96,000 00	In port	1				
	2	Whaling .....	2			12,000 00	Ballast	1				
	1	Boston .....	1	Ice provisions and ice		6,000 00	In port	1				
	27		27			511,098 00		27				79,286 00

\* Entered and cleared: 1 steamer, 1 brig, 1 schooner, 4 barks—7. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,475.

\* Entered and cleared : 1 steamer, 1 brig, 1 schooner, 4 barks—7. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,475.  
† Entered : 2 ships, 4 barks, 1 schooner—7. Cleared : 1 ship, 3 barks, 1 schooner—5. 1 wrecked and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,213.

[illegible]



Quarter ended September 30, 1865.				1865.		1866.	
Port of Origin	Port of Destination	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
5 Porto Rico.....	5 Porto Rico.....	5	124,000 00	5	124,000 00	5	124,000 00
and 292 bags crackers, 175 bbls. peas, 150 pun. oat-meal, 2,635 shooks, 5 carriages, 36 horses, 617 bbls. pork, 200 boxes cheese, 100 kegs butter, 250 puns and 400 tins lard, 3,044 bbls. meal, 150 cases matches, 1,300 bags corn, 17 tubs tobacco, 1,792 bbls. flour, 381 bbls. crackers, 25 bbls. beef, 255 bags bread, 400 bbls. peas, 254 pun. oat-meal, 75 cases oil, 1,981 shooks, 12 horses.				63,709 tons old metals, 41 tons old iron, 320 bbls. 1,222 pun. and 78 bbls. molasses, 7 hides, and 37 pun. sugar, 672 hides.			
5 New York.....	5 New York.....	5	124,500 00	5	124,500 00	5	45,528 21
659 bbls. pork, 200 boxes cheese, 675 kegs butter, 356 tins lard, 2,645 bbls. meal, 150 cases matches, 1,400 bags corn, 6 hides, and 13 tubs tobacco, 3,623 bbls. flour, 765 bbls. crackers, 25 bbls. beef, 400 bags bread, 210 bbls. and 150 bags peas, 115 pun. oat-meal, 150 bbls. oil, 807 bundles shooks, 34 horses, 300 bags oil cake, 3 carriages, 169 bags merchandise, 475 cases F. water, 40 mules, 90 bbls. hay, 600 bags oats, ice, feed provisions, 117 bbls. pork, 2,593 boxes candles, 170 kegs butter, 80 puns lard, sundries.				Ballast.....			
1 Boston.....	1 Porto Rico.....	1	16,000 00	1	16,000 00	1	Ballast.....
4 Whaling.....	4 Whaling.....	4	20,100 00	4	20,100 00	4	Ballast.....
1 Baltimore.....	1 Baltimore.....	1	2,780 00	1	2,780 00	1	248 puncheons molasses.....
19.....	19.....	19	350,880 00	19	350,880 00	19	66,558 21
4 Philadelphia.....	2 Trinidad.....	2	59,000 00	2	59,000 00	2	Part inward cargo.....
1 Turk's Island.....	1 Turk's Island.....	1	12,000 00	1	12,000 00	1	Ballast.....
1 Demarara.....	1 Demarara.....	1	10,000 00	1	10,000 00	1	Ballast.....
1 Baltimore.....	1 Trinidad.....	1	19,000 00	1	19,000 00	1	Ballast.....
500 tins lard, 1,475 bbls. meal, 900 bags corn, 145 boxes candles, 25 cases tobacco, 3,243 bbls. flour, 25 bbls. pork, 20 cases, 25 bbls. oil, 303 bbls. crackers, 125 bbls. beef, 173 bbls. oil cake, 127 bbls. bread, 550 bbls. flour, 323 bbls. meal, 219 bbls. crackers, 641 bbls. bread, 15 pun. oat-meal, 25 cases tobacco, 4 boxes lamps, pair scales.				Ballast.....			
989 bbls. meal, 100 bbls. flour, 277 bbls. crackers, 224 bags bread, 220 boxes candles, 224 bbls. bread, 800 bbls. flour, 706 bbls. meal, 100 kegs butter, 100 bags peas, 1,379 bags corn.				Ballast.....			

\* Entered : 8 bark, 1 brig, 1 schooner—11, and 3 in port. Cleared : 6 bark, 1 brig, 1 schooner, 3 class not given—11, and 3 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,193 55-95.

† Entered : 2 bark, in port 3. Cleared : 5 bark. Aggregate tonnage entered, 397 59-95.

‡ Entered and cleared : 10 bark, 8 brigs, 1 schooner—19. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,830 16-95.

§ Entered and cleared : 13 bark, 8 schooners, 3 brigs—24. Aggregate tonnage entered, 4,653 76-95.

*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.
Quarter ended September 30, 1865—Continued.	13	New York .....	13	New York .....	13	1,329 boxes cheese, 650 tins and 450 pails lard, 14,000 feet white pine, 261 boxes herring, 8,678 bbls. meal, 70 cases matches, 1,650 bags corn, 12 hhds., 28 tierces, and 19 kegs tobacco, 8,021 bbls. flour, 50 bbls. onions, 500 bbls. potatoes, 1,821 bbls. crackers, 1,188 bbls. pork, 394 bbls. beef, 1,351 bags and 425 bbls. bread, 55 kegs mals, 1,270 bbls. and 1,050 bags peas, 50 hhds. and 330 pun. oat-meal, 25 bbls. and 200 cases kerosene oil, 4,382 bundles shooks, 30 bbls. and 250 cases oil, 110 barrels beans, 50 horses, 100 bags oil cake, 3 boxes carriages, 13 pkgs. merchandise, 5 bales hay, 40 cans oysters, 9 boxes stoves, 75 boxes sundries.	\$304,500 00	13	5,389 puncheons molasses, 170 bbls. and 97 bbls. sugar, 617 crates and 489 skins, 450 lbs. old metal, 119 bags cocoa.	\$163,500 00
	2 1	Bangor .....	2	Orchilla .....	2	285,000 ft. white pine, 140,000 shingles 95 bbls. pork, 252 bbls. mackerel, 240 bbls. herring, 50 bbls. pitch, 173 boxes codfish, 25 bbls. haddock, 150 tins lard, 120 kegs butter, 420 boxes candles, 1,007 boxes herring, 50 cases kerosene oil, 15,000 feet white pine.	6,000 00 12,000 00	2 1	Ballast .....	
	1	Boston .....	1	Porto Rico .....	1	28,129 feet pitch pine, 18 bbls. resin, 35 bbls. tar, 5 bbls. spts. turpentine, 100,000 feet pitch pine .....		1	Part inward cargo .....	
	1	Beaufort .....	1	St. Martin .....	1	Ballast .....	4,000 00	1	Ballast .....	
	1	Charleston .....	1	Turk's Island .....	1	do .....	4,000 00	1	do .....	11,600 00
	1	Demarara .....	1	New York .....	1	do .....		1	280 pun. molasses, 200 bags cocoa.	175,100 00
	24	.....	24	.....	24	.....	490,500 00	28	.....	
KINGSTON, JA.—J. N. Camp. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	1	In port .....	1	Bay Island .....	1	Before reported .....		1	Part of inward cargo .....	
	1	Falkland Islands .....	1	New York .....	1	Provisions .....		1	150,000 oranges, 10 tons old iron	
	1	Philadelphia .....	1	Black River, Ja .....	1	do .....		1	15 tons logwood .....	
	1	Machias .....	1	New York .....	1	163,400 feet lumber .....		1	180 tons logwood, 8 hhds. and 4 tierces cocoa-nuts.	

Quarter ended	Port of origin	In port	Ballast	Goods	In port
March 31, 1865.	Manzanilla	1	1	Ced r wood	1
	Philadelpia	5	5	94 kegs lard, 8 tierces and 3 half tierces ham, 620 boxes candles, 150 bbls. crackers, 84 bbls. pilot bread, 225 bbls. pork, 25 half barrels beef, 25 half barrels ox tongues, 25 half barrels pigs' tongues, 1,100 barrels flour, 470 barrels corn-meal, 150 bags corn, 2 cases pillows, 10 cases coral peaches, 7,281 feet white pine boards.	1
	Turk's Island	1	1	3,000 bushels salt, 3 barrels(?) mineral spars, 3,000 feet white pine lumber, 120 demijohns gin.	1
	Boston	1	1	Ice	1
	Newport	1	1	640 tons coal.	1
		6	6		6
June 30, 1865.	New York	1	1	779 bbls. pork, 800 bbls. flour, 202 bbls. meal, 200 bags corn, 3 tierces ham, 2,000 l. g. lard, 20 boxes tobacco, 10 bbls. and 60 cases kerosene oil, 200 boxes candles, 2 doz. saws, 6 dozen palis, 2 bbls. turpentine.	1
		1	1	1,650 bbls. flour, 100 bags corn, 23 bales hops, 1,048 bbls. flour, 4 cases marble, 2 cases mouldings, 1 box chains, 3 packages tubs, 100 cases and 25 bbls. petroleum.	1
		2	2		2
September 30, 1865.	In port	1	1	Before reported	1
	Cadiz	1	1	118,000 feet white pine lumber, 200 boxes bearing	1

\* Entered: 4 schooners, and 1 in port. Cleared: 4 schooners, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 471.  
 † Entered: 1 bark, 3 schooners, 2 brig—6. Cleared: 3 schooners, 2 brig—5, and 1 sold. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,328.  
 ‡ Entered: 1 schooner, 1 brig—2. Cleared: 1 schooner, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 402.  
 § Entered: 3 schooners, 1 brig—4, and 1 in port. Cleared: 3 schooners, 2 brig—5. Aggregate tonnage entered, 843 94-95.

## Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries.—British Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.			Value.	
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	INWARD.		OUTWARD.		
	No.	Where from.	No. Where for.	No.	Description.	V. lte. No.		
Quarter ending September 30, 1865.—Continued.	1	Baltimore	1	Falmouth	1	6,000 feet white pine lumber.	1	Part inward cargo.
	2	Not given	2	Not given	1	200,076 feet white pine lumber.	2	Not stated.
	5		5		5		5	
TURK'S ISLAND—J. E. New- port.	2	Barbadoes.	1	Hartford	1	Assorted cargo.	1	5,598 bushels salt.
	3	Porto Rico.	2	Newport.	1	Ballast.	1	9,093 bushels salt.
	1	Bermuda.	1	Portland	3	Ballast.	3	17,476 bushels salt.
	2	Azores.	1	East Harbor	1	70 barrels assorted cargo.	1	Ballast.
	2	St. Domingo.	1	Boston	1	Ballast.	1	9,165 bushels salt.
	1	Trinidad	1	East Harbor	2	Ballast.	1	Ballast.
	1	New York.	1	New York.	1	do.	1	5,340 bushels salt.
	1	New York.	1	Boston	1	800 barrels assorted cargo.	1	8,066 bushels salt.
	1	Paramaribo	1	Salt Cay	1	Ballast.	1	Ballast.
	12		12	Boston	12		12	7,095 bushels salt.
								1,066 90
								9,409 74
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.†	4	St. Thomas.	1	Holmes' Hole.	1	Ballast.	1	3,055 bushels salt.
			1	Frankford	1	do.	1	2,590 bushels salt.
			1	New London	1	do.	1	1,040 bushels salt.
			1	St. Domingo City	1	Assorted cargo.	1	Salt.
	1	Aspinwall.	1	Boston	1	Ballast.	1	10,045 bushels salt.
	2	Porto Rico.	1	New York.	1	do.	1	5,075 bushels salt.
	2	Surinam.	1	New York.	1	do.	1	8,900 bushels salt.
			1	do.	1	do.	1	7,396 bushels salt.
	1	New York.	1	East Harbor	1	650 bales assorted cargo.	1	Ballast.
	2	Boston.	1	Truxillo.	2	Assorted cargo.	2	Part inward cargo.
	1	Belfast, Me.	1	Salt Cay	1	400 barrels assorted cargo.	1	do.
	1	Natal, Africa.	1	Boston	1	Ballast.	1	do.
	1	Algoa Bay, Africa.	1	do.	1	do.	1	11,296 bushels salt.
	4	St. Domingo.	1	New York.	1	Corn and ice.	1	1,166 47
			2	St. Domingo.	2	Tobacco.	2	8,622 bushels salt.
			1	In port.	1	do.	1	Salt.
								Assorted cargo.
								In port.
								3,500 00
							14,172 81	



Quarter ended June 30, 1865:									
1	In port.....	1	New York.....	1	Before reported.....	1	Tobacco, wood, hides, &c.....	1	3,785 50
1	St. Domingo.....	1	St. Thomas.....	1	Tobacco, wood, &c.....	1	Merchandise and salt.....	1	2,500 00
1	Montevideo.....	1	Boston.....	1	Ballast.....	1	35,076 bushels salt.....	1	4,428 80
4	United States.....	4	Truxillo.....	4	216,000 feet lumber, hay, and as- sorted cargo.....	3	Ballast.....	3	5,937 00
			East Harbor.....				100,000 feet lumber.....		
			Port au Prince.....						
			Cuba.....						
7		7		7		7		7	15,651 30
			Truxillo.....		Assorted cargo.....		Part inward cargo.....		1,900 00
2	Boston.....	1	Bristol.....	1	do.....	1	7,460 bushels salt.....	1	1,711 90
5	New York.....	3	New York.....	3	do.....	1	22,654 bushels salt.....	1	2,267 90
					Ballast.....	2	32,309 bushels salt.....	2	4,727 20
			New Orleans.....		do.....		21,194 bushels salt.....		2,353 84
			Salt Cay.....		do.....		Ballast.....		
1	St. Thomas.....	1	Boston.....	1	Assorted cargo.....	1	5,188 bushels salt.....	1	521 30
1	Barbadoes.....	1	Georgetown, S.C.....	1	Ballast.....	1	4,440 bushels salt.....	1	491 15
1	Belfast.....	1	Salt Cay.....	1	do.....	1	Part inward cargo.....	1	1,500 00
10		10		10	Assorted cargo.....	1		1	14,452 59
DEMARARA—A. Duff.									
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.¶									
1	Baltimore.....	1	Baltimore.....	1	Lumber and provisions.....	1	50 drums and 2 barrels nails.....	1	394 50
5	New York.....	4	New York.....	4	Provisions and breadstuffs.....	1	1,043 casks, 11 hhds., and 4 bbls. molasses.....	1	24,371 68
			In port.....	1	Not stated.....	1	In port.....	1	
1	Bangor.....	1	Bonair.....	1	Lumber.....	1	Ballast.....	1	
1	Boston.....	1	In port.....	1	Ice and feed provisions.....	1	In port.....	1	
1	Philadelphia.....	1	do.....	1	Flour and candies.....	1	do.....	1	
9		9		9		9		9	24,766 18
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.¶									
3	In port.....	1	New York.....	3	Before reported.....	3	200 pun., 623 casks, 19 hhds. and 6 bbls. molasses, 221 hhds. and 9 bbls. sugar.....	3	4,532 42
4	New York.....	1	St. Martin's.....	4	Provisions, breadstuffs, &c.....	4	200 pun., 556 casks, 19 hhds., 6 bbls. molasses, 182 hhds. and 91 bbls. sugar.....	4	30,894 88
			Chili.....				240 hhds., 2 tes., and 153 bbls. sugar.....		19,487 12
1	Baltimore.....	1	Baltimore.....	1	82,412 feet lumber.....	1	Ballast.....	1	
1	Rio Grande.....	1	Nevassa.....	1	32 mules.....	1		1	
9		9		9		9		9	54,914 42

\* Entered and cleared: 6 brigs, 6 schooners—12. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,518 93-95.  
† Entered: 2 brigs, 4 brigs, 12 schooners—18. Cleared: 2 brigs, 4 brigs, 1 schooners—17, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,895 43-95.  
‡ Entered: 1 ship, 1 brig, 1 bark, 3 schooners—6, and 1 in port. Cleared: 1 ship, 1 brig, 1 bark, 4 schooners—7. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,084.  
§ Entered and cleared: 1 ship, 4 brigs, 3 schooners—10. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,028.  
|| Entered: 2 brigs, 3 brigs, 4 brigantines—9. Cleared: 1 bark, 1 brig, 4 brigantines—6, and 3 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,871 50-95.  
¶ Entered: 1 bark, 1 brig, 4 brigantines—6, and 3 in port. Cleared: 2 brigs, 3 brigs, 4 brigantines—9. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,949 68-95.

*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.			
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		No.	Description.	Value.
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.			
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	3	New York.....	2	New York.....	2	1,310 bbls. flour, 576 bbls. potatoes, 125 bbls. peas, 425 bbls. pork, 2754 bbls. beef, 50 bbls. tar, 25 bbls. mackerel, 311 bbls. bread, 200 tins and 300 pullis lard, 50 bags bran, 500 reams paper, 500 doz. pails, 700 bbls. shooks, 60 kegs zinc paint, 7,300 ft. white pine lumber, 100 boxes cheese, 90 bags oats, 12 horses, 23 mules, 84 sheep.	\$43,592 10
			1	Porto Rico.....	1	108 bbls. flour, 120 bbls. bread, 50 bbls. pork, 193 bbls. potatoes, 50 bbls. corn meal, 30' bbls. split peas, 100 half bbls. beef, 100 tins lard, 50 boxes cheese, 120 boxes candles, 300 reams paper, 4 tierces ham, 30 kegs, 25 bags corn, 10 bags barley, 450 shooks, 100 cases matches, 20 bags black-eye peas, 287 tons ice, 384 tons codfish, 50 boxes oysters, 36 ps. grouse, 6 bbls. turnips, 6 bbls. carrots, 117 lbs. smoked salmon, 6 pairs ducks, 100 jars, 12 kegs, and 6 tubs butter, 4 kegs sausages, 40,395 feet white pine boards.	15,200 00
	1	Boston.....	1	Cienfuegos.....	1	40,104 white oak staves, 15,000 red oak staves, 227 hhd. shooks.	4,000 00
	1	Baltimore.....	1	Fortune's Island.....	1		4,135 00
	5		5		5		66,927 10
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	8	New York.....	4	New York.....	8	841 barrels pork, 413 boxes cheese, 300 pails and 430 tins lard, 492 barrels meal, 20 cases matches, 3,187 bbls. flour, 100 doz. buckets, 940 bbls. potatoes, 66,283 ft. white pine lumber, 250 half bbls. beef, 1,300 bbls. bread, 215 bbls. split peas, 125 bags and 75 bbls. peas, 491 bbls. shooks, 3,300 rns. paper,	188,861 74
			1	Turk's Island.....	1		1 hhd., 149 casks, and 4 bbls. molasses, 314 hhd. and 66 bbls. sugar.
			3	In port.....	3	Ballast..... In port.....	28,682 51
					5		17,183 03

2	Philadelphia.....	1	Philadelphia.....	16 horses, 30 bbls. tar, 125 dozen brooms, 46 mules, 43 sheep, 1,385 bbls. flour, 500 bbls. meal, 200 bbls. pork, 100 half bbls. beef, 25 bales hay, 450 bags corn.	21,841 17	1	161 bhd., 182 bbls., 6 tcs. sugar.	14,156 90
				109 bbls. flour, 500 bbls. meal, 2 bbls. crackers.	11,028 69	1	Ballast.....	
1	New Haven.....	1	New Haven.....	293 bbls. flour, 253 bbls. bread, 268 bbls. pork, 35 bbls. pork, 100 bbls. beef, 300 rounds paper, 50 bbls. coal and 25 bbls. peas, 100 tons salt, 100 boxes cheese, 77 sheep, 10 oxen, 138 bbls. shooks.	11,352 97	1	151 puncheons molasses.	4,465 41
					253,082 57	11		47,304 82
2	In port.....	1	Liverpool.....	{ 2 Before reported.	100 00	{ 1 400 tons logwood 1 Inward cargo.	Logwood, cedar, mahogany and rosewood.	5,200 00
								31,000 00
1	Havana.....	1	Belize.....	{ 1 Turtle and sponge 1 Ballast.	100 00	{ 1 56,356 feet mahogany 71 tons logwood.	Rosewood and logwood.	4,960 00
								40,460 00
1	Key West.....	1	Belize.....	{ 1 134,528 feet lumber Sundries	4,193 00	{ 1 56,356 feet mahogany 71 tons logwood.	Rosewood and logwood.	3,536 02
								741 00
1	Boston.....	1	do.....	{ 1 Ballast Ice and merchandise	10,515 74	{ 1 Ballast Rosewood and logwood.	Rosewood and logwood.	4,919 97
								9,196 99
1	Boston.....	1	Belize.....	{ 3 Ice, lumber, and merchandise	15,322 74	{ 1 100 tons logwood, 2,360 ft. cedar, 42 tons rosewood, 1 bale deer skins, 4 logs sapodilla.	100 tons logwood, 2,360 ft. cedar, 42 tons rosewood, 1 bale deer skins, 4 logs sapodilla.	2,323 00
1	Bangor.....	1	Boston.....	{ 1 Lumber	2,535 47	{ 1 181 tons logwood, 14,615 ft. ma- hogany, rubber hides, sugar, coffee.	181 tons logwood, 14,615 ft. ma- hogany, rubber hides, sugar, coffee.	3,758 00

BELIZE—C. A. Lees.

Quarter ended December 31,  
1864.†Quarter ended March 31,  
1865.‡Quarter ended June 30,  
1865.¶

A. N. Miller.

Quarter ended September 30,  
1865.¶

\* Entered and cleared: 4 brigantines, 1 schooner—5. Aggregate tonnage entered, 980 45-100.  
† Entered: 2 barks, 7 brigantines, 2 schooners—11. Cleared: 2 barks, 5 brigantines, 1 schooner—8; in port, 3. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,214 69-35.  
‡ Entered: 1 ship, 1 bark—2, and 2 in port. Cleared: 1 ship, 1 bark, 1 schooner, 1 brig—4. Aggregate tonnage entered, 292.  
§ Entered and cleared: 2 brigs, 1 schooner—3. Aggregate tonnage, 560.  
¶ Entered and cleared: 1, class not given. Tonnage entered, 163 51-35.

## Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.		
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	INWARD.		OUTWARD.
	No.	Where from.		No.	Description.	No.
ST. CHRISTOPHER—E. <i>Delisle.</i> Quarter ended December 31, 1864.*	3	New York.	1 Ragged Island. 1 New York. 1 Dominica.	3	2,500 barrels breadstuffs.	3 Ballast.
	3		3	3		3
	1	Sombrero.	1 New York.	1	Ballast.	2,622 bushels salt.
	2	Antigua.	1 Holma's Hole. 2 New York.	2	34 tierces codfish. 1,800 barrels breadstuffs.	64 punchons molasses. 1,521 bushels salt.
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.†	4		4	4		2,347 09
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.‡	2	New York.	2 Barbacoa.	2	2,000 barrels breadstuffs.	2 Ballast.
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.§	3	New York.	2 New York. 1 St. Martin's.	2	2,900 barrels breadstuffs. 700 barrels breadstuffs.	2 2,167 bushels salt. 1 Ballast.
ST. HELENA—G. <i>Grand.</i> Quarter ended December 31, 1864.¶	3		3	3		645 51
	4	Calcutta.	2 Boston. 1 Falmouth. 1 In port.	2	General cargo. Lime. do.	2 Inward cargo; put in for supplies. do.
	3	Whaling.	2 Whaling. 1 Abandoned, sold.	1	Whale and sperm oil.	1 Put in distress.
	2	Rangoon.	2 Falmouth. 1 Rio de Janeiro. 1 Manila.	2	Whale oil and bone. Rice. Ballast.	2 Inward cargo; put in for supplies. 2 Abandoned and sold. 2 Inward cargo; put in for supplies.
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.¶	11		11	11	General cargo.	1 Put in for repairs. 1 Inward cargo; put in for supplies.
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.¶	1	In port.	1 Sold.	1	Before reported.	1 Sold.
	8	Whaling.	2 Whaling. 2 New Bedford. 1 Canton.	8	Sperm and whale oil and bone. Tea and mauling.	7 Inward cargo. 1 Part inward cargo. Sum as inward cargo.
						900,000 00
						900,000 00



*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.
Quarter ended June 30, 1865. *	3	Cruising.....	3	Cruising.....	2	990 bbla. sperm & 200 bbla. whale oil. Ballast.....	\$78,500 00	2	1,190 bbla. oil. Ballast.....	\$78,500 00
	1	Valparaiso.....	1	Melbourne.....	1	820 tons flour and grain.....	45,000 00	1	Part of inward cargo.....	42,100 00
	4		4		4		123,500 00	4		120,600 00
	1	Cruising.....	1	Cruising.....	1	925 bbla. sperm oil. Ballast.....	58,275 00	1	Inward cargo. Ballast.....	58,275 00
Quarter ended September 30, 1865. †	1	Rio de Janeiro.....	1	Hong Kong.....	1	950 tons timber.....	45,000 00	1	Condemned.....	
	1	Amherst.....	1	Condemned.....	1	Ice and sundries.....	24,565 00	1	In port.....	
	1	Boston.....	1	In port.....	1	1,613 tons coal.....	16,120 00	1	Ballast.....	
	1	Newport.....	1	Mailmain.....	1	Rice, grain, &c.....	95,000 00	1	In port.....	
	1	Rangoon.....	1	do.....	1	Ballast.....		1	do.....	
	1	Monte Video.....	1							
	7		7		7		238,980 00	7		58,275 00
HAMILTON, (Bermuda) —J. L. Darrell.	1	Bangor.....	1	Philadelphia.....	1	Lumber.....	5,373 00	1	Ballast.....	
	1	Whaling cruise.....	1	Whaling cruise.....	1	Oil.....	800 00	1	Whaling gear.....	
	1	Boston.....	1	Boston.....	1	General cargo.....	5,000 00	1	Ballast.....	
Quarter ended December 31, 1864. ‡	3		3		3		11,173 00	3		
		No report.....								
	3	New York.....	3	New York.....	1	Ballast.....				
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.	2	Whaling.....	2	Whaling.....	2	120 tons general cargo.....	5,000 00	3	5,600 bushels potatoes, &c.....	16,000 00
	1	Boston.....	1	Mobile.....	2	220 bbla. oil.....	8,800 00	2	Ballast.....	
	6		6		1	300 tons general cargo.....	3,000 00	1	In port.....	
Quarter ended June 30, 1865. §					6		13,800 00	6		16,000 00
	1	In port.....	1	Mobile.....	1	Before reported.....		1	Ballast.....	
	6	Whaling.....	5	Whaling.....	5	797 bbla. oil.....	36,700 00	5	Ballast.....	
			1	Fairhaven.....	1	60 bbla. oil.....	3,060 00	1	60 bbla. oil.....	3,060 00
	1	Bangor.....	1	Cape Breton.....	1	170,000 feet lumber.....	4,547 00	1	Ballast.....	
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.					8		44,307 00	8		3,000 00

EAST HARBOR— <i>A. Morrison.</i> Quarter ended December 31, 1864.†	1	Demerara.....	1	Boston.....	7	Ballast.....	7	33,471 bushels salt.....	7,365 24
	1	Grand Turk.....	1	do.....					
	1	Antigua.....	1	Philadelphia.....					
	1	St. Domingo.....	1	New York.....					
	1	St. Croix.....	1	New Haven.....					
	1	Porto Rico.....	1	Boston.....					
	1	St. Thomas.....	1	Providence.....					
	7		7						
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.**	1	Antigua.....	1	Providence.....	2	Ballast.....	2	9,195 bushels salt.....	1,243 38
	1	Grand Turk.....	1	Jamaica.....					
	2		2						
Quarter ended June 30, 1865††	1	Grand Turk.....	1	Bangor.....	1	Lumber.....	1	6,030 bushels salt.....	666 05
	1	Martinique.....	1	Bangor.....					
	2	St. Thomas.....	1	Boston.....					
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.††	3		3	New York.....	3	Ballast.....	3	9,770 bushels salt..... 8,823 bushels salt..... 9,200 bushels salt.....	881 80 799 54 876 50
SALT CAY (Turk's Island)— <i>A. W. Harriell.</i> Quarter ended December 31, 1864.‡‡	2	Trinidad.....	2	Philadelphia.....	9	Ballast.....	9	61,563 bushels salt.....	9,065 20
	1	Barbados.....	1	New York.....					
	2	St. Croix.....	1	New Haven.....					
	1	New York.....	1	New York.....					
	1	Apinwall.....	1	Kingston.....					
	1	Bridgeport.....	1	Bridgeport.....					
	1	Curacao.....	1	Boston.....					
	1	St. Kitts.....	1	St. Thomas.....					
	9		9						

\* Entered and cleared: 1 ship, 3 barks—4. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,575 7-95.

† Entered: 4 ships, 2 barks, 1 steamer—7. Cleared: 1 ship, 1 bark, 1 steamer—3, and 1 condemned and 3 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 6,191 13-95.

‡ Entered and cleared: 3 brigs, 1 schooner—3. Aggregate tonnage entered, —.

§ Entered: 3 steamers, 2 schooners, 1 brig—6. Cleared: 3 steamers, 2 schooners—5, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,296 16-95.

|| Entered: 3 brigs, 4 schooners—7, and 1 in port. Cleared: 4 brigs, 4 schooners—8. Aggregate tonnage entered, 916 82-95.

¶ Entered and cleared: 6 brigs, 1 schooner—7. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,706 25-95. \*\* Entered and cleared: 1 brigantine, 1 schooner—2. Agg. tonnage entered, 283 91-95.

†† Entered and cleared: 1 schooner, tonnage 187 74-95.

‡‡ Entered and cleared: 2 barks, 3 brigs, 4 schooners—9. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,106 38-95.

*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.						
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	INWARD.		OUTWARD.				
	No.	Where from.		No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.	
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.*	1	St. Thomas	1	Portland	1	Ballast		1	7,108 bushels salt.	\$997 87
	1	Grand Turk	1	Matanzas	1	General cargo		1	Inward cargo	
	2		2		2			2		997 87
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.		No report								
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.†	4	New York	4	New York	2	50 bales hay, 100 bags corn, 50 barrels flour, 20 barrels bread.	\$746 00	4	89,970 bushels salt, 350 pieces mahogany.	10,508 54
	2	St. Thomas	1	Bangor	2	Ballast		1	8,884 bushels salt	891 15
	1	Hilton Head	1	Norfolk	1	do		1	7,729 do	814 79
	2	Trinidad	1	New York	1	do		1	17,350 do	1,740 53
	2	Martinique	1	Philadelphia	1	do		1	12,100 do	1,274 85
	1	Barbadoes	2	New York	2	do		1	5,403 do	597 88
	2	Grand Turk	1	In port	1	do		1	In port	730 85
			1	Philadelphia	1	Ballast		1	6,610 bushels salt	1,798 75
			1	do	1	do	1,030 00	1	17,100 do	432 15
			1	Belfast	1	30,000 feet lumber, 50 bags corn, 25 barrels flour, 40 bags oats, 6 barrels bread, 8 tins lard.		1	3,898 do	
	13		13		13		1,776 00	13		18,789 49
TRINIDAD—N. L. Humphrey.										
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.‡	1	In port	1	Turk's Island	1	Before reported		1	Ballast	
	3	Barbadoes	1	do	1	Lumber	3,500 00	1	do	
	3	Baltimore	1	Name uncertain	1	do	4,000 00	1	do	
	4	Philadelphia	2	Key Verd	2	General cargo	30,500 00	2	do	
			1	Sombrero	1	do	19,500 00	1	do	
			2	Orcilla	2	do	16,500 00	2	do	
	1	Boston	1	St. Thomas	1	do	15,000 00	1	do	
	10		1	In port	1	Ice and provisions	6,000 00	1	In port	
			10		10		95,000 00	10		



Quarter ended March 31, 1865, §	1 1 2 4	In port. Barbadoes. Philadelphia. Trinidad de Cuba.	1 1 1 4	1 1 1 4	Before reported. Ballast. General cargo.	1 1 2 4	1 1 2 4	Old copper and ballast Shooks. Ballast.	120 00 4,000 00 4,120 00
Quarter ended June 30, 1865,	1 4 2 8	Boston. New York. Whaling cruise. Philadelphia.	1 4 1 2	1 4 1 2	Ice and provisions Oil, meal, shooks, general cargo Ballast. General cargo.	1 4 1 1	1 4 1 1	Ballast. Sugar and molasses Ballast. Sugar. Ballast.	39,624 23 10,000 00 14,000 00 29,500 00 10,080 00 49,701 22
Quarter ended September 30, 1865, ¶	1 1 6 8	Boston. Baltimore. Philadelphia. Orchilla.	1 1 1 4	1 1 1 4	Ice and provisions General cargo. do do do	1 1 1 4 8	1 1 1 4 8	Ballast. do do do do	
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	No report	No report							
Quarter ended March 31, 1865, **	1 2 1 3	In port. New York. Belfast.	1 1 1 3	1 1 1 3	Before reported. Provisions. Lumber and provisions.	1 2 3	1 2 3	Ballast. Ballast. do	
Quarter ended June 30, 1865, ¶	1 1 3	Turk's Island. Turk's Island. Sombro. St. Thomas.	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	Provisions. Lumber and provisions.	1 2 3	1 2 3	Ballast. Ballast. do	
Quarter ended September 30, 1865, ¶	1 1 3	Spanish Main. Baltimore.	1 1 3	1 1 3	Provisions.	1 1 3	1 1 3	Ballast.	

\* Entered and cleared: 1 brig, 1 schooner—2. Aggregate tonnage entered, 333.  
 † Entered: 7 barks, 3 brigs, 3 schooners—12. Cleared: 7 barks, 2 brigs, 3 schooners—12, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 4,236 20-95.  
 ‡ Entered: 4 barks, 2 brigs, 3 schooners—9, and 1 in port. Cleared: 3 barks, 3 brigs, 3 schooners—9, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,222.  
 § Entered: 2 barks, 1 brig—3, and 1 in port. Cleared: 3 barks, 1 brig—4. Aggregate tonnage entered, 736.  
 ¶ Entered and cleared: 6 barks, 1 brig, 1 schooner—8. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,992.  
 \*\* Entered and cleared: 2 barks, 4 brigs, 2 schooners—8. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,979 10-95. \*\* Entered: 1 in port. Cleared: 1 brig. Tonnage, none.  
 †† Entered and cleared: 2 schooners. Aggregate tonnage entered, 270. †† Entered and cleared: 1 schooner. Tonnage entered, 72.

ANTIGUA—*M. Galady.*Quarter ended December 31,  
1864.Quarter ended March 31,  
1865, \*\*Quarter ended June 30,  
1865, ¶Quarter ended September 30,  
1865, ¶

## Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.						
	ENTERED. <sup>1</sup>		Where for.	INWARD.		OUTWARD.				
	No.	Where from.		No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.	
BERMUDA—C. M. Allen. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.		No report								
	2	Philadelphia		Pensacola	2	Coal	\$3,900 00	2	Inward cargoes, (repairs)	\$3,900 00
	1	Liverpool		New Orleans	1	General cargo	14,000 00	1	Inward cargo, (supplies)	14,000 00
	1	New York		Boston	1	Spars and lumber	8,000 00	1	Inward cargo	8,000 00
	2	Boston		Rio de Janeiro	1	Lumber	4,500 00	1	Inward cargo, (repairs)	4,500 00
	1	New Orleans		New Orleans	1	General cargo	28,000 00	1	Condemned	28,000 00
	1	Matamoras		Condemned	1	Sugar	2,500 00	1	Inward cargo, (supplies)	2,500 00
	1	New York		New York	1	Coal	5,900 00	1	Inward cargo	5,900 00
	1	New Castle		do	1	Coals and chemicals	5,900 00	1	Inward cargo	5,900 00
	8			8			66,800 00	8		38,800 00
St. JOHN, N. B.—J. Q. Howard. Quarter ended December 31, 1864. <sup>1</sup>		No reports								
	6	In port		New York	2	Before reported		2	115,532 ft. boards, 655,000 laths	1,080 01
				Boston	1	do.		1	86,455 ft. lumber	1,037 43
				Philadelphia	1	do.		1	130,000 planks	8,650 00
				London	1	do.		1	437 std. deals	8,200 00
				Westham	1	do.		1	106,834 ft. lumber	2,401 55
	23	Eastport		Eastport	23	Passengers		23	Passengers	940 00
	9	Boston		New York	1	Ballast		1	1,100 spruce spiling	710 00
				Boston	1	General cargo	1,959 00	1	3,000 planks, 70,000 boards	1,384 00
				Liverpool	1	Ballast		1	38,000 ft. boards	8,040 00
Quarter ended December 31, 1864. <sup>1</sup>	3	Thomaston		Bangor	1	do.		1	191½ M shingles	5,800 00
				Priest Channel	1	do.		1	290 std. deals	11,560 00
	2	Philadelphia		Sold	1	do.		1	Sold; took British flag	12,360 00
				London	2	do.		2	578 std. deals	1,150 00
	2	Philadelphia		Liverpool	1	do.		1	618 std. deals	667 77
				Washington	2	415 tons coal	3,320 00	2	1,005,000 laths, 500 pea. pickets	1,150 00
	2	Portland		Philadelphia	1	Ballast		1	295,000 laths and pickets	9,690 00
				Liverpool	1	do.		1	441 std. deals	9,690 00

Quarter ended March 31, 1865.		Quarter ended June 30, 1865.		Quarter ended September 30, 1865.		Quarter ended December 31, 1865.		Quarter ended March 31, 1866.		Quarter ended June 30, 1866.		Quarter ended September 30, 1866.		Quarter ended December 31, 1866.	
1	Baltimore	1	Philadelphia	1	131 tons timber	1	166,405 ft. boards and scantling.	1	3,354 00	1	500 spruce poles.	1	150 00	1	906 64
1	Mechias	1	New York	1	Ballast	1	505 std. deals	1	10,100 00	1	505 std. deals	1	10,100 00	1	10,100 00
1	New York	1	Liverpool	1	do.	1	250 spruce poles	1	9,980 00	1	250 spruce poles	1	9,980 00	1	9,980 00
1	Newport	1	New York	1	do.	1	499 std. deals	1	88,279 94	1	499 std. deals	1	88,279 94	1	88,279 94
1	Bath	1	London	1	do.	1	Passengers	6	4,258 50	1	Passengers	6	4,258 50	1	4,258 50
50		50		50		50	Ballast	1	350 00	1	Ballast	1	350 00	1	350 00
7	Eastport	6	Eastport	6	Passengers	6	20 bbls. and 200 bushels cornmeal	1	350 00	1	20 bbls. and 200 bushels cornmeal	1	350 00	1	350 00
1	Jonesport	1	Matanzas	1	Ballast	1	Passengers	8	4,258 50	1	Ballast	1	4,258 50	1	4,258 50
8		8	Jonesport	8		8		8		8		8		8	
1	In port	1	Eastport	1	Before reported	1	Passengers	1	1,270 70	1	Passengers	1	1,270 70	1	1,270 70
28	Eastport	28	do.	28	Passengers	28	do.	28		28	do.	28		28	
18	New York	18	Philadelphia	18	Ballast	18	do.	18		18	do.	18		18	
5	Mechias	5	New York	5	do.	5	do.	5		5	do.	5		5	
4	Boston	4	Liverpool	4	do.	4	do.	4		4	do.	4		4	
3	Fortress Monroe	3	do.	3	do.	3	do.	3		3	do.	3		3	
2	Philadelphia	2	do.	2	do.	2	do.	2		2	do.	2		2	
2	Thomaston	2	do.	2	do.	2	do.	2		2	do.	2		2	
1	Calais	1	do.	1	do.	1	do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
1	Newburyport	1	do.	1	do.	1	do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
1	Jonesport	1	do.	1	do.	1	do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
1	Bath	1	do.	1	do.	1	do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
1	Portsmouth	1	do.	1	do.	1	do.	1		1	do.	1		1	
68		68		68		68		68		68		68		68	
13	In port	13	Liverpool	13	Before reported	13	4,549 std. deals.	13	70,838 00	13	4,549 std. deals.	13	70,838 00	13	70,838 00
			London		do.		1,008 std. deals.		16,138 00		1,008 std. deals.		16,138 00		16,138 00
			Philadelphia		do.		Passengers		850 00		Passengers		850 00		850 00
			Eastport		do.		Lumber				Lumber				

\* Entered: 1 ship, 3 barks, 3 schooners—8. Cleared: 1 ship, 2 barks, 2 brigs, 2 schooners—7, and 1 condemned. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,591 5-95.

† Entered: 20 steamers, 6 ships, 2 barks, 1 brig, 13 schooners—44, and 6 in port. Cleared: 20 steamers, 7 ships, 2 barks, 1 brig, 17 schooners—50. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,872.

‡ Entered: 6 steamers, 1 brig—7, and 1 in port. Cleared: 5 steamers, 1 brig, 1 schooner—7, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 5,290.

§ Entered: 25 steamers, 24 ships, 1 bark, 1 brig, 16 schooners—67, and 1 in port. Cleared: 24 steamers, 13 ships, 1 bark, 16 schooners—54, 1 burned and 13 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 57,667.

|| Entered: 27 steamers, 11 ships, 1 bark, 8 brigs, 26 schooners—73, and 13 in port. Cleared: 27 steamers, 18 ships, 1 bark, 9 brigs, 24 schooners—79, and 7 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 44,712.

## Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.			INWARD.			OUTWARD.		
	ENTERED.		Where from.	CLEARED.		Where for.	Description.		Value.	Description.		Value.
	No.	No.		No.	No.		No.	No.		No.	No.	
Quarter ended September 30, 1865—Continued.	36	26	Eastport.....	26	26	Eastport.....	Passengers	36		Passengers	36	\$1,984 00
		4	Philadelphia.....	4	4	Philadelphia.....	Ballast			577,000 ft. lumber, 1,383,000 laths.	4	4,475 00
		5	New York.....	5	5	New York.....	do.			Lumber	5	
		1	In port.....	1	1	In port.....	do.			In port	1	2,287 00
	12	4	Boston.....	4	4	New York.....	Flour		\$500 00	1,100 spruce poles, lumber	4	2,177 00
		1		1	1	Danvers.....	Ballast			Lumber	1	8,576 00
		1		1	1	London.....	do.			536 std. deals	1	3,796 00
		1		1	1	Charleston.....	do.			Lumber	1	2,253 00
		1		1	1	Havana.....	do.			do.	1	1,526 00
		1		1	1	Baltimore.....	do.			In port	3	5,203 00
	7	3	Portland.....	3	3	In port.....	do.			Lumber	1	663 00
		2		2	2	Galveston.....	1,200 bbls. flour		6,600 00	do.	1	455 00
							1,300 bbls. flour		7,800 00	do.	1	
		2	Philadelphia.....	2	2	Philadelphia.....	Ballast			115,500 ft. pickets.	1	4,338 00
		2	Richmond.....	2	2	Richmond.....	do.		11,000 00	Lumber	1	
		1		1	1		1,000 bbls. flour			do.	1	
	1	1	Bath.....	1	1	New York.....	Ballast			450 spruce poles	1	280 00
	5	3	New York.....	3	3	Liverpool.....	do.			550 std. deals	3	8,800 00
		1		1	1	do.	do.			1,627 std. deals	1	26,032 00
		3	Rockland.....	3	3	Bristol Channel.....	do.			180 std. deals	1	2,880 00
	3	1		1	1	In port.....	do.			In port	1	420 00
		3		3	3	Rockland.....	do.			600,000 laths	1	900 00
		1		1	1	Philadelphia.....	do.			214,750 pickets.	1	900 00
		1		1	1	Richmond.....	300 casks lime		400 00	Lumber	1	361 00
	3	2	Macbias.....	2	2	Boston.....	Ballast			do.	2	600 00
	1	1	Newburyport.....	1	1	New York.....	do.			550 spruce poles, 400 spruce pickets	2	5,872 00
	1	1	Thomaston.....	1	1	Liverpool.....	do.			367 std. deals	1	830 00
	1	1	Lubec.....	1	1	Philadelphia.....	do.			Lumber	1	336 00
	1	1	Tremont.....	1	1	Baltimore.....	do.			do.	1	1,252 00
	1	1	Ellsworth.....	1	1	Philadelphia.....	do.			In port	1	
	86	86	Salem.....	86	86	In port.....	do.		26,000 00	do.	86	176,922 00
ST. ANDREWS, N. B.— Houlton.	1	1	Robinson, Me.....	1	1	St. George, N. B.....	Ballast			Ballast	1	3,324 07
	5	2	Eastport.....	2	2	Boston.....	do.			351,325 feet boards and pickets	2	
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.												



*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.
ST. CHRISTOPHER—E. <i>Delisle.</i> Quarter ended December 31, 1864.*	3	New York.....	1 1 1	Ragged Island..... New York..... Dominica.....	3 3 3	2,500 barrels breadstuffs.....	\$28,600 00	3	Ballast.....	
	3		3		3		28,600 00	3		
	1	Sombrero.....	1	New York.....	1	Ballast.....		1	2,622 bushels salt.....	\$576 84
	1 2	Antigua..... New York.....	1 2	Holme's Hole..... New York.....	1 2	34 tierces codfish..... 1,800 barrels breadstuffs.....	680 00 21,000 00	1 2	64 puncheons molasses..... 1,321 bushels salt.....	1,380 00 380 25
	4		4		4		21,680 00	4		2,347 09
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.†	2	New York.....	2	Baracao.....	2	2,000 barrels breadstuffs.....	20,000 00	2	Ballast.....	
	3	New York.....	2 1	New York..... St. Martin's.....	2 1	2,200 barrels breadstuffs..... 700 barrels breadstuffs.....	18,000 00 6,000 00	2 1	2,167 bushels salt..... Ballast.....	645 51 645 51
	3		3		3		24,000 00	3		
ST. HELENA—G. Gerard. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.‡	4	Calcutta.....	2 1 1	Boston..... Palmouth..... In port.....	2 2 1	General cargo..... Linseed..... do.....	450,000 00 200,000 00 200,000 00	2 2 1	Inward cargo; put in for supplies..... do..... do.....	450,000 00 200,000 00 200,000 00
	3	Whaling.....	1 1	Whaling..... Abandoned, sold.....	2 2	Whale and sperm oil..... Whale oil and bone.....	40,000 00 60,800 00	2 2	Put in in distress..... Inward cargo; put in for supplies.....	60,800 00 60,800 00
	2 1	Rangoon..... New York.....	1 1	Abandoned, sold..... Rio de Janeiro.....	2 1	Rice..... Ballast.....	30,000 00 115,000 00	2 1	Abandoned and sold..... Put in for repairs.....	115,000 00 115,000 00
	1 11	Manilla..... .....	1 11	New York..... .....	1 11	General cargo..... .....	125,000 00 1,020,800 00	1 11	Inward cargo; put in for supplies..... .....	125,000 00 950,800 00
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.¶	1	In port.....	1	Sold.....	1	Before reported.....		1	Sold.....	
	8	Whaling.....	6 2	Whaling..... New Bedford.....	8 2	Sperm and whale oil and bone..... .....	303,000 00 200,000 00	7 1	Inward cargo..... Part inward cargo.....	203,000 00 10,000 00
	1	Canton.....	1	New York.....	1	Tea and rantling.....	200,000 00	1	Same as inward cargo.....	200,000 00

1	Manila	1	Falmouth	1	Teak timber	150,000 00	1	do.	150,000 00
1	Rangoon	1	do	1	Teak and cutch	50,000 00	1	do.	50,000 00
1	Iloilo	1	Cork	1	Sugar and hemp	200,000 00	1	do.	200,000 00
1	Desolation Island	1	New London	1	Elephant oil	40,000 00	1	do.	40,000 00
1	Corsica	1	Maulmain	1	Ballast		1	Put in for supplies	
15		15				943,000 00	15		933,000 00
9	Whaling	6	Whaling	9	2,375 bbls. sperm and 1,420 bbls. whale oil, 8,000 lbs. bone.	224,000 00	8	Same as inward cargo.	224,000 00
1	New Bedford	1	Edgartown	1	In port		1	In port	
1	Rangoon	1	Falmouth	1	Teak wood	150,000 00	1	Same as inward cargo	150,000 00
1	Akyab	1	Liverpool	1	Rice	150,000 00	1	do.	150,000 00
1	Maulmain	1	Falmouth	1	Teak and cutch	140,000 00	1	do.	140,000 00
12		12				664,000 00	12		664,000 00
1	In port	1	Whaling	1	Before reported		1	280 bbls. sperm oil	18,000 00
6	Whaling	6	New Bedford	6	1,130 bbls. sperm and 850 bbls. whale oil	93,000 00	3	650 bbls. sperm and 400 bbls. whale oil	72,000 00
3	Bassett	3	In port	3	Rice	255,000 00	3	In port	255,000 00
3	Maulmain	3	Falmouth	3	Teak timber	156,000 00	3	Inward cargo	156,000 00
1	Singapore	1	New York	1	Ballast		1	do.	
1	Calcutta	1	Boston	1	General cargo	150,000 00	1	Ballast	150,000 00
1	Penang	1	Holmes's Hole	1	Ballast		1	Inward cargo	150,000 00
16		16				654,000 00	16		651,000 00
2	Cruising	2	Cruising	2	1,035 bbls. sperm oil	71,657 00	2	Inward cargo	
1	Boston	1	In port	1	Ice and sundries	43,624 88	1	In port	
3		3				115,281 88	3		
1	In port	1	Batavia	1	Before reported		1	Part inward cargo	22,872 42
1	Boston	1	Singapore	1	Ice and sundries	20,000 00	1	Ballast	
2		2				20,000 00	2		22,872 42

Quarter ended June 30, 1863\*\*

Quarter ended September 30, 1863††

PORT LOUIS, (Mauritiu d)—  
W. R. G. Melan.

Quarter ended December 31, 1864;††

Quarter ended March 31, 1865§§

\* Entered and cleared: 3 schooners. Aggregate tonnage entered, 348 56-95.

† Entered and cleared: 2 schooners. Aggregate tonnage entered, 331 29-95.

†† Entered: 7 ships, 3 barks, 1 steamer—11. Cleared: 6 ships, 2 barks, 1 steamer—9. 1 sold and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 7,490.

‡ Entered: 7 ships, 6 barks, 1 brig—14, and 1 in port. Cleared: 7 ships, 6 barks, 1 brig—14, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 6,645.

‡‡ Entered: 3 ships, 8 barks, 1 brig—12. Cleared: 3 ships, 7 barks, 1 brig—11, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 5,144.

§ Entered: 2 ships, 7 barks, 1 brig—15, and 1 in port. Cleared: 7 ships, 6 barks—13, and 3 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 9,013.

§§ Entered: 2 ships, 1 bark, 3. Cleared: 1 ship, 1 bark—2, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,044 18-95.

§§§ Entered: 1 ship and 1 in port. Cleared: 2 ships. Aggregate tonnage entered, 705 83-95.

† Entered and cleared: 2 brigs, 2 schooners—4. Aggregate tonnage entered, 643 53-95.

§ Entered and cleared: 3 schooners. Aggregate tonnage entered, 328 21-95.

†† Entered: 7 ships, 6 barks, 1 brig—14, and 1 sold. Aggregate tonnage entered, 7,490.

‡ Entered: 7 ships, 6 barks, 1 brig—11, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 6,645.

‡‡ Entered: 3 ships, 8 barks, 1 brig—12. Cleared: 3 ships, 7 barks, 1 brig—11, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 5,144.

§ Entered: 2 ships, 7 barks, 1 brig—15, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 9,013.

§§ Entered: 2 ships, 1 bark, 3. Cleared: 1 ship, 1 bark—2, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,044 18-95.

§§§ Entered: 1 ship and 1 in port. Cleared: 2 ships. Aggregate tonnage entered, 705 83-95.

*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.
Quarter ended June 30, 1865. *	3	Cruising.....	3	Cruising.....	2	990 bbls. sperm & 200 bbls. whale oil.	\$78,500 00	2	1,190 bbls. oil.....	\$78,500 00
	1	Valparaiso.....	1	Melbourne.....	1	Ballast.....	45,000 00	1	Ballast.....	42,100 00
	4		4		4	820 tons flour and grain.....	123,500 00	4	Part of inward cargo.....	120,600 00
Quarter ended September 30, 1865. †	1	Cruising.....	1	Cruising.....	1	925 bbls. sperm oil.....	52,275 00	1	Inward cargo.....	52,275 00
	1	Rio de Janeiro.....	1	Hong Kong.....	1	Ballast.....	45,000 00	1	Ballast.....	45,000 00
	1	Amherst.....	1	Condemned.....	1	950 tons timber.....	24,585 00	1	Condemned.....	24,585 00
	1	Boston.....	1	In port.....	1	Ice and sundries.....	16,120 00	1	In port.....	16,120 00
	1	Newport.....	1	Mainland.....	1	1,612 tons coal.....	95,000 00	1	Ballast.....	95,000 00
	1	Rangoon.....	1	In port.....	1	Rice, grain, &c.....	95,000 00	1	In port.....	95,000 00
	1	Monte Video.....	1	do.....	1	Ballast.....	238,980 09	1	do.....	238,980 09
	7		7		7			7		58,275 00
HAMILTON, (Bermuda) —J. L. Derrell.										
Quarter ended December 31, 1864. ‡	1	Bangor.....	1	Philadelphia.....	1	Lumber.....	5,373 00	1	Ballast.....	5,373 00
	1	Whaling cruise.....	1	Whaling cruise.....	1	Oil.....	800 00	1	Whaling gear.....	800 00
	1	Boston.....	1	Boston.....	1	General cargo.....	5,000 00	1	Ballast.....	5,000 00
	3		3		3		11,173 00	3		11,173 00
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.	No report.....									
Quarter ended June 30, 1865. §	3	New York.....	3	New York.....	1	Ballast.....	5,000 00	3	5,600 bushels potatoes, &c.....	16,000 00
	2	Whaling.....	2	Whaling.....	2	120 tons general cargo.....	8,800 00	2	Ballast.....	8,800 00
	1	Boston.....	1	Mobile.....	1	220 bbls. oil.....	3,000 00	1	In port.....	3,000 00
	6		6		6	300 tons general cargo.....	13,800 00	6		16,000 00
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	1	In port.....	1	Mobile.....	1	Before reported.....	36,700 00	1	Ballast.....	36,700 00
	6	Whaling.....	5	Whaling.....	5	60 bbls. oil.....	3,080 00	5	Ballast.....	3,080 00
	1	Bangor.....	1	Fairhaven.....	1	170,000 feet lumber.....	4,547 00	1	Ballast.....	4,547 00
	4		4	Cape Breton.....	4		44,307 00	4		44,307 00
	4		4		4			4		3,080 00





*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.*	1	St. Thomas	1	Portland	1	Ballast		1	7,108 bushels salt	\$997 87
	2	Grand Turk	2	Matanzas	2	General cargo		2	Inward cargo	997 87
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.		No report								
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.†	4	New York	4	New York	2	50 bales hay, 100 bags corn, 50 barrels flour, 20 barrels bread.	\$746 00	4	89,970 bushels salt, 330 pieces mahogany.	10,508 54
	2	St. Thomas	1	Bangor	2	do		1	8,884 bushels salt	891 15
	1	Hilton Head	1	Norfolk	1	do		1	7,729 do	814 79
	1	Trinidad	1	New York	1	do		1	17,350 do	1,740 53
	2	Martinique	1	Philadelphia	1	do		1	12,100 do	1,274 85
	1	Barbadoes	1	New York	2	do		1	5,403 do	567 88
	2	Grand Turk	1	In port	1	do		1	In port	730 85
	13		1	Philadelphia	1	do		1	6,610 bushels salt	1,798 75
			1	do	1	30,000 feet lumber, 50 bags corn, 25 barrels flour, 40 bags oats, 6 barrels bread, 8 tins lard.	1,000 00	1	17,100 do	432 15
			13	Belfast	13			1	3,868 do	
							1,776 00	13		18,789 49
TRINIDAD.—N. L. Humphrey.										
Quarter ended December 31, 1864;‡	1	In port	1	Turk's Island	1	Before reported		1	Ballast	
	3	Barbadoes	1	do	1	Lumber	3,500 00	1	do	
	3	Baltimore	1	Name uncertain	1	do	4,000 00	1	do	
	4	Philadelphia	2	Key Verd	2	General cargo	30,500 00	2	do	
			1	Sombrero	1	do	19,500 00	1	do	
			2	Orchilla	2	do	16,500 00	2	do	
	1	St. Thomas	1	do	1	do	15,000 00	1	do	
	10	Boston	1	In port	1	Ice and provisions	6,000 00	1	In port	
			10		10		95,000 00	10		

Quarter ended	March 31,	1865, §	1	In port.	1	Bonaire	1	Before reported.	1	Old copper and ballast	120 00
			1	Barbadoes	1	Mayaguez	1	Ballast	1	Shooks	4,000 00
			2	Philadelphia	1	Matanzas	2	General cargo	2	Ballast	
			4		4	Trinidad de Cuba	2		4		4,130 00
Quarter ended	June 30,	1865,	1	Boston	1	Manzanillo	1	Ice and provisions	1	Ballast	39,624 22
			4	New York	4	New York	2	Oil, meal, shooks, general cargo	4	Sugar and molasses	
			1	Whaling cruise	1	Whaling cruise	2	Ballast	1	Ballast	10,080 00
			2	Philadelphia	2	Philadelphia	2	General cargo	1	Ballast	
Quarter ended	September 30,	1865, ¶	8		8		8		8		49,701 22
			1	Boston	1	Manzanillo	1	Ice and provisions	1	Ballast	
			1	Baltimore	1	Nevapu	1	General cargo	1	do	
			6	Philadelphia	1	Philadelphia	1	do	1	do	
			8		4	St. Jago de Cuba	4	do	4	do	
					8	Orcilla	8	do	8	do	
Quarter ended	December 31,	1864,		No report							
Quarter ended	March 31,	1865, *	1	In port	1	Turt's Island	1	Before reported	1	Ballast	
Quarter ended	June 30,	1865, ¶	2	New York	1	Turt's Island	2	Provisions	2	Ballast	
			1	Belfast	1	Southero	1	Lumber and provisions	1	do	
			3		3	St. Thomas	3		3		
Quarter ended	September 30,	1865, ¶	1	Baltimore	1	Spanish Main	1	Provisions	1	Ballast	

Entered and cleared: 1 brig, 1 schooner—2. Aggregate tonnage entered, 333. Entered: 7 barks, 3 brigs, 3 schooners—12, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 4,236 20-95. Entered: 4 barks, 2 brigs, 3 schooners—9, and 1 in port. Cleared: 3 barks, 3 brigs, 3 schooners—9, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,222. Entered: 2 barks, 1 brig—3, and 1 in port. Cleared: 3 barks, 1 brig—4. Aggregate tonnage entered, 726. Entered and cleared: 6 barks, 1 brig, 1 schooner—8. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,362. Entered and cleared: 2 barks, 4 brigs, 2 schooners—8. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,573 10-95. Entered: 1 in port. Cleared: 1 brig. Tonnage, none. Entered and cleared: 3 schooners. Aggregate tonnage entered, 270. Entered and cleared: 1 schooner. Tonnage entered, 78.

ANTIGUA—*M. Galady.*

## Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.						
	ENTERED. <sup>d</sup>		Where for.	INWARD.		OUTWARD.				
	No.	Where from.		No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.	
BERMUDA—C. M. Allen. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.		No report								
	2	Philadelphia		Pennacola						
	1	Liverpool		New Orleans	2	Coal	\$3,900 00	Inward cargoes, (repairs)	\$3,900 00	
	1	New York		Boston	1	General cargo	14,000 00	Inward cargo, (supplies)	14,000 00	
	2	Boston		Rio de Janeiro	1	Spars and lumber	8,000 00	Inward cargo	8,000 00	
	1	New Orleans		New Orleans	1	Lumber	4,500 00	Inward cargo, (repairs)	4,500 00	
	1	Condemned		Condemned	1	General cargo	28,000 00	Condemned	2,500 00	
	1	Matamoros		New York	1	Sugar	2,500 00	Inward cargo, (supplies)	2,500 00	
	1	New Castle		do	1	Coals and chemicals	5,900 00	Inward cargo	5,900 00	
	8				8		66,800 00		38,800 00	
3d and 4th quarters		No reports								
	6	In port		New York	2	Before reported		115,532 ft. boards, 655,000 laths.	1,080 01	
St. JOHN, N. B.—J. Q. Howard. Quarter ended December 31, 1864. <sup>1</sup>	1	Boston		Boston	1	do.		86,455 ft. lumber	1,037 43	
	1	Philadelphia		Philadelphia	1	do.		130,000 planks	1,650 00	
	1	London		London	1	do.		437 std. deals	8,900 00	
	1	Westham		do.	1	do.		106,834 ft. lumber	2,401 55	
	23	Eastport		Eastport	23	Passengers		Passengers	940 00	
	9	Boston		New York	3	Ballast	1,950 00	110 spruce spiling	710 00	
				Boston	1	do.		20,000 ft. boards	1,584 00	
				Liverpool	1	General cargo		402 std. deals	8,082 50	
				Bangor	1	Ballast		1912 ft shingles	5,982 50	
				Prisol Channel	1	do.		290 std. deals	5,800 00	
	3	Thomaston		Sold	1	do.		Sold; took British flag	11,560 00	
				London	2	do.		578 std. deals	12,360 00	
	2	Philadelphia		Liverpool	2	do.		618 std. deals	11,500 00	
	1	Washington		Philadelphia	1	do.			12,360 00	
	2	Portland		Philadelphia	2	415 tons coal	3,320 00	1,005,000 laths, 500 pcs. pickets	1,150 00	
			Liverpool	1	Ballast		295,000 laths and pickets	667 77		
				do.	1	do.		491 std. deals	9,630 00	

1	Baltimore	1	Philadelphia	1	131 tons timber	1	3,354 00	1	166,405 ft. boards and scumling.	906 08
1	Machias	1	New York	1	Ballast	1	150 00	1	500 spruce poles	150 00
1	New York	1	Liverpool	1	do.	1	10,100 00	1	505 std. deals	10,100 00
1	Jonestown	1	New York	1	do.	1	350 00	1	350 spruce spiling	350 00
1	Bath	1	London	1	do.	1	9,980 00	1	499 std. deals	9,980 00
50		50		50		8,633 00	50			88,279 94
7	Eastport	6	Eastport	6	Passengers			6	Passengers	
1	Jonestown	1	Matanzas	1	Ballast	350 00	1	1	8,517 shooks	4,238 50
8		8	Jonestown	8	20 bbls. and 200 bushels cornmeal	350 00	8	1	Ballast	4,238 50
1	In port	1	Eastport	1	Before reported			1	Passengers	
28	Eastport	23	do.	23	Passengers			23	do.	
18	New York	1	Philadelphia	1	Ballast			1	{ Spruce boards, lumber, 350,000 }	1,270 70
5	Machias	1	New York	1	do.			1	laths	
4	Boston	1	Burned	1	Passengers			1	Burned	
3	Fortress Monroe	1	In port	1	do.			1	In port	
2	Philadelphia	6	Liverpool	6	Ballast			6	2,734 deals	56,600 00
2		10	London	10	do.			10	749 deals	14,980 00
5		5	New York	5	do.			5	In port	
4		2	do.	2	do.			2	1,700 spruce poles	1,944 00
3		2	Philadelphia	2	do.			2	800 spruce poles	1,250 00
2		3	Liverpool	3	do.			3	lumber	1,314 71
2		1	do.	1	do.			1	1,514 deals	26,024 00
1		1	Bristol Channel	1	do.			1	327 deals	6,540 00
1		1	Thomasston	1	do.			1	222 deals	3,996 00
1		1	Philadelphia	1	do.			1	Lumber	4,680 00
1		1	New Haven	1	do.			1	do.	1,271 21
1		1	Bristol Channel	1	do.			1	700 knees	580 00
1	Jonestown	1	Boston	1	Paper and varnish	1,130 00	1	1	294 deals	4,704 00
1	Bath	1	In port	1	Ballast			1	Lumber	4,704 00
1	Portsmouth	1	do.	1	do.			1	In port	1,150 00
68		68		68		1,130 00	68	do.		120,064 62
13	In port	9	Liverpool	9	Before reported			9	4,549 std. deals	70,838 00
		2	London	2	do.			2	1,008 std. deals	16,128 00
		1	Philadelphia	1	do.			1	Passengers	
		1	Eastport	1	do.			1	Lumber	820 00

\* Entered: 1 ship, 3 barks, 3 schooners—8. Cleared: 1 ship, 2 barks, 2 schooners—7, and 1 condemned. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,591 5-95.

† Entered: 23 steamers, 6 ships, 2 barks, 1 brig, 12 schooners—44, and 6 in port. Cleared: 23 steamers, 7 ships, 2 barks, 1 brig, 17 schooners—50. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,872.

‡ Entered: 6 steamers, 1 brig—7, and 1 in port. Cleared: 5 steamers, 1 brig, 1 schooner—7, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 5,290.

§ Entered: 25 steamers, 24 ships, 1 bark, 1 brig, 16 schooners—57, and 1 in port. Cleared: 24 steamers, 13 ships, 1 bark, 16 schooners—54, 1 burned and 13 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 57,667.

|| Entered: 27 steamers, 11 ships, 1 bark, 8 brigs, 26 schooners—73, and 13 in port. Cleared: 27 steamers, 18 ships, 1 bark, 9 brigs, 24 schooners—79, and 7 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 44,712.

## Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CLEARED.				INWARD.				OUTWARD.			
	ENTERED.		Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.		
	No.	No.														
Quarter ended September 30, 1865—Continued.	36	26	Eastport.....	26	Eastport.....	26	Passengers		26	Passengers		26	Passengers	\$1,984 00		
		4	Philadelphia.....	4	Philadelphia.....	4	Ballast		4	Ballast		4	577,000 ft. lumber, 1,393,000 laths	4,475 00		
		5	New York.....	5	New York.....	5	do.		5	do.		5	Lumber			
		1	In port.....	1	In port.....	1	do.		1	do.		1	In port			
	12	4	Boston.....	4	New York.....	4	Flour	\$200 00	4	1,100 spruce poles, lumber	2,297 00	4	Lumber	2,177 00		
		1		1	Daavars.....	1	Ballast		1	Lumber	8,576 00	1	536 std. deals	3,796 00		
		1		1	London.....	1	do.		1	Lumber	2,923 00	1	do.	1,596 00		
		1		1	Charleston.....	1	do.		1	do.		1	In port			
		1		1	Havana.....	1	do.		1	Lumber	5,203 00	1	do.			
		1		1	Baltimore.....	1	do.		1	do.		1	do.			
		3		3	In port.....	3	do.		3	do.		3	In port			
		2	Portland.....	2	Galveston.....	2	do.		2	do.		2	Lumber			
		2		2	Philadelphia.....	2	1,200 bbls. flour	6,600 00	2	do.		2	do.			
							1,300 bbls. flour	7,800 00		do.			115,500 ft. pickets.			
							Ballast			Lumber			Lumber			
St. ANDREWS, N. B.—G. Houlton. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	1	1	Bath.....	1	New York.....	1	1,600 bbls. flour	11,000 00	1	do.		1	do.	4,338 00		
	5	3	New York.....	3	Liverpool.....	3	Ballast		3	450 spruce poles	290 00	3	550 std. deals	8,800 00		
		1		1	do.	1	do.		1	1,627 std. deals	26,032 00	1	180 std. deals	2,880 00		
		1		1	Bristol Channel.....	1	do.		1	In port		1	In port			
	3	1	Rockland.....	1	Rockland.....	1	do.		1	600,000 laths	420 00	1	214,750 pickets.	900 00		
		1		1	Philadelphia.....	1	300 casks lime		1	Lumber	2,900 00	1	Lumber	361 00		
	3	2	Machias.....	2	Boston.....	2	do.	400 00	2	550 spruce poles, 400 spruce piles	600 00	2	367 std. deals	5,872 00		
		1	Newburyport.....	1	New York.....	1	do.		1	Lumber	830 00	1	do.	336 00		
		1	Thomaston.....	1	Liverpool.....	1	do.		1	do.		1	do.			
		1	Lubec.....	1	Philadelphia.....	1	do.		1	do.		1	do.			
		1	Tremont.....	1	Baltimore.....	1	do.		1	do.		1	do.			
		1	Ellsworth.....	1	Philadelphia.....	1	do.		1	do.		1	do.			
		1	Salem.....	1	In port.....	1	do.		1	In port	1,252 00	1	do.			
					do.		do.			do.			do.			
		86		86				26,000 00	86					176,922 00		
	1	Robinson, Me.....	1	St. George, N. B.....	1	Ballast		1	Ballast		1	Ballast				
	5	Eastport.....	2	Boston.....	2	do.		2	do.		2	251,255 feet boards and pickets	3,324 07			

Quarter ended March 31, 1865.		Quarter ended June 30, 1865.		Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	
1	New York.	1	do.	1	do.
1	Eastport.	1	450 barrels flour 1,390	1	do.
1	Mytic.	1	Ballast.	1	do.
1	Boston.	1	Grain and flour.	1	do.
7	New York.	7		7	
No report.		No report.		No report.	
3	Calais.	1	Providence.	1	Providence.
10	Eastport.	1	New Haven.	1	New Haven.
		1	New York.	1	New York.
		1	Hyannis.	1	Hyannis.
		5	Boston.	5	Boston.
3	Providence.	2	New York.	2	New York.
		1	Eastport.	1	Eastport.
		2	New Bedford.	2	New Bedford.
7	Boston.	1	Newport.	1	Newport.
		1	Providence.	1	Providence.
		1	New York.	1	New York.
		1	Pawtucket.	1	Pawtucket.
		1	Boston.	1	Boston.
		1	New Haven.	1	New Haven.
		1	New Bedford.	1	New Bedford.
1	Backport.	1	Hyannis.	1	Hyannis.
1	Mytic.	1	Bangor.	1	Bangor.
2	Hyannis.	2	Mytic.	2	Mytic.
1	Bangor.	1	Bangor.	1	Bangor.
28		28		28	
9	Eastport.	5	New York.	5	New York.
		2	Boston.	2	Boston.
		1	Elizabethport.	1	Elizabethport.
		1	St. George.	1	St. George.
1	New Bedford.	1	Boston.	1	Boston.
1	Hyannis.	1	do.	1	do.

\* Entered and cleared: 7 schooners. Aggregate tonnage entered, 855.

† Entered and cleared: 19 schooners.

‡ Entered and cleared: 28 schooners.

Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,214.

Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,643.

Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,214.

\* Entered and cleared: 7 schooners. Aggregate tonnage entered, 855.

† Entered and cleared: 19 schooners.

‡ Entered and cleared: 28 schooners.

Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,214.

Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,643.

Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,214.

## Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURN.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.		
	EXTERED.	CLEARED.		INWARD.	OUTWARD.	
	No.	No.	Where from.	No.	Description.	Value.
Quarter ended September 30, 1865—Continued.	1	1	Hyañia.....	1	Ballast.....	\$598 48
	1	1	Calais.....	1	do.....	1, 094 14
	4	2	Boston.....	2	do.....	3, 754 39
	2	2	Bangor.....	1	New Bedford.....	1, 504 52
	19	19	Boston.....	1	Boston.....	280 00
ST. GEORGE, N. B.—A. Spring.	2	2	Bangor.....	1	Flour and provisions.....	\$1, 700 00
	19	19	Bangor.....	1	Ballast.....	2, 674 50
	25	25	Eastport.....	19	Ballast.....	25, 970 78
	2	2	Providence.....	6	Ballast.....	6, 910 00
	10	13	Boston.....	2	do.....	1, 704 00
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.*	2	2	Providence.....	13	do.....	12, 922 25
	10	6	Boston.....	3	do.....	5, 800 00
	1	1	St. Andrews.....	1	do.....	560 00
	1	1	New York.....	2	do.....	2, 750 00
	1	1	Gouldsboro'.....	1	do.....	1, 700 00
	41	41	Portland.....	6	do.....	2, 229 50
	1	1	Eastport.....	1	do.....	612 00
	1	1	Liverpool.....	1	do.....	4, 900 00
	1	1	Bristol.....	1	do.....	4, 300 00
	1	1	Portland.....	1	do.....	500 00
	41	41	Portland.....	1	do.....	850 00
	1	1	Boston.....	1	do.....	350 00
	1	1	Gouldsboro'.....	1	do.....	1, 600 00
	1	1	Portland.....	1	do.....	47, 587 75
	41	41	Portland.....	41	do.....	





*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.		
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	INWARD.		OUTWARD.
	No.	Where from.		No.	Description.	No.
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.—Continued.	13	Milwaukee	13	13	1,389 tons merchandise.	13
	6	Cleveland	3	3	60 tons merchandise.	3
	1	Cleveland	1	3	Ballast.	3
	51		51	51		51
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.*	26	Chicago	26	26	6,644 tons merchandise, old cop- per, 14 cattle.	26
	11	Milwaukee	11	11	2,130 tons merchandise.	11
	6	Detroit	6	6	10 horses	6
	3	Cleveland	3	3	Ballast	3
	6	Port Huron	6	6	do.	6
	1	Newport	1	1	20 barrels flour, 17 head cattle,	1
	1	Saganaw	1	1	18 horses, butter.	1
	1	Oswego	1	1	22,300 staves, 3 bales sheep-skins.	1
	55		55	55	do.	55
KINGSTON C. W.—S.B. Hence. From January 1 to Septem- ber 30, 1865.†	21	Chicago	15	15	Ballast	15
			2	2	do.	2
			1	1	do.	1
			3	3	do.	3
	16	Oswego	13	5	317,547 ft. lumber.	5

		8		12		13		Passenger's	
		Ballast		Ballast		Ballast		Ballast	
1	Chicago	1	15,000 bus. wheat	1	15,500 00	1	15,500 00	1	do.
1	Minburg	1	Lumber and flaves	1	12,654 00	1	12,654 00	1	do.
1	Milwaukee	1	16,125 bus. wheat	1	16,125 00	1	16,125 00	1	do.
1	Chicago	1	13,011 bus. wheat	1	17,820 00	1	17,820 00	1	do.
1	Milwaukee	1	14,822 bus. wheat	1	14,822 00	1	14,822 00	1	do.
3	Oswego	3	Ballast	3	100 bbls. shingles, 175,000 ft. lumber	3	100 bbls. shingles, 175,000 ft. lumber	3	55,000 ft. lumber
1	Cape Vincent	1	do.	1	12,983 bus. wheat	1	13,550 00	1	Iron ore
1	Cleveland	1	Ballast	1	292 sacks meal	1	404 00	1	333 tons salt
2	Oglemburg	1	Oswego	1	Ballast	1	5,000 00	1	350 bus. barley
1	Sackett's Harbor	1	Erie	1	Ballast	1	5,000 00	1	100,000 ft. lumber
1	Toledo	1	Chicago	1	13,500 ft. timber	1	470,957 00	1	Ballast
48		48		48		48		48	
No report.									
1	Prince Ed. Island	1	New York	1	6,622 bus. oats	1	1,200 00	1	6,622 bus. oats
1	New York	1	West Indies	1	Potatoes	1	600 00	1	Potatoes
1	Boston	1	Boston	1	Produce	1	3,000 00	1	Produce, &c.
3		3		3		3	4,800 00	3	
5	Boston	1	Prince Ed. Island	1	201 chests tea, 101 bbls. produce	1	16,000 00	1	500 bbls. flour
5	Charlottetown	4	Charlottetown	4	Flour, &c.	4	16,000 00	4	Flour, &c.
		5	Boston	4	Ballast	4	20,500 00	4	Ballast
				4	13,000 bus. oats, 700 bbls. flour, 200 bbls. eggs				
1	Rockland, Me.	1	Lingan, C. B.	1	1,200 bbls. lime	1	1,700 00	1	12,000 bus. oats, 150 bbls. eggs, 1,000 bbls. fish, eggs and fish.
1	Plymouth	1	Fishing Banks	1	Fishing stores	1	2,000 00	1	Ballast
1	Liverpool	1	In port	1	505 tons salt	1	3,000 00	1	Fishing stores
13		13		13		13	43,200 00	13	In port
1	Liverpool	1	Glace Bay	1	500 tons salt	1	3,000 00	1	Ballast
1	New York	1	G. St. Lawrence	1	Ballast	1	3,000 00	1	do.
7	Boston	1	Prince Ed. Island	1	400 barrels flour	1	4,000 00	1	900 bbls. flour
		1	Charlottetown	3	2,400 barrels flour	3	15,000 00	2	1,400 bbls. flour
		6		2	Assorted cargoes	2	15,000 00	1	Flour
				1	Ballast	1	15,000 00	3	Ballast
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.									
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.									
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.									



[illegible]

\* Entered and cleared: 12 canal-boats, 1 schooner—13. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,188. † Entered and cleared: 2 barks, 1 schooner—3. Aggregate tonnage entered, 928 40-95.  
 ‡ Entered and cleared: 242 steamboats, 9 propellers—251. Aggregate tonnage entered, 38,435 54-95.  
 § Entered and cleared: 2 barks, 1 brig—3. Aggregate tonnage entered, 876. || Entered and cleared: 2 schooners. Aggregate tonnage entered, 407.  
 ¶ Entered: 11 schooners, 2 brigs, 1 bark, 1 ship—15, and 3 in port. Cleared: 1 bark, 2 brigs, 4 schooners—7, 2 sold, and 9 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,779.

## Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.					
	No.	ENTERED.		No.	CLEARED.		No.	INWARD.	
		Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	Description.	Value.
Quarter ended December 31, 1861.—Continued.	3	Bath .....	3	Holmes Hole .....	3	Ice, lumber, provisions .....	\$22,605 04	27,000 bushels salt .....	\$2,700 00
	2	New York .....	1	New York .....	1	General cargo .....	4,024 32	4,500 ..do. ....	450 00
	1	Boston .....	1	Port Royal .....	1	do .....	16,000 00	In port .....	173 80
	7	Baltimore .....	1	Baltimore .....	1	Ballast .....	290 00	1,334 bags salt .....	Sold at Nassau
2d, 3d, and 4th quarters.	18	Key West .....	6	Key West .....	2	do .....		In port .....	1
			18	In port .....	5	Turtle .....		do .....	1
		No reports .....			18		45,419 36		4,393 80
VICTORIA, V. I.—A. Francis. Quarter ended December 31, 1861.*	90	Port Angeles .....	88	Port Angeles .....	68	Lumber, produce, coal .....	108,324 00	Produce, merchandise, &c. ....	15,393 06
			1	Nanaimo .....	1	Produce .....	1,500 00	Merchandise .....	13,472 34
	18	San Francisco .....	14	N. Westminster .....	21	Ballast and passengers .....	342,346 38	Produce and merchandises .....	13,884 43
	3	Whidby Islands .....	10	San Francisco .....	10	Produce and merchandise .....	140,910 00	Ballast and passengers .....	928 30
Quarter ended March 31, 1862.†	1	Astoria .....	2	do .....	1	Produce .....	832 00	Merchandise .....	639 00
	1	N. Westminster .....	1	Nanaimo .....	1	Produce .....	3,000 00	101 tons coal .....	1,000 00
	1	Port Townsend .....	1	Port Angeles .....	1	Produce and merchandise .....	6,000 00	Merchandise .....	1,08 19
	1	Nanaimo .....	1	Astoria .....	1	Produce .....	900 00	Merchandise and passengers .....	4,353 32
3d and 4th quarters.	115		115	In port .....	1	Coal .....	900 00	Ballast and passengers .....	36,668 64
					115		605,012 58	Reputing .....	6,383 27
	65	Port Angeles .....	70	Port Angeles .....	65	Produce and cattle .....	80,337 88	Assorted merchandise .....	43,686 40
	15	San Francisco .....	8	San Francisco .....	15	Produce and merchandise .....	397,259 62	do .....	11,513 05
3d and 4th quarters.	1	Astoria .....	8	Astoria .....	6	do .....	63,726 04	do .....	61,593 72
					86		451,893 54		
		No reports .....							

FRENCH DOMINIONS.							
HAVRE—J. O. Putnam.							
Quarter ended December 31, 1884.							
4	In port.	Akyab	Before reported.	4	Wines, dry goods.		
1	Payal.	1	do	1	Ballast.		
1	New York	1	do	7			
1	Cardiff	1	do				
1	do	1	1,310 hogheads tobacco				
1	do	1	2,300 barrels petroleum				
2	Baltimore	1	3,689 sacks wheat				
3	New York	1	1,288 sacks and 65 hides quercitron bark.				
1	Metis, Canada	1	293 barrels tallow				
			1,500 barrels flour				
			547 barrels lard				
			276 barrels chrome ore				
			174 barrels potash				
			38 barrels pearl ash				
			127 barrels goldsmiths' dust				
			132 barrels pigs' bristles				
			629 bales palm leaves				
			31,430				
			14,320				
			716 logs of oak				
			3,168				
			37 packages whalebone				
			187 packages staves for casks				
			47 cases sewing machines				
			41 cases preserved pine apples				
			5 cases cigars				
			30 bales hops				
			2,000				
			90,300 staves				
			1,967 oars				
			1,400 tons deals				
11		11		11			
			1,322,912	11			
Quarter ended March 31, 1885.	1	Liverpool	2,795 hogheads tobacco	4	Wines, dry goods, &c.		
	3	New York	667 sacks and 27 hides quercitron bark.	1	Ballast		
		In port.	135 barrels potash	2,998			
			35 barrels pearl ash	6,975	In port.		
			4,511 hides	1,125			
			1,408 casks tallow	2,329			
			55 barrels goldsmiths' dust	47,308			
			35 barrels salt beef	8,250			
				1,120			

\* Entered: 3 barks, 4 brigs, 38 schooners, 30 sloops, 40 steamers—115. Cleared: 3 barks, 4 brigs, 37 schooners, 30 sloops, 38 steamers—112, 1 sunk, 2 repairing. Aggregate tonnage entered, 21,965. Entered: 31 steamers, 6 barks, 3 brigs, 28 schooners, 18 sloops—68. Cleared: 31 steamers, 6 barks, 3 brigs, 17 sloops, 28 schooners—85, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 61,593 72-95.

† Entered: 5 ships, 1 bark, 1 brig—7, and 4 in port. Cleared: 7 ships, 3 barks, 1 brig—11. Aggregate tonnage entered, 5,465 22-95.

‡ Entered: 4 ships. Cleared: 2 ships, and 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 4,362 75-95.

*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—British Dominions.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.			
	ENTERED.		Where for.	INWARD.		OUTWARD.	
	No.	Where from.		No.	Description.	No.	Value.
Quarter ended March 31, 1865—Continued.	4				150 baskets and 75 cases wine 80 packages staves for casks 72 logs various cabinet wood 319 logs black walnut 133 logs maple 560 logs cedar 187 planks and 3 logs oak 478 oars 140,720 staves		
	4			4			
	2 1	In port. New Orleans	New York Nova Scotia	2 1	Before reported 924 bales cotton 384 packages hides 109 bales cotton, 271 casks tallow, 2 packages alligator skins 326 barrels potash, 15 barrels pearl ashes, 90 casks alcohol, 81 barrels goldsmiths' dust, 15 barrels saw- sage skins, 2 cases furs, 315 logs cedar, 144 logs maple, 71 logs wal- nut, 4 logs holly, 1,386 oars, 383 deck plank, 30,000 staves	2 1	Wines, dry goods, &c.
Quarter ended June 30, 1865*	1	New York	New York	1		1	Wines, dry goods, &c.
	4			4		4	
	2 2	New York New Orleans	New York New Orleans	2 1	2181 bales cotton 1,057 hogheads tobacco 891 hides, 569 packages hides 517 packages whalebone 2,861 packages laths 51 barrels message skins 350 casks tallow 972 barrels potash 180 barrels pearl ash 149 barrels goldsmiths' dust 225 cases champagne 30 casks brandy	3 1 1	Wines, &c. In port Ballast
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.†	1	Richmond	New York	1		1	
	4			4		4	
	2 2	New York New Orleans	New York New Orleans	2 1	355,410 1,008,264 38,557 12,925 7,583 10,500 43,740 8,101 92,350 2,023 400	3 1 1	Wines, &c. In port Ballast



MARSEILLES—G. W. Von Horné. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	5				404 logs and 576 planks black walnut. 135,048 staves. 4,778 unwrought oars. 178 packages staves for casks. 40 bales sheepskins. 64 bales wool. 50 tierces rice. 2 tierces rice. 2 casks hams. 13 logs rosewood. 40 planks oak wood. 150 logs cedar. 129 cases sewing machines.	5		92,490 27,180 3,362 321 2,500 3,436 250 60 383 1,500 5,230 1,800	
	5					5		1,578,074	5
	5	In port.		Cette. Hyera. Palermo. Bona.	Before reported.	5			5 Ballast.
	1	New York		In port.	1,681 barrels petroleum, 890 barrels lard, 436 sacks coffee, 40 cases machinery, 300 tons peanut, and sundries.	1	92,140 00	1	In port.
	1	Greenpoint.		Alcanta.	3,572 barrels petroleum.	1	71,140 00	1	Ballast.
	1	Malta		Sold.	Ballast.	1		1	Sold.
	8					8	163,380 00	8	
	1	In port.		Sold.	Before reported.	1			Sold; took Bremen flag.
	2	New York		Licata.	30,000 staves, 310 barrels alcohol, 67 hhd. tobacco.	1	28,780 00	1	Ballast.
	1			In port.	60,000 staves, 313 hhd. tobacco, 580 tons logwood.	1	190,350 00	1	In port.
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865.	3	Philadelphia		Licata. Bona.	7,338 barrels petroleum, 7 tons log- wood.	3	179,835 00	3	Ballast.
	6					6	339,185 00	6	
	1	In port.		Licata.	Before reported.	1			Ballast.
	1	Borata		In port.	361 tons wheat.	1	14,445 00	1	In port.
	1	Stuy		Cette.	328 tons sulphur.	1	8,290 00	1	Ballast.
	3					3	22,675 00	3	
	1					1			
	1					1			
	1					1			
	1					1			
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	3					3			
	1					1			
	1					1			
	1					1			
	1					1			
	1					1			
	1					1			
	1					1			
	1					1			
	1					1			

\* Entered: 2 barkas, and 2 in port. Cleared: 2 ships, 2 barkas—4. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,004 59.95.  
† Entered: 2 ships, 2 barkas—5. Cleared: 3 ships, 1 brig—4 and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,785 77.95.  
‡ Entered: 2 ships, 1 schooner—3, and 5 in port. Cleared: 2 ships, 3 barkas, 3 schooners—7, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,960.  
§ Entered: 3 barkas, 1 brig, 1 ship—5, and 1 in port. Cleared: 1 ship, 3 barkas, 1 brig—5, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,532.  
|| Entered: 2 barkas, 1 in port. Cleared: 1 bark, 1 ship—2, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 654.

*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—French Dominions.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURN.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.*	1	In port.	1	Ibralla	1	Before reported.		1	In port.	
	2	New York.	2	Cagliari	2	500 barrels alcohol, 80,000 staves, logwood, &c.	\$25,116 00	2	Ballast	
	3	Philadelphia.	2	Cagliari	3	7,823 barrels petroleum	68,230 00	2	do	
	6		6	In port.	6			2	In port.	
BORDEAUX—C. Desiscon. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.†	1	New York.	1	Cardiff	1	738 hhds. tobacco, 20,000 staves.	75,400 00	1	Ballast	
	1	Baltimore	1	do.	1	1,343 hhds. tobacco	124,300 00	1	do	
	1	Trieste	1	Cadix	1	83,400 staves.	4,670 00	1	223 tons railroad sleepers.	\$4,975 00
	3		3		3		214,370 00	3		4,975 00
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865;‡	1	New Orleans	1	Cardiff	1	67,000 staves, 40,000 feet timber, 100 bales moss.	30,360 00	1	Ballast	
	1	New York	1	In port.	1	188,000 staves.	15,040 00	1	In port.	
Quarter ended June 30, 1865;§	1	In port.	1	New Orleans	1	Before reported.		1	828 tons wines, brandy, oil, &c.	52,796 00
	3	New Orleans	2	Malaga	2	53,000 staves.	4,240 00	1	Ballast	
	2	Richmond	2	In port.	2	966,000 staves.	91,380 00	2	In port.	
	1	New York	1	In port.	1	1,745 hhds. tobacco, 12,000 staves. 117,000 staves, 20 casks brandy, and 30 barrels beef and port.	175,460 00 11,160 00	2	In port.	
CERTÉ—L. S. Nahmens. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.¶	7		7		7		212,140 00	7		52,796 00
	1	Marseilles	1	Boston	1	Ballast		1	1,300 tons salt.	2,600 00
	1	Bone	1	New York	1	650 tons salt.	1,300 00	1	1,100 tons salt.	2,200 00
	2		2		2		1,300 00	2		4,800 00

Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865**	1	New York	1	In port	1	90,600 staves	20,000 00	1	In port	906 00
Quarter ended June 30, 1865††	1	In port	1	New York	1	Before reported		1	453 tons salt	10,675 00
	1	New York	1	do	1	87 packages wax, 19 hhds. tallow, 54,840 staves	27,273 00	1	65 tons wine and madder	
	1	Marseilles	1	In port	1	Ballast		1	In port	
	3		3				27,273 00	3		11,381 00
Quarter ended September 30, 1865‡‡	1	In port	1	New York	1	Before reported		1	198 tons wine, salt, and cream of tartar	15,779 00
	2	New York	1	In port	1	78,960 staves	9,360 00	1	In port	
			1	Licita	1	69,480 staves	10,090 00	1	Ballast	
	3		3				13,450 00	3		15,779 00
LA ROCHELLE—T. Hyatt.										
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.		No arrivals, &c.								
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865§§	1	Gloucester	1	In port	1	606 barrels fish eggs	3,600 00	1	In port	
Quarter ended June 30, 1865	1	In port	1	Gloucester	1	Before reported		1	78,600 kilos white salt	21,350 00
4th quarter		No report								
MARTINIQUE—W. F. Green.										
1st and 2d quarters		No reports								
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.¶¶	2	New York	1	Barcoo	2	Assorted provisions	21,000 00	2	Ballast	
	2		1	St. Bartholemew	2		21,000 00	2		

\* Entered: 1 bark, 4 brigs—5, and 1 in port. Cleared: 1 bark, 2 brigs—3, and 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,768.  
† Entered and cleared: 2 ships, 1 bark—3. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,755 78-95. Entered and cleared: 1 bark. Tonnage, 519 85-45.  
‡ Entered: 1 ship, 1 in port. Tonnage, 759 10-95.  
§ Entered: 4 ships, 1 bark, 1 brig—6, and 1 in port. Cleared: 1 ship, 1 brig—2, and 5 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,709 52-95.  
|| Entered and cleared: 1 ship, 1 bark—2. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,766 40-95. \*\* Entered: 1 bark, 1 bark in port. Tonnage, 453 37-95.  
‡‡ Entered: 2 barks, and 1 in port. Cleared: 1 bark, 1 brig—2, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,624 88-95.  
§§ Entered: 2 barks, and 1 in port. Cleared: 2 barks, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,028 10-95.  
||| Entered: 1 schooner, 1 schooner in port. Tonnage, 73 32-95. ¶¶ Cleared: 1 schooner.  
¶¶ Entered and cleared: 2 schooners. Aggregate tonnage entered, 244 90-95.

## Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—French Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.		
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	INWARD.		OUTWARD.
	No.	Where from.		No.	Description.	Value.
4th quarter.....		No report.....				
PORT DE FRANCE—N. Pollet.						
1st, 2d, and 3d quarters.....		No reports.....				
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.*	1	Boston.....	1	1	Ice.....	\$5,000 00
	1	Bangor.....	1	1	183,000 feet white pine lumber, 150,000 shingles.	3,000 00
	2		2	2		8,000 00
ST. PIERRE (MARTINIQUE)—W. F. Given.						
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.†	1	Philadelphia.....	1	1	Assorted provisions.....	31,700 00
	1	New York.....	1	1	do.....	13,000 00
	2	Bangor.....	1	1	Lumber.....	2,000 00
			1	1	do.....	2,000 00
	4		4	4		48,700 00
2d and 3d quarters.....		No reports.....				
Quarter ended September 30, 1865;‡	3	New York.....	2	3	Assorted provisions.....	29,500 00
			1	1	Turk's Island, New York.....	{ 2
	2	Bangor.....	1	1	Turk's Island, Sombro.....	{ 1
			1	1	183,000 feet white pine lumber, 217,000 feet white pine lumber, and 61,000 shingles.	3,800 00
	1	Port de France.....	1	1	Ice part of cargo.....	4,000 00
	1	Liverpool, N. S.....	1	1	do.....	2,000 00
	1	Cherryfield.....	1	1	140,000 feet white pine lumber, 144,000 do.....	1,800 00
	8		8	8		2,307 00
						43,907 00
						5,130 00

GUADALOUPE— <i>H. Thionville</i> . Quarter ended December 31, 1864.†	2	New York.....	1	St. Barts.....	1	Provisions.....	1	Ballast.....	1	250 00
	1	Philadelphia.....	1	New York.....	1	do.....	35,000 00	90,540 oranges.....	1	250 00
	3	.....	1	St. Martin.....	1	do.....	18,000 00	Ballast.....	1	250 00
	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	53,000 00	.....	3	250 00
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865[.]	1	Boston.....	1	St. Thomas.....	1	Lumber and flour.....	8,000 00	Ballast.....	1	.....
	1	Bangor.....	1	do.....	1	Lumber and shingles.....	3,000 00	do.....	1	.....
	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	11,000 00	.....	2	.....
	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	15,000 00	Part inward cargo.....	1	.....
Quarter ended June 30, 1865[.]	1	Philadelphia.....	1	St. Martin.....	1	Provisions.....	15,000 00	Ballast.....	1	.....
	1	Bangor.....	1	St. Thomas.....	1	180,000 feet lumber.....	3,900 00	.....	1	.....
	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	18,900 00	.....	2	.....
	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2,300 00	Ballast.....	1	.....
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.††	1	Bangor.....	1	St. Thomas.....	1	117,000 feet lumber.....	12,820 94	Provisions.....	1	.....
	1	New York.....	1	Baracoa.....	1	Provisions.....	2,601 99	do.....	1	.....
	1	Port Medway.....	1	Turk's Island.....	1	151,000 feet lumber.....	17,522 23	do.....	1	.....
	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
ST. MARTIN'S— <i>C. Rey</i> . Quarter ended December 31, 1864.††	1	Martinique.....	1	New York.....	1	Not stated.....	.....	1,181 barrels salt.....	1	318 37
	2	New York.....	1	do.....	1	Flour, meat, provisions.....	.....	670.....do.....	1	183 40
	1	.....	1	Boca del Torre, Columbia.....	1	Lumber, potatoes, apples.....	.....	Sold.....	1	.....
	4	Not stated.....	4	New York.....	4	Ballast.....	.....	12,382 barrels salt.....	4	3,886 74
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.‡‡	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7	4,328 51
	3	New York.....	1	New York.....	1	General cargo.....	8,627 72	500 barrels salt.....	1	152 50
	1	Barbadoes.....	1	St. Bartholomew.....	1	do.....	1,820 75	.....	1	.....
	1	Guadaloupe.....	1	Boston.....	1	do.....	11,641 49	3,518 barrels salt.....	1	1,076 56
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.‡‡	1	Trinidad.....	1	New York.....	1	.....	.....	816.....do.....	1	281 30
	1	.....	1	do.....	1	.....	.....	3,218.....do.....	1	1,063 91
	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....	22,089 96	.....	6	2,514 27
	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....

† Entered and cleared: 2 brigs. Aggregate tonnage entered, 457 72-95.

†† Entered: 2 brigs, 2 schooners—4. Cleared: 2 brigs, 1 schooner—3, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 725 84-95.

‡ Entered and cleared: 2 brigs, 3 schooners—3. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,249 43-95.

§ Entered and cleared: 2 brigs, 1 schooner—3. Aggregate tonnage entered, 647 12-95.

|| Entered and cleared: 2 brigs. Aggregate tonnage entered, 392 65-95.

¶ Entered: 4 brigs, 1 bark, 2 schooners—7. Cleared: 4 brigs, 1 bark, 1 schooner—6; sold, 1—7. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,653 78-95.

‡‡ Entered and cleared: 3 schooners, 2 barks, 1 brig—6. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,196 56-95.

*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—French Dominions—Spanish Dominions.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.		
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.
3d quarter.....		No report.							
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.*	3	Barbadoes.....	2 1	New York Vienna, Md.....	3	Ballast.....		3	7,755 bushels salt.....
	3		3		3			3	
ST. PIERRE, (Miquelon)— J. P. Frecker.									
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.†	3	Baugor.....	2 1	Glacc Bay..... Sold.....	2 1	Lumber..... General merchandise.....	\$5,233 00 4,317 00	2 1	Ballast..... Sold.....
	3		3		3		9,550 00	3	
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.		No report.							
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.‡	1 1	Baugor..... Fishing voyage.....	1 1	Sydney..... Plymouth.....	1 1	Lumber..... Fish.....	2,334 00	1 1	Ballast..... Fish.....
	2		2		2		2,334 00	2	
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.§	2	Baugor.....	2	Lingau.....	2	10,000 bricks, 40,500 ft. lumber, 8,327 cans, 110,000 shingles, 902 shooks and heading, spars, &c.	6,425 00	2	Ballast.....
	1 3	Fishing voyage.....	1 3	Fishing voyage.....	1 3			1	Put back looking.....
	3		3		3		6,425 00	3	
SPANISH DOMINIONS. CADIZ—A. J. Benson.									
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.		No report.							
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865.	2	In port.....	2	Montevideo.....	2	Before reported.....		2	1,000 loads of salt.....
									8,000 00

7	New York.	1	Bath.	5	631,200 staves.	62,590 00	{ 2 1	166 lasts of salt. Ballast. In port.	849 25
1	Boston	1	Messina	1	1,177 hhd. tobacco, 8,400 staves.	147,500 00	1	1,012 hhd. tobacco, 8,400 staves	137,400 00
1	London	1	Palermo	1	768 hogheads tobacco.	114,900 00	1	In port.	
11		11	Gorreo	1	Ballast.	10,320 00	1	Ballast.	
			In port.	1			1	In port.	
			Messina	1			1		
			In port.	1			1		
			Valencia	1			1		
			New York	11		335,310 00	11		136,249 25
3	In port.	1	New York	3	Before reported.		{ 2 1	299½ lasts salt.	1,584 40
1	Baltimore	2	Boston	1	5,600 pipe staves, 885 hhd. tobacco	72,570 00	1	1,024 lasts salt, 4 gr. casks wine.	3,488 03
			Valencia	1			1	Part inward cargo, 385 hhd. tobacco.	32,350 00
4		4		4		72,570 00	4		39,462 43
1	Galway	1	Boston	1	Ballast.		1	460½ lasts salt.	2,382 56
7	New York	1	New York	1	125,400 staves, 5,625 ft. lumber, 22 washing machines.	14,820 00	1	816 quarry casks, 359 octaves sherry wine, 150 case licorice paste, 108 bales corks, 108 bales corkwood, 130 lasts salt, 10 cases gin, 1 bag garbanzos.	38,466 15
			Malaga	3	223,744 staves.	32,922 00	{ 3 1	Ballast.	
			Corunna	1	Staves	48,500 00	1	Called for orders.	
			Valencia	1	324 hogheads tobacco.	53,220 00	1	do.	
8		8		8	350 hhd. tobacco, 540 staves	149,572 00	8	do.	40,898 71
3	In port.	1	Boston	3	Before reported.		{ 2 1	Fruit.	32,076 00
4	Boston	2	Cadiz	2			2	Ballast.	
			Baltimore	2	67,240 staves.	13,086 00	2	Fruit.	38,532 00
			Boston	1	70,020 staves.	9,740 00	1	Wine and fruit	32,726 00
			New York	1	San Francisco	7,226 00	1	Fruit.	22,051 00
3	New York	2	Cadiz	2	48,176 staves.	7,620 00	2	Fruit.	16,955 00
			New York	1	101,400 staves.	10,500 00	1	Wine and fruit	30,851 00
10		10		10	89,960 staves.	48,942 00	10		173,201 00

\* Entered and cleared: 3 schooners. Aggregate tonnage entered, 338 18-95.  
 † Entered and cleared: 2 schooners. Aggregate tonnage entered, 147.  
 ‡ Entered and cleared: 3 ships, 3 barks, 1 brig—9. Aggregate tonnage entered, 5,310.  
 § Entered and cleared: 2 ships, 3 barks—4. Aggregate tonnage entered, 631 14-95.  
 ¶ Entered: 1 bark; in port, 3. Cleared: 5 barks, 1 schooner, 1 brig, 3, class not given —10. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,607.  
 \*\* Entered and cleared: 7 barks, 1 brig—8. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,370.  
 †† Entered: 5 barks, 1 schooner, 1 brig—7, and 3 in port. Cleared: 5 barks, 1 schooner, 1 brig, 3, class not given —10. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,607.

MALAGA—J. R. Geary.  
 Quarter ended December 31,  
 1864.††

J. A. Little.  
 Quarter ended June 30,  
 1865.††

Quarter ended September 30,  
 1865.\*\*

*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Spanish Dominions.*

VESSELS.				CARGOES.					
ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.*									
1	Santander	1	Messina	1	Ballast		1	Ballast	
2	New York	1	do	1	47,890 staves	\$4,700 00	1	do	\$19,782 00
1	Boston	1	New York	1	62,520 staves	5,800 00	1	Fruit and lead	15,943 00
4		4	Boston	4	17,969 staves, 2,866 sleepers	7,945 00	1	Fruit	35,725 00
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.†									
2	New York	1	New York	2	136,010 staves	21,550 00	1	Raisins	53,383 00
2		2	Messina	2		21,550 00	1	Ballast	53,383 00
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.‡									
2	In port	1	Smyrna	1	Before reported		1	Ballast	
4	Boston	3	Boston	3	96,060 staves	14,478 00	3	Fruit	13,254 00
6	New York	1	In port	1	37,244 staves	5,601 00	1	In port	63,567 00
		4	Boston	4	62,830 staves	9,432 00	1	Fruit and lead	35,674 00
		4	New York	4	227,830 staves	35,925 00	4	Fruit	124,601 00
2	Cadiz	1	In port	1	48,600 staves	7,250 00	1	In port	
1	Gibraltar	2	do	2	Ballast		2	do	
1	Lisbon	1	do	1	do		1	do	
16		16	do	16		72,724 00	16	do	227,116 00
VALENCIA—G. Kent.									
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.§									
1	New York	1	Palermo	1	54,120 staves	7,500 00	1	Ballast	
1	Callao	1	In port	1	1,562 tons guano	102,830 00	1	In port	
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.¶									
1	In port	1	Cardiff	1	Before reported		1	Ballast	
1	Callao	1	Gibraltar	1	1,325 tons guano	86,125 00	1	do	
1	Baltimore	1	do	1	395 hides, tobacco, 5,600 pipe staves	24,450 00	1	do	
3		3		3		110,575 00	3		
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.¶									



Quarter ended September 30, 1865.**	1	Callao.....	1	Cardiff.....	1	1,179 tons guano.....	76,635 00	1	Ballast.....	
BARCELONA AND TARRAGONA— <i>J. A. Lázaro</i>										
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.††	3	New York.....	1	Matanzas..... Palermo..... Wrecked.....	3	258,000 pipe, 10,000 bhd., and 20,000 barrel staves.....	33,982 00	{ 1 1 1	250 tons brick Ballast..... Wrecked.....	1,500 00
	3		3		3		33,982 00	3		1,500 00
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.††	1	New York and Tarragona.....	1	Messina.....	1	81,000 staves.....	80,000 00	1	Ballast.....	
	1	Cardiff.....	1	In port.....	1	1,560 tons patent fuel.....	15,600 00	1	In port.....	
	2	New York.....	1	Barcelona.....	1	Staves.....	32,000 00	1	Ballast.....	
	4		4	Messina.....	1	37,300 staves.....	137,600 00	4		
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.††	1	In port.....	1	Messina.....	1	Before reported.....	74,250 00	1	Ballast.....	
	1	Callao.....	1	Hylers.....	1	1,650 tons guano.....	21,100 00	1	do.....	
	1	New York.....	1	Girgenti.....	1	211,000 staves.....	5,180 00	1	In port.....	
	4	Swansea.....	4	In port.....	4	518 tons patent fuel.....	100,530 00	4		
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.†††	1	In port.....	1	Matanzas.....	1	Before reported.....		1	Ballast.....	
SANTANDER— <i>R. C. Hannah</i>										
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.†††	1	In port.....	1	Cardiff.....	1	Before reported.....	3,650 00	1	Iron ore and esparto grass.....	1,150 00
	1	Batutach, N. B.....	1	Malaga.....	1	Lumber.....	3,650 00	1	Ballast.....	
	2		2		2		3,650 00	2		1,150 00
2d and 3d quarters.....		No reports.....								
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.†††	1	Alexandria.....	1	Cardiff.....	1	55,267 feet lumber, 8,947 railroad ties.....	4,251 00	1	900 tons iron ore.....	1,450 00

\* Entered and cleared: 4 bars. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,416. † Entered and cleared, 2 bars. Aggregate tonnage entered, 666.

† Entered: 11 bars, 2 schooners, 1 brig—14; in port, 2. Cleared: 9 bars, 1 schooner—10; in port, 6. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,954.

‡ Entered and cleared: 1 bark. Tonnage 329 55-35. ‡ Entered: 1 ship. Cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage 966 31-95.

§ Entered: 1 ship, 1 bark—2; in port, 1. Cleared: 2 ships, 1 bark—3. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,408 64-95. \*\* Entered and cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage, 761 28-95.

¶ Entered: 1 brig, 1 bark—3. Cleared: 1 brig, 1 bark—2; 1 wrecked. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,489 65-95.

\*\* Entered: 2 ships, 1 bark—4. Cleared: 2 ships, 1 bark—3; in port, 1. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,959 70-95.

†† Entered: 2 ships, 1 bark—3; in port, 1. Cleared: 2 ships, 1 bark—3; in port, 1. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,098 33-95.

††† Entered: 1, in port. Cleared: 1 bark. Tonnage before reported.

†††† Entered: 1 bark, and 1 in port. Cleared: 2 bars. Aggregate tonnage entered, 546. \*\*\* Entered and cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage, 618.

*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Spanish Dominions.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	INWARD.		OUTWARD.			Value.
	No.	Where from		No.	Description.		No.	Description.	
GUAYMA, P. R.—C. H. Vergés. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.*	1	Bangor.....	Humacao.....	1	Provisions, lumber, specie.		1	Ballast.....	
	1	New Haven.....	In port.....	1	Provisions, machinery.....		1	In port.....	
	2			2			2		
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865.†	1	In port.....	Mayaguez.....	1	Before reported.....		1	Ballast.....	\$14,244 00
	1	New Haven.....	New Haven.....	1	Lumber, provisions, specie.....		1	Sugar and molasses.....	9,339 00
	1	Norwich.....	Norwich.....	1	Cooperage, provisions.....		2	Sugar and molasses.....	23,901 00
	3	Machias.....	New York.....	3	Lumber.....		1	In port.....	
	1		In port.....	1	Ballast.....		2	Sugar and molasses.....	23,838 00
	5	New York.....	New Haven.....	3	Provisions, cooperage, &c.....		3	Sugar, molasses, and cotton.....	35,031 00
	3		New York.....	1	Part outward cargo.....		1	Sugar and molasses.....	9,969 00
	1	Portland.....	Ponce.....	1	Ballast.....		1		
	12			12			12		118,662 00
	1	In port.....	New York.....	1	Before reported.....		1	Molasses.....	9,317 00
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.‡	1	Machias.....	Ponce.....	1	Lumber.....		1	do.....	8,177 00
	3	New Haven.....	New Haven.....	1	Cooperage and provisions.....		1	Inward cargo.....	7,000 00
	1	Norwich.....	Norwich.....	2	Provisions, lumber, specie.....		2	Sugar and molasses.....	24,379 00
	1	Portland.....	New York.....	1	Provisions, cooperage, specie.....		1	Sugar, molasses, &c.....	13,941 00
	2	Bangor.....	do.....	1	Cooperage.....		1	Sugar.....	13,465 00
	1		In port.....	1	Lumber.....		1	Molasses.....	8,213 00
	1	Belfast.....	New Haven.....	1	Part outward cargo.....		1	In port.....	5,347 00
	1	New York.....	Sabucoa.....	1	Ballast.....		1	Molasses.....	
	11			11	Lumber, provisions, specie.....		11	Ballast.....	95,859 00
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.§	1	In port.....	New York.....	1	Before reported.....		1	387 casks, 40 tierces molasses.....	13,247 00
	1	Norwich.....	Norwich.....	1	Lumber, provisions, specie.....		1	1 bhd. sugar and molasses.....	6,535 00
	1	New Haven.....	New Haven.....	1	Provisions.....		1	Molasses and cotton.....	13,507 00
	1	New York.....	New York.....	1	Ballast.....		1	Sugar and buy water.....	12,078 00
	4			4			4		45,427 00

<b>BILBAO—D. Evans.</b>									
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	1	New York.....	1	In port.....	67,760 lbs. tobacco, 6,800 staves, 200 tons coal.	32,472 65	1	In port.....	
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865.		No report							
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.*	1	New York.....	1	Cardiff.....	196 tons coke.	1,313 00	1	220 tons iron ore.	460 00
4th quarter.....		No report.							
<b>ALICANTE—W. L. Giro.</b>									
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.		No arrivals.						No departures.	
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1864.		No report.							
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.**	1	Torre del Mar.....	1	London.....	Ballast.....		1	260 tons esparto grass.	3,640 00
	1	Cadiz.....	1	Liverpool.....	1,060 bhks tobacco, 7,000 staves.		1	520 tons esparto grass.	7,280 00
	2		2				2		10,920 00
4th quarter.....		No report							
<b>TENERIFFE—W. H. Dabney.</b>									
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	1	Azores.....	1	Whaling.....	Whaling gear.		1	Whaling gear.	
2d, 3d, and 4th quarters.....		No reports.							
<b>BARCOA—P. E. Alayo.</b>									
1st quarter.....		No report.							
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865.::	1	New York.....	1	New York.....	Ballast.....		1	Frmt.	
	1	St. Martin.....	1	do.....	400 — salt.		1	do.	

\* Entered: 2 schooners. Cleared: 1 schooner, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 323 63-95.  
 † Entered: 2 barks, 5 brigs, 4 schooners—11, and 1 in port. Cleared: 2 barks, 5 brigs, 4 schooners—11, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,363.  
 ‡ Entered: 1 bark, 5 brigs, 4 schooners—10, and 1 in port. Cleared: 1 bark, 4 brigs, 5 schooners—10, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,917 32-95.  
 § Entered: 2 brigs, 1 schooner—3, and 1 in port. Cleared: 3 brigs, 1 schooner—4. Aggregate tonnage entered, 467 10-95.  
 || Entered: 1 bark, and yet in port. Tonnage, 506. † Entered and cleared: 1 brig. Tonnage, 1994.  
 \*\* Entered and cleared: 2 ships. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,677. †† Entered and cleared: 1 schooner. Tonnage, 147.  
 :: Entered and cleared: 3 schooners. Aggregate tonnage entered, 439 15-95.

*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Spanish Dominions.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.			
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	INWARD.		OUTWARD.	
	No.	Where from.		No.	Description.	Value.	Description.
Quarter ended March 31, 1865—Continued.	1	Yuagua	1 New York	1	Provisions		Fruit
	3			3			
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	1	Yuagua	1 New York	1	Provisions		
	7	New York	7 do				
	1	Aux Cayes					
	2	Martinique	5 New York	12	Ballast		Fruit
	1	St. Kitts					
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.†	13	St. Thomas.		13			
	4	New York	5 New York	5	Ballast		Fruit
	1	Jamaica					
	5			5			
HAVANA—T. Savage. From October 1 to December 7, 1864.†	13	In port	2 New Orleans	2	Before reported		Sugar and general cargo
			3 Cardenas	3	do		Ballast
			4 Portland	4	do		Machinery
			1 Sierra Morena	1	do		Ballast
			1 Bristol	1	do		Molasses
			1 Boston	1	do		Ballast
			1 New York	1	do		50 bids. molasses
							Ballast
							Ballast
							Sugar cotton, tobacco
							1 ballast 10 sugar and cotton
							General cargo, malla, &c.
							In port
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.	18	New York	11 do	11	Malls, passengers, salt	\$152,000 00	Ballast
			3 New Orleans	3	Malls and passengers		Ballast
			4 In port	4	Lumber and provisions	14,000 00	Ballast
			1 Remedios	1	Produce	8,500 00	Ballast
			3 Newport	3	do	22,000 00	Molasses
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	11	Portland	1 Portland	1	do	5,000 00	Ballast
			1 New York	1	Lumber	5,000 00	do
			1 Guadalupe	1	do	6,000 00	do
			3 Portland	3	Lumber and cooperage	13,000 00	do
							do
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.							
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.							

From December 7, 1864, to March 31, 1865.	Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	From December 7, 1864, to March 31, 1865.	Quarter ended June 30, 1865.
1 Buckport	2 Sagua	2 Sagua	15,000 00
14 Key West	3 In port	3 In port	2,500 00
	1 Philadelphia	1 Philadelphia	6,400 00
	2 Sold	2 Sold	2,350 00
	10 Key West	10 Key West	1,153 00
	1 Sagua	1 Sagua	5 ballast, 5 sugar and fruit
	2 In port	2 In port	In distress
6 Boston	1 Portland	1 Portland	Ballast
	1 Boston	1 Boston	73,000 00
	1 Cardenas	1 Cardenas	3,000 00
	1 New York	1 New York	5,000 00
	1 In port	1 In port	4,000 00
	1 Sagua	1 Sagua	5,000 00
1 Bath	1 Portland	1 Portland	4,000 00
	1 New York	1 New York	4,250 00
5 New Orleans	5 Portland	5 Portland	General cargo
1 Searsport	1 Belfast	1 Belfast	3,800 00
1 Bristol	1 New York	1 New York	3,800 00
1 Philadelphia	1 In port	1 In port	305,000 oranges
2 Belfast	2 Sagua	2 Sagua	40,000 00
	1 In port	1 In port	1 Ballast
			1 In port
80	80	80	439,648 00
No report			
8 In port	2 Key West	2 Key West	70 00
	1 New York	1 New York	14,600 00
	3 Sagua	3 Sagua	22,408 00
	1 Glenfuegos	1 Glenfuegos	9,336 00
	1 Remedios	1 Remedios	1,064,877 00
27 New York	19 New York	19 New York	13,433 00
	1 New Orleans	1 New Orleans	General cargo, malla, and passengers
	1 Vera Cruz	1 Vera Cruz	General cargo for Mexico
	1 Remedios	1 Remedios	Guano
	1 Sagua	1 Sagua	35,000 00
	2 In port	2 In port	6,500 00
	4 Sierra Morena	4 Sierra Morena	6,500 00
22 Portland	2 Baltimore	2 Baltimore	13,500 00
	10 Sagua	10 Sagua	64,000 00
	3 Cardenas	3 Cardenas	22,000 00
	1 Portland	1 Portland	6,500 00
	1 Philadelphia	1 Philadelphia	4,000 00
	1 Nuevitas	1 Nuevitas	6,500 00
	1 Boston	1 Boston	3,000 00
	2 In port	2 In port	8,000 00
			General cargo
			1 Entered and cleared: 4 schooners, 1 steamer—5. Aggregate tonnage entered, 813 93 95.
			1 Entered: 20 steamers, 16 brigs, 10 bark, 1 ship, 12 schooners, 8 sloops—67. and 13 in port. Cleared: 18 steamers, 11 brigs, 6 bark, 1 ship, 10 schooners, 8 sloops, 13 class not given—67, and 13 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 36,061 79 95.
			6 Entered: 25 steamers, 30 brigs, 16 bark, 1 ship, 14 sloops, 12 schooners—98, and 8 in port. Cleared: 25 steamers, 26 brigs bark, 15 sloops, 13 schooners—93, and 13 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 56,505 40 95.

## Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Spanish Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.				
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.		
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	No.	Description.	Value.
Quarter ended June 30, 1865—Continued.	19	Key West.....	14	Key West.....	14	Fish.....	14	Sundries.....	\$4,753 00
	1	New York.....	1	Port Royal.....	1	do.....	1	do.....	195 00
	1	Stial.....	1	New York.....	1	Coal.....	1	1,320 boxes sugar.....	23,382 00
	1	Campeche.....	1	Stial.....	1	Ballast.....	1	Ballast.....	.....
	1	In port.....	1	Campeche.....	1	Fish.....	1	do.....	500 00
	5	New Orleans.....	5	In port.....	5	General cargo, mals. &c.....	5	In port.....	400 00
	2	Matanzas.....	2	New York.....	2	Lumber.....	2	Sugar, tobacco, &c.....	56,112 00
	1	Remedios.....	1	Matanzas.....	1	Ballast.....	1	75 bbls. molasses.....	7,470 00
	1	In port.....	1	Remedios.....	1	do.....	1	do.....	.....
	2	Baltimore.....	2	In port.....	2	General cargo.....	2	Ballast.....	.....
Havana—W. T. Minor. Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	3	Philadelphia.....	3	Sierra Morena.....	3	General cargo.....	3	In port.....	.....
	4	Boston.....	4	Matanzas.....	4	General cargo and lumber.....	4	do.....	.....
	2	New Bedford.....	2	Philadelphia.....	2	Coal, machinery, &c.....	2	do.....	9,000 00
	3	Matanzas.....	3	Cardenas.....	3	do.....	3	do.....	7,000 00
	2	Cardiff.....	2	Sagua.....	2	Ice and general cargo.....	2	Cigars and ballast.....	40,000 00
	1	Belfast.....	1	In port.....	1	do.....	1	Ballast.....	55,000 00
	1	Newport, Wales.....	1	Sierra Morena.....	1	General cargo.....	1	In port.....	2,000 00
	1	Stockton.....	1	San Salvador.....	1	Ballast.....	1	178 bbls. 36 tierces, and 10 bbls. molasses.....	12,850 00
	1	Millbridge.....	1	New Orleans.....	1	do.....	1	Ballast.....	1,600 00
	106	.....	106	Falmouth.....	106	Cargoes in steamers, \$1,250,000.....	106	Sugar and cigars.....	55,363 00
Havana—W. T. Minor. Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	13	In port.....	5	New York.....	5	Before reported.....	5	4431 M cigars, 727 bbls. honey, 71 bbls. & 7,325 boxes sugar.....	280,069 12
	2	Boston.....	2	Boston.....	2	do.....	2	363 bbls and 4,061 boxes sugar, 70 M cigars.....	118,929 27
	1	Baltimore.....	1	Baltimore.....	1	do.....	1	1,359 boxes sugar & 50 M cigars.....	31,541 35
	1	New Orleans.....	1	New Orleans.....	1	do.....	1	2,908 boxes sugar & 1 bag coffee.....	66,646 75
	1	Key West.....	1	Key West.....	1	do.....	1	Fruit.....	50 00

6	Vera Cruz	1	Sagua la Grande	1	do	1	Ballast	1	Ballast	538,786 04
1	Pensacola	1	Sierra Morena	1	do	1	do	1	do	64,345 82
23	New York	6	Matanzas	1	do	6	In transit for New York	1	do	1,074,956 83
14	Portland	15	Baltimore	1	Ballast	15	General cargo, mails, &c.	750,000 00	8,127 boxes sugar, 71 M cigars, 322 hhds. and 350 boxes sugar.	123,447 25
		7	Vera Cruz	1	In transit for Mexico	7	General cargo	7,000 00	Unknown	44,865 90
		4	Matanzas	1	General cargo	4	Lumber, shooks, &c.	18,000 00	45 hhds. and 4,625 boxes sugar, and 273 M cigars.	45,310 00
			Boston	1	do	1	do	4,000 00	1,710 boxes sugar and 85 M cigars.	15,330 97
		1	Baltimore	1	do	1	do	4,000 00	1,500 boxes sugar and 108 3-10 M cigars.	
		1	Philadelphia	1	do	1	do	4,000 00	155 boxes sugar, 51 3-10 M cigars, and 378 hhds. molasses.	
		1	New Orleans	1	General Cargo	1	do	3,500 00	Ballast	
		2	Sagua la Grande	2	Lumber	2	do	7,500 00	do	
		2	Matanzas	2	do	2	do	3,500 00	In port	
		1	Sierra Morena	1	do	1	do	3,400 00	do	
		2	In port	2	do	2	do	3,400 00	do	
24	Key West	21	Key West	21	Live fish and 38 head cattle.	21	do	8,400 00	6 boxes sugar, 28 M cigars, &c.	1,133 33
		2	Philadelphia	2	Ballast	2	do	8,400 00	2,537 boxes sugar and 203 6-10 M cigars.	66,771 43
1	Boston	1	Sold	1	Fish	1	do	350 00	Sold	
2	Philadelphia	1	Remedios	1	Ice	1	do	4,000 00	Ballast	
		1	Cardenas	1	Brachery and cooperage	1	do	13,500 00	do	
1	Mobile	1	In port	1	General cargo, mails, &c.	1	do	50,000 00	In port	
1	New Orleans	1	Mobile	1	Rosin and turpentine	1	do	1,800 00	257 boxes sugar and 371 M cigars.	8,494 30
3	Newport	1	New Orleans	1	Lumber	1	do	2,500 00	94 hhds. molasses	3,380 42
		1	Philadelphia	1	Onions and potatoes	1	do	3,600 00	1,103 boxes sugar	27,220 73
		1	Sagua la Grande	1	General cargo	1	do	4,000 00	Ballast	
		1	In port	1	do	1	do	4,000 00	In port	
1	Bristol	1	Bristol	1	do	1	do	3,000 00	2 boxes sugar and 86 hhds. molasses.	2,544 57
1	Baltimore	1	In port	1	do	1	do	1,000 00	In port	
91		91		91		91		910,450 00		2,193,863 65
2	In port	2	Philadelphia	2	Before reported	2	do	12,300 00	741 hhds. and 45 tierces sugar, 95 hhds. molasses.	32,229 15
2	Philadelphia	1	do	1	Cooperage and provisions	1	do	12,300 00	302 hhds., 39 tier., and 2 hhds. sugar	23,788 04
			In port						In port	

SAGUA LA GRANDE, (CUBA.)  
J. H. Homer.

Quartermen ended December 31,  
1864.

\* Entered: 29 steamers, 1 ship, 6 barks, 16 brigs, 11 schooners, 15 sloops—78, and 13 in port. Cleared: 29 steamers, 2 ships, 20 barks, 10 brigs, 16 schooners, 9 sloops—86, and 5 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered: 46,013 13-100.

† Entered: 3 barks, 10 brigs, 2 schooners—15, and 2 in port. Cleared: 2 barks, 8 brigs, 2 schooners—12, and 5 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,999 41-95.

*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Spanish Dominions.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED, Where for.	INWARD.		OUTWARD.			Value.
	No.	Where from.		No.	Description.		No.	Description.	
Quarter ended December 31, 1864—Continued.	5	Havana	New York	3	Ballast	722 hhds., 3 tes., 2 bbls., and 22 boxes sugar, 254 hhds., 36 tes., and 185 bbls. molasses.	3	In port.	\$64,388 80
	1	Boston	In port.	2	do	127 hhds. sugar, 207 hhds. mo- lasses.	2	General cargo	13,785 32
	1	Cardiff	do	1	Coals	55 hhds. and 91 tes. sugar	1	do	6,872 56
	1	Baltimore	In port.	1	Iron bridge	In port.	1	do	12,067 00
	5	Portland	Portland	3	Cooperage and lumber	451 hhds., 32 tes., and 54 bbls. molasses.	3	do	12,800 80
			New York	1	do	312 hhds., 38 tes. sugar, 30 hhds., 2 tes., 4 bbls. molasses.	1	In port.	2,387 00
			In port.	1	Ballast	In port.	1	do	20,022 24
	17			17					173,878 33
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.*	5	In port.	New York	2	Before reported.	543 hhds. sugar, 258 hhds. and 2 bbls. molasses.	2	do	46,536 27
			Philadelphia	2	do	833 hhds., 2 tes., and 1 bbl. su- gar, 134 hhds. and 2 bbls. mo- lasses.	2	do	62,575 40
	4	New York	Baltimore	1	do	244 hhds. and 20 tes. sugar	1	do	8,493 85
			In port.	1	Cooperage	In port.	1	do	6,219 00
	3	New York	New York	3	do	1,354 hhds., 130 tes. sugar, 30 hhds. molasses, 308 gals. honey.	3	do	12,777 00
	3	Machias	Boston	2	do	449 hhds., 128 tes. sugar, 130 bbls. molasses.	2	do	8,550 00
	11	Havana	Matanzas	1	In transitu	In transitu	1	do	106,839 31
			New York	4	Ballast	1,408 hhds., 63 tes. sugar, 365 hhds., 93 tes., 223 bbls. mo- lasses.	4	do	7,141 36
			Newport	1	do	192 hhds., 26 tes., 4 bbls. molasses	1	do	9,629 52
			Boston	1	do	30 hhds. sugar, 170 hhds., 230 bbls. molasses.	1	do	28,335 99
			Philadelphia	2	do	783 hhds., 56 tes., 22 bbls. mo- lasses.	2	do	43,029 40
	3	In port.	In port.	3	do	624 hhds., 56 tes. sugar, 25 bbls. molasses.	3	do	
	2	Philadelphia	Cooperage	2	do	In port.	2	do	10,290 00
	6	In port.	In port.	6	do	In port.	6	do	26,094 00



1	Frankfort	1	Cardenas	1	In transitu	1	In transitu	1	In transitu	9,115 87
1	Boston	1	Boston	1	Cooperage	1	Cooperage	1	3 hds. sugar, 249 hds., 38 tes, 41 bbls. molasses.	32,257 62
3	Portland	1	New York	1	Lumber	1	Lumber	1	495 hds., 48 bbls. sugar.	11,974 00
		1	Portland	1	do	1	do	1	349 hds., 30 tes, 14 bbls. molasses.	15,233 05
2	New Orleans	1	Remedios	1	In transitu	1	In transitu	1	43 hds., 1,389 bbls. molasses.	29,953 12
4	Cardenas	1	New Orleans	1	Barrels	1	Barrels	1	283 hds., 35 tes. sugar, 364 hds., 30 bbls. molasses.	17,742 75
		1	In port	1	Ballast	1	Ballast	1	500 hds., 42 tes, 27 bbls. molasses.	56,022 07
		2	New York	2	do	1	do	1	In port	11,501 42
2	Key West	1	New York	1	do	1	do	1	816 hds., 80 tes. sugar, 20 tes. molasses.	636,007 76
1	Baltimore	1	Baltimore	1	General cargo	1	General cargo	1	183 hds., 20 tes. sugar, 40 hds. molasses.	256,677 84
2	Matanzas	2	In port	2	Ballast	2	Ballast	2	In port	102,539 82
47		47		47		47		47		77,909 60
14	In port	7	New York	7	Before reported	7	Before reported	7	4,087 hds., 365 tes, 2 bbls. sugar, 195 hds., 60 tes. molasses.	317,292 87
		2	New Orleans	2	do	2	do	2	1,404 hds., 135 tes, 1 bbl. sugar, 338 hds., 10 tierces, 45 bbls. molasses.	192,033 41
		1	Boston	1	do	1	do	1	In port	38,106 81
		4	Philadelphia	4	do	4	do	4	1,095 hds., 106 tes, 1 bbl. sugar, 340 hds., 27 tes, 1 bbl. molasses.	31,410 54
19	Havana	8	New York	8	Ballast	8	Ballast	8	4,912 hds., 469 tes., 8 bbls. sugar, 70 hds. molasses.	14,008 58
		5	Philadelphia	5	do	5	do	5	2,928 hds., 270 tes, 1 bbl. sugar, 90 hds. molasses.	160,466 40
		2	Portland	2	do	2	do	2	396 hds., sugar, 439 hds., 39 tes. molasses.	6,466 25
		2	Baltimore	2	do	2	do	2	348 hds., sugar, 370 hds., 20 tes, 6 bbls. molasses.	25,629 57
		1	In port	1	do	1	do	1	In port	55,802 63
		1	New Orleans	1	do	1	do	1	441 hds., 34 tes, 43 bbls. molasses.	55,103 37
7	Matanzas	5	New York	5	do	5	do	5	2,270 hds., 259 tes., 2 bbls. sugar, 7 bbls. molasses.	11,781 46-95
		1	Newport	1	do	1	do	1	204 hds., 4 tes. molasses.	
		1	Boston	1	do	1	do	1	738 hds., 99 tes. molasses.	
6	Cardenas	1	Philadelphia	1	do	1	do	1	784 hds., 71 tes. sugar.	
		1	New York	1	do	1	do	1	862 hds., 77 tes. sugar.	
		4	In port	4	do	4	do	4	In port	

\* Entered: 11 barks, 21 brigs, 10 schooners—42 and 5 in port. Cleared: 5 barks, 18 brigs, 10 schooners—33, and 14 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 11,781 46-95.

† Entered: 1 ship, 18 barks, 27 brigs, 5 schooners—51, and 14 in port. Cleared: 1 ship, 23 barks, 28 brigs, 5 schooners—57, and 8 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 15,900 77-95.

Quarter ended June 30, 1865.

*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Spanish Dominions.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.						
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	INWARD.		OUTWARD.				
	No.	Where from.	No. Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.	
Quarter ended June 30, 1865— Continued.	1	Portland .....	1	Boston .....	1	Lumber .....	\$4,000 00	1	344 bhdts., 25 tes., 20 bbls. mo- lasses.	\$10,973 49
	5	Philadelphia .....	5	Philadelphia .....	5	Cooperage .....	25,549 00	5	1,874 bhdts., 157 tes. sugar, 108 bhdts. molasses.	126,983 98
	3	Baltimore .....	1	Baltimore .....	1	Cooperage and provisions .....	3,322 00	1	180 bhdts., 13 tes. sugar, 60 bhdts. molasses.	13,110 47
	4	Boston .....	3	In port .....	3	Ballast .....	12,375 00	3	In port .....	56,195 44
			2	Boston .....	2	Cooperage .....	3,300 00	1	624 bhdts., 66 tes. sugar, 640 bhdts., 57 tes. molasses.	10,392 00
	2	Bristol, R. I. ....	1	Baltimore .....	1	do .....	3,300 00	1	260 bhdts., 15 tes., 24 bbls. mo- lasses.	8,332 06
			1	Boston .....	1	do .....	2,500 00	1	136 bhdts., 18 tes., 2 bbls. molasses	6,098 71
	1	New Orleans .....	1	New York .....	1	Ballast .....	.....	1	496 bhdts., 37 tes., 1 bbl. sugar ..	24,838 47
	1	Key West .....	1	Portland .....	1	do .....	.....	1	440 bhdts., 46 tes. sugar ..	26,329 18
	1	Bangor .....	1	In port .....	1	Lumber .....	4,000 00	1	In port .....	.....
	1	New York .....	1	Philadelphia .....	1	Cooperage .....	3,955 00	1	446 bhdts., 44 tes. sugar ..	32,943 64
	65		65		65		62,201 00	65		1,659,725 13
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	8	In port .....	5	Philadelphia .....	5	Before reported .....	.....	5	1,865 bhdts., 108 tes., 2 bbls., 230 boxes sugar, 622 bhdts., 40 tes., 10 bbls. molasses.	152,506 85
			3	New York .....	3	do .....	.....	3	538 bhdts., 56 tes., 3 bbls. sugar, 808 bhdts., 67 tes., 35 bbls. mo- lasses.	65,016 20
	2	New York .....	1	do .....	2	Cooperage .....	3,821 28	1	326 bhdts., 32 tes., 1 bbl. sugar, 87 bhdts. molasses.	24,881 02
			1	Boston .....	2	Cooperage .....	.....	1	290 bhdts., 29 tes. sugar, 80 bhdts. molasses.	24,562 39
	3	Philadelphia .....	2	Philadelphia .....	2	Cooperage and ballast .....	7,500 00	2	749 bhdts., 59 tes. sugar ..	50,849 82
			1	In port .....	1	Cooperage .....	4,235 00	1	In port .....	.....
	4	Cardenas .....	3	Philadelphia .....	3	Ballast .....	.....	3	1,435 bhdts., 74 tes., 2 bbls., 50 boxes sugar, 322 bhdts., 30 tes. molasses.	107,439 48
			1	New York .....	1	do .....	.....	1	270 bhdts., 24 tes. molasses .....	9,550 76
	4	Havana .....	3	do .....	3	do .....	.....	3	399 bhdts., 47 tes., 1 bbl. sugar, 743 bhdts., 16 tes., 90 bbls. mo- lasses.	51,855 50



*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Spanish Dominions.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.			Value.		
	ENTERED.		Where for.	INWARD.		Description.			
	No.	Where from.		No.	Description.				
Quarter ended March 31, 1863—Continued.	10	Portland	7	Boston	7	Box shooks, cooperage, lumber	\$44,115 00	137 hhds., 197 boxes sugar, 3,001 hhds., 315 tes., 4 bbls. mo- lasses.	\$99,311 37
	1	British Provinces via Portland	1	do	1	do	4,500 00	125 hhds. sugar, 172 hhds., 28 tes. molasses.	12,965 44
	1	Nuevitas	1	do	1	do	8,450 00	Ballast	9,246 00
	1	Bangor, Me.	1	do	1	do	4,650 00	28 hhds., 28 boxes sugar, 293 hhds., 39 tes., 11 bbls. mo- lasses.	9,246 00
	1	Searport, Me.	1	Box shooks	1	Box shooks	8,000 00	638 hhds., 60 tes. molasses	18,083 47
	2	Portland, Me.	2	do	2	do	14,800 00	In port	12,049 37
	1	Ellsworth, Me.	1	Lumber	1	Lumber	4,200 00	445 hhds., 50 tes. molasses	21,868 22
	7	Havana	3	Bristol	3	Ballast		6 boxes sugar, 717 hhds., 61 tes., 30 bbls. molasses.	9,052 29
	1	Portland	1	do	1	do		322 hhds., 25 tes. molasses	11,183 25
	1	In port	1	do	1	do		In port	14,491 50
	1	Philadelphia	1	do	1	do		418 hhds., 45 tes. molasses	14,076 48
	1	British Provinces	1	do	1	do		350 hhds., 66 tes. molasses	44,860 86
	1	New York	1	Bricks, earthenware	1	Bricks, earthenware	3,800 00	476 hhds., 47 tes. molasses	18,532 21
	3	Barcelona	3	General cargo	3	General cargo	22,350 00	94 hhds., 402 boxes sugar, 896 hhds., 255 tes., 9 bbls. mo- lasses, 34,000 cigars.	10,741 44
	1	Boston	1	do	1	do	7,450 00	50 hhds., 50 boxes sugar, 306 hhds., 7 tes. molasses.	5,009 62
	1	New York	1	do	1	do	7,708 00	In port	15,922 81
	2	Bristol, R. I.	2	Provisions and cooperage	2	Provisions and cooperage	6,500 00	351 hhds., 23 tes., 23 bbls. mo- lasses.	42,439 29
	1	Fall River	1	do	1	do	4,200 00	22 boxes sugar, 150 hhds., 16 tes., 8 bbls. molasses.	12,515 31
	1	New York	1	do	1	do	6,200 00	629 hhds., 84 tes. molasses	10,743 88
	3	New Orleans	2	Sugar apparatus, empty barrels	2	Sugar apparatus, empty barrels	25,850 00	469 hhds., 130 boxes sugar, 833 bbls. molasses.	
	1	Providence	1	Empty barrels	1	Empty barrels	1,500 00	In port	
	5	Key West	1	Ballast	1	Ballast		590 hhds., 65 tes. molasses	
	1	Boston	1	do	1	do		512 hhds., 41 tes. molasses, 34 hhds. melado.	
	2	Sagua la Grande	2	do	2	do		Ballast	
	1	Havana	1	do	1	do		do	
	1	Baltimore	1	Lumber and potatoes	1	Lumber and potatoes	3,800 00	94 hhds., 70 boxes sugar, 34 bbls. molasses.	7,681 66

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1	Turk's Island....	1	Belfast.....	1	Salt.....	2,500 00	1	98 hhds, 2 tea, 20 bbls molasses.	2,942 92
2	New York.....	1	In port.....	1	Cooperage and empty casks.....	2,700 00	1	In port.....	43,827 88
1	New York.....	1	do.....	1	do.....	4,000 00	1	752 hhds, 166 boxes sugar.....	9,688 31
1	Belfast, Me.....	1	Belfast, Me.....	1	Lumber, box shooks.....	3,900 00	1	61 boxes sugar, 301 hhds, 33 tea, 16 bbls molasses.....	8,032 76
1	Newport.....	1	Newport.....	1	General cargo.....	6,250 00	1	257 hhds, 53 tea, 17 bbls molasses.....	12,689 27
1	Sagua la Grande.....	1	Philadelphla.....	1	Lumber, (in transitin).....	12,000 00	1	529 hhds, 50 tea molasses.....	36,330 14
3	Philadelphla.....	2	do.....	2	Shooks and lumber.....	42,000 00	2	522 hhds, 39 boxes sugar, 133 hhds, 74 tea molasses.....	
1	London.....	1	In port.....	1	In port.....	3,000 00	1	In port.....	
1	do.....	1	do.....	1	do.....		1	do.....	
1	Nassau.....	1	do.....	1	Coal.....		1	do.....	
1	Matamoras.....	1	do.....	1	Ballast.....		1	do.....	
1	Trinidad.....	1	do.....	1	do.....		1	do.....	
79		79				376,373 00	79		818,141 02
11	In port.....	1	New Orleans.....	1	Before reported.....		1	61 hhds sugar, 1,449 bbls molasses.....	14,998 62
	Portland.....	1	Portland.....	1	do.....		1	2 bbls sugar, 633 hhds, 62 tea, 2 bbls molasses, 10 doz pine-apples, 500 cigars.....	15,450 18
	New York.....	3	New York.....	3	do.....		3	990 hhds, 133 boxes sugar, 979 hhds, 133 tea, 2 bbls molasses, 3,000 cigars.....	80,475 21
	Philadelphla.....	5	Philadelphla.....	5	do.....		5	539 hhds, 21 boxes sugar, 1,335 hhds, 189 tea, 1 bbl molasses.....	65,854 78
26	New York.....	1	Baltimore.....	1	do.....	21,775 00	1	252 hhds, 81 tea molasses.....	6,702 44
	New York.....	10	New York.....	10	Cooperage, empty casks, bricks, &c.....		10	1,568 hhds, 249 boxes, 2 bbls sugar, 865 hhds, 101 tea, 1 bbl sugar, 22,818 doz pine-apples, 22,000 cigars.....	138,662 98
	Other ports of Cuba.....	10	Other ports of Cuba.....	10	Machinery, cooperage.....	42,000 00	10	Ballast.....	
	Philadelphla.....	2	Philadelphla.....	2	Cooperage, casks, oil, bricks.....	13,450 00	2	98 hhds sugar, 753 hhds, 82 tea molasses.....	22,837 16
	Boston.....	1	Boston.....	1	Cooperage, &c.....	6,000 00	1	100 hhds, 1,158 boxes sugar, 15 hhds molasses.....	33,070 43
	Falmouth.....	1	Falmouth.....	1	General cargo.....	16,700 00	1	2,813 boxes sugar.....	56,960 00
	In port.....	2	In port.....	2	Empty casks, bricks, &c.....	4,800 00	2	In port.....	84,632 07
22	Portland.....	7	Portland.....	7	Cooperage, lumber, box shooks.....	44,650 00	7	50 hhds, 800 boxes sugar, 3,176 hhds, 368 tea, 13 bbls molasses.....	
	Philadelphla.....	6	Philadelphla.....	6	Cooperage, lumber, and box shooks.....	26,130 00	6	407 hhds, 110 boxes, 96 bbls sugar, 1,566 hhds, 165 tea, 73 bbls molasses.....	68,155 28
	New York.....	4	New York.....	4	do.....	23,300 00	4	715 hhds and 450 boxes sugar, 385 hhds and 39 tea molasses.....	58,277 07

Quarter ended June 30, 1865.\*

\* Entered: 1 ship, 34 barks, 40 brigs, 14 schooners—89, and 11 in port. Cleared: 1 ship, 30 barks, 42 brigs, 14 schooners—87, and 13 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 27,694 67.95.

*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Spanish Dominions.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.		
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	INWARD.		OUTWARD.
	No.	Where from.		No.	Description.	
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.—Continued.						
	2	Newport, R. I.	2 Boston	2	(1) cooperage, lumber, and shooks; (1) ballast.	2 550 hhds. and 1,875 boxes sugar, 28 hhds. molasses.
	2	Machias	1 Cardenas	1	Cooperage, lumber, and shooks	Ballast
	4	Boston	2 In port	2	(1) cooperage and lumber; (1) ballast	In port
	1	Bristol, R. I.	1 Newport	1	Hoops	42 hhds. molasses
	1	Newport, Eng'd.	1 Remedios	1	do	Ballast
	7	Key West	1 New York	1	Box shooks	2,114 boxes sugar
			1 In port	1	Lumber	In port
			2 Boston	2	General cargo	401 bxs. sugar, 104 hhds. molasses
			2 Philadelphia	2	General cargo and cooperage	712 hhds. and 58 tes. molasses
			1 New York	1	do	484 hhds. and 78 boxes sugar
			1 Bristol	1	Cooperage	10 bxs. sugar, 173 hhds. molasses
			3 Cardenas	3	Coals	Ballast
			2 Philadelphia	2	Ballast	1,063 hhds. and 110 tes. molasses
			2 New York	2	do	982 hhds. and 124 tes. molasses
			2 Saguala Grande	2	do	Ballast
	11	New Orleans	3 New York	3	do	855 hhds. and 242 boxes sugar; 470 hhds., 88 tes., and 200 bbls. molasses; 3,000 cigars.
			1 New Orleans	1	do	740 hhds. and 340 boxes sugar
			1 Philadelphia	1	do	Ballast
			4 Other ports Cuba	4	do	do
			2 In port	2	do	do
	2	Fernandina	2 Port Royal, S. C.	2	(1) fish; (1) ballast	do
						1,642 09
	1	Sierra Morena	1 Portland	1	Molasses in transit	
	1	Fall River	1 Cardenas	1	Hoops	90 bbls. molasses, 683 dozen pines, 28,000 cigars.
	4	Havana	1 New Orleans	1	Ballast	Inward cargo
			3 In port	3	(1) lumber; (2) in ballast	Ballast
	1	Pensacola	1 New York	1	Ballast	1,400 boxes sugar
						In port
	1	Bangor	1 In port	1	Lumber	539 hhds. and 69 tes. molasses
	1	Cardenas	1 do	1	Ballast	126 doz. pines, 3,000 cigars.
	1	Philadelphia	1 Philadelphia	1	do	In port
	1	Baltimore	1 In port	1	Cooperage	Ballast
	100		100	100		In port
					303,410 00	1,002,891 72
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	13	In port	3 Falmouth	3	Before reported	2,600 boxes sugar; 2,140 hhds., 388 tes., and 10 hhds. molasses.
						98,174 50

2	New Orleans	2	do	2	784 hhds. and 1,628 boxes sugar, 130 bbls. molasses.	83,151 25
1	Matanzas	1	do	1	10 hhds. and 9 boxes sugar, 40 hhds. molasses.	1,878 68
5	New York	5	do	5	1,786 hhds., 2,166 boxes, and 2 bbls. sugar; 577 hhds., 70 tes., and 1 bbl. molasses; 42,000 cigars, 40 bales tobacco.	169,927 04
1	Baltimore	1	do	1	180 hhds., 2 boxes, and 30 bbls. sugar; 59 hhds., 1 bbl. molasses.	13,480 05
1	Portland	1	do	1	1 box sugar, 1 bbl. molasses.	33 56
1	New York	1	Ballast	1	718 hhds. and 404 boxes sugar.	52,446 69
1	Boston	1	do	1	349 hhds. and 45 tes. molasses, 1,000 cigars.	7,516 69
1	Philadelphia	1	do	1	25 hhds. melado, 323 hhds. and 21 tes. molasses, 15 tes. honey.	8,404 58
2	New Orleans	2	do	2	636 hhds. and 3,717 boxes sugar.	115,396 44
2	Bangor	1	Lumber	1	1,112 bxs. sugar, 34 hhds. molasses.	91,221 96
1	Cardenas	1	do	1	Ballast	
2	Philadelphia	2	(1) lumber; (1) ballast	2	52 hhds. and 2,450 boxes sugar, 34,500 cigars.	56,631 24
1	Portland	1	Lumber and hoops	1	463 hhds. and 48 tes. molasses.	9,741 69
3	Boston	3	Lumber and coopers	3	363 boxes sugar, 982 hhds. and 97 tes. molasses.	29,752 26
1	New York	1	do	1	969 hhds., 514 boxes, and 3 bbls. sugar; 102 hhds. and 65 bbls. molasses, 90 bales tobacco.	35,301 12
1	In port	1	do	1	In port	
1	New York	1	General cargo	1	172 hhds. and 331 boxes sugar, 270 hhds., 13 tes., and 42 bbls. molasses.	25,300 29
1	Portland	1	Ice and lumber	1	46 hhds. sugar, 330 hhds., 37 tes., and 10 bbls. molasses.	9,323 83
1	Fernandina	1	Pitch-pine lumber	1	40 bbls. sugar, 27 tes. molasses.	1,548 02
3	Baltimore	2	100 bbls. flour and coopers	2	181 hhds. and 696 boxes sugar, 184 hhds. and 29 tes. molasses.	29,706 87
1	In port	1	Lumber and coopers	1	In port	
1	Havana	1	Cargo in transit	1	Cargo in transit	
1	Bristol	1	Potatoes and onions	1	Ballast	
1	In port	1	do	1	In port	
1	Philadelphia	1	Lumber	1	269 hhds. and 15 tes. molasses.	6,069 37
38		38			100,650 38	775,006 17
2	In port	1	Before reported	2	Sugar and molasses	38,792 73
3	Boston	1	Coopers	1	Molasses	11,381 25
1	New York	1	Assorted cargo	1	do	6,451 65
1	In port	1	do	1	In port	

CARDENAS.—N. Cross.

Quarter ended December 31, 1864†

\* Entered: 12 brigs, 6 schooners—25; in port 13. Cleared: 13 brigs 16 barks, 6 schooners—35; in port 3. Aggregate tonnage entered, 599,028.  
† Entered: 7 barks, 19 brigs, 5 schooners—31; in port 2. Cleared: 7 barks, 16 brigs, 5 schooners—28; in port 5. Aggregate tonnage entered, 8,308 57-95.





1	Ellsworth	1	Baltimore	1	Lumber	2,500 00	Molasses	16,830 20
2	Bangor	1	In port	3	Box shooks	10,000 00	In port	
3		1	Boston	1	Box shooks	4,500 00	Molasses	6,759 71
4	Boston	1	New York	1	do	5,000 00	do	14,797 71
5		1	Bangor	1	Lumber	500 00	Sugar	39,622 68
6		1	Portland	4	Hoops, assorted cargo, and provisions	35,000 00	Molasses	3,006 63
7		1	New York	1	Hoops		do	44,594 54
8		1	Sagua	2	Box shooks and general cargo	18,000 00	Molasses and sugar	21,379 49
9	Key West	1	Boston	1	Hogshend shooks	5,000 00	Ballast	11,960 75
10		1	Portland	4	do		Molasses	61,389 80
11		1	New York	1	do		do	16,734 48
12		1	Philadelphia	2	do		do	21,807 30
13		1	In port	2	do		do	
14	New Orleans	4	New Orleans	4	Empty casks	5,500 00	In port	38,481 70
15	Frankfort	1	Portland	1	Lumber	2,500 00	Molasses	5,750 45
16		1	Frankfort	1	do	2,500 00	do	11,630 81
17	Bristol	1	Portland	1	Provisions	2,000 00	do	8,768 50
18	Belfast	2	Sagua	2	Lumber and box shooks	6,000 00	Molasses and sugar	
19	Nassau	1	In port	1	Salt	3,000 00	Ballast	
20	Baltimore	1	do	1	Hogshend shooks		In port	
21	Matamoras	1	do	1	Ballast		do	
22	Troon	1	do	1	Coal	1,000 00	do	
23	Cardiff	1	do	1	Coal	1,500 00	do	
24		82		82		235,700 00		901,998 25
25	In port	5	New York	13	Before reported		21,767 hog-heads, 4,218 boxes sugar	162,120 56
26		1	Philadelphia	1	Ballast		Molasses	10,558 03
27		4	Bangor	1	do		Molasses and sugar	75,063 73
28		1	New Orleans	1	do		Molasses	11,795 03
29	Key West	1	Boston	2	do		Molasses and sugar	17,897 44
30		1	Portland	2	do		Molasses	59,016 62
31		2	Boston	3	Box shooks and cooperage	17,000 00	do	43,634 71
32	Portland	3	Philadelphia	3	Lumber, box shooks, and cooperage	10,000 00	Molasses and sugar	135,824 87
33		6	Portland	5	Box shooks and cooperage	22,500 00	do	49,568 67
34	Matamoras	1	New York	1	Lumber, box shooks, cooperage, and empty hogheads	13,300 00	do	
35		1	Baltimore	1	Empty hogheads	800 00	Ballast	
36	Sagua	1	In port	1	do	1,000 00	Ballast	
37		2	do	2	Box shooks and lumber	8,000 00	In port	
38	New York	4	New York	2	Box shooks and hoops	5,000 00	Sugar and molasses	114,771 61
39		1	Ballast	1	do		Molasses	10,327 62
40	Philadelphia	1	do	1	Empty casks	2,000 00	Ballast	
41	Sagua	1	Sagua	1	do			

*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Spanish Dominions.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.		
	ENTERED.		Where for.	INWARD.		OUTWARD.
	No.	Where from.	No.	No.	Description.	No.
Quarter ended June 30, 1865—Continued.						
	7	Matanzas	2	1	Ballast	1
				1	Empty casks and hoops	2
				1	Assorted cargo	1
				1	Ballast	1
				1	do	1
				1	do	1
				1	do	1
				1	do	1
				1	do	1
				1	do	1
				1	do	1
				1	do	1
				1	do	1
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	4	Sierra Morena	2	2	Molasses in transitu	1
				2	do	1
	5	Boston	3	3	Empty hogheads	3
				1	Assorted cargo	1
				1	Empty hogheads	1
	3	New Orleans	1	1	Ballast	1
				1	do	1
				1	do	1
				1	do	1
				1	do	1
				1	do	1
				1	do	1
				1	do	1
				1	do	1
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	7	Havana	3	3	Molasses in transitu	3
				1	Ballast	1
				1	do	1
				1	do	1
	1	Newport	1	1	Coal	1
	2	Frankfort	1	1	Lumber	1
				1	do	1
				1	do	1
				1	do	1
				1	do	1
				1	do	1
				1	do	1
				1	do	1
				1	do	1
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	8	In port	5	5	Before reported	8
				3	Philadelphia	3
	3	Boston	1	1	Cooperage	1
				1	Empty hogheads	1
				1	Holmes' Hole	1
				1	Baltimore	1
				1	Sagua	1
	3	New York	1	1	Empty hogheads	1
				1	(1) general cargo, (1) ballast	2
				1	Sagua	1
	2	Baltimore	1	1	Ballast	1
				1	do	1
				1	do	1
				1	do	1

2	Philadelphia.	1	Philadelphia	1	General cargo	1	5,500 00	1	Sugar	12,876 00
1	Sierra Morena	1	Baltimore	1	Ballast	1		1	do	17,721 50
2	Havana	1	Portland	1	Molasses in transit	1		1	Molasses	7,821 27
1	Machias	1	Philadelphia	1	Ballast	1		1	Sugar	38,069 61
1	Matanzas	1	Boston	1	do	1		1	do	38,985 25
1	Portland	1	Baltimore	1	Lumber	1	4,000 00	1	do	50,116 24
		1	Boston	1	Ballast	1		1	Molasses	7,564 13
		1	In port	1	Cooperage	1	8,500 00	1	In port	
21		24		24			45,030 00	24		465,886 91
1	In port	1	New York	1	Before reported	1		1	Sugar and molasses	8,874 38
3	New Haven	2	New Haven	2	Provisions and cooperage	2	18,700 00	2	do	14,176 32
1	Baltimore	1	In port	1	do	1		1	In port	
2	New York	1	Baltimore	1	do	1	10,000 00	1	Sugar and molasses	4,157 30
		1	New York	1	do	1		1	Ballast	
		1	In port	2	do	2	7,000 00	1	In port	
7		7		7			35,700 00	7		27,208 00
2	In port	1	New York	1	Before reported	1		1	Sugar and molasses	9,418 40
5	New Haven	4	Turk's Island	4	Provisions and cooperage	4	32,500 00	4	Ballast	44,304 58
3	Baltimore	3	Baltimore	3	do	3	7,800 00	3	Sugar and molasses	54,530 60
1	Philadelphia	1	Philadelphia	1	do	1	22,000 00	1	Sugar and molasses	14,960 16
1	Buckport	1	New York	1	do	1	6,000 00	1	do	17,567 93
1	Barbadoes	1	New York	1	do	1	5,000 00	1	do	9,517 42
2	New York	1	New Haven	1	Ballast	1		1	do	6,096 57
1	In port	1	In port	2	Provisions and cooperage	2	16,500 00	2	In port	6,035 59
1	St. Thomas	1	Bangor	1	Ballast	1		1	Sugar and molasses	
1	Arroyo	1	In port	1	do	1		1	In port	
17		17		17			89,900 00	17		162,351 24
3	In port	1	Hartford	3	Before reported	3		3	Sugar and molasses	31,995 93
		1	New York	4	Provisions and cooperage	4	31,500 00	4	do	54,681 66
4	New York	4	New Haven	4	do	4	2,000 00	4	do	4,411 21
1	St. Thomas	1	Frankfort	1	do	1		1	do	5,061 14
1	Demerara	1	New Haven	1	Provisions and cooperage	1	46,300 00	1	do	45,697 22
6	New Haven	4	In port	2		2		2	In port	

POINDEX, P. R.—J. C. Gallaher.

Quarter ended December 31, 1864.

Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865.

Quarter ended June 30, 1865.

\* Entered: 6 barks, 1 schooner—16, and 8 in port. Cleared: 8 barks, 11 brigs, 4 schooners—23, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 4,916 3.95.

† Entered: 3 brigs, 3 schooners—6, and 1 in port. Cleared: 2 brigs, 3 schooners—5, and 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,197 68.95.

‡ Entered: 7 brigs, 7 schooners, 1 bark—15, and 2 in port. Cleared: 8 brigs, 5 schooners, 1 bark—14, and 3 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,763 19.55.

§ Entered: 9 brigs, 6 schooners, 2 barks—17, and 3 in port. Cleared: 11 brigs, 6 schooners, 1 bark—18, and 4 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,736 30.95.

\* Entered: 6 barks, 1 schooner—16, and 8 in port. Cleared: 8 barks, 11 brigs, 4 schooners—23, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 4,916 3-36.  
† Entered: 3 brigs, 3 schooners—6, and 1 in port. Cleared: 2 brigs, 3 schooners—5, and 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,197 68-85.  
‡ Entered: 7 brigs, 7 schooners, 1 bark—15, and 2 in port. Cleared: 8 brigs, 5 schooners, 1 bark—14, and 3 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,763 19-95.  
§ Entered: 9 brigs, 6 schooners, 1 bark—17, and 3 in port. Cleared: 11 brigs, 6 schooners, 1 bark—18, and 4 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,736 30-94.  
|| Entered: 9 brigs, 6 schooners, 1 bark—18, and 4 in port. Cleared: 11 brigs, 6 schooners, 1 bark—18, and 4 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,736 30-94.

*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Spanish Dominions.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.						
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.				
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.	
Quarter ended June 30, 1865—Continued.	2	Machias .....	1	New York .....	1	Provisions and cooperage .....	\$7,000 00	1	Sugar and molasses .....	\$15,129 69	
	1	Baltimore .....	1	In port .....	1	.....	.....	1	In port .....	15,217 60	
	1	Mayaguez .....	1	Baltimore .....	1	.....	.....	1	Sugar and molasses .....	11,523 60	
	1	Barbadoes .....	1	New York .....	1	.....	.....	1	do .....	.....	
	20	.....	20	In port .....	1	.....	.....	1	In port .....	183,711 05	
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.*	4	In port .....	1	New Haven .....	4	Before reported .....	.....	4	Sugar and molasses .....	19,949 90	
	1	St. Thomas .....	2	Buck's Island .....	1	Ballast .....	.....	1	do .....	32,294 55	
	4	New Haven .....	3	New York .....	3	Provisions and cooperage .....	28,500 00	3	do .....	40,115 34	
	1	Philadelphia .....	1	New Haven .....	1	Ballast .....	.....	1	In port .....	.....	
	2	East Mathias .....	1	In port .....	1	do .....	.....	1	Ballast .....	.....	
	1	Millbridge .....	1	Mayaguez .....	2	Lumber .....	13,000 00	2	do .....	.....	
	1	Barbadoes .....	1	Arroyo .....	1	Provisions .....	6,000 00	1	Sugar and molasses .....	17,318 77	
	1	San Juan .....	1	New York .....	1	Provisions and cooperage .....	5,000 00	1	do .....	12,515 87	
	15	.....	1	do .....	1	Ballast .....	.....	1	do .....	24,336 23	
	.....	.....	15	do .....	.....	.....	52,500 00	15	do .....	146,530 66	
	MANZANILLO, (CUBA)— M. R. Ecay. Two quarters from July 1 to December 31, 1864.†	2	In port .....	2	New York .....	2	Before reported .....	.....	2	Sugar, melado, molasses, honey, mahogany, &c. .....	26,805 40
		1	Demerara .....	1	Philadelphia .....	1	Ballast .....	.....	1	Cedar wood .....	11,367 92
		5	New York .....	5	New York .....	5	Cooperage, provisions, and ma- chinery .....	.....	5	Palm-leaf, honey, cedar wood, mahogany, melado, molasses, cocoa wood .....	32,297 74
1		St. Jago de Cuba .....	1	In port .....	1	Ballast .....	.....	1	In port .....	.....	
9		.....	9	.....	9	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	
Two quarters from January 1 to June 30, 1865.‡	1	Boston .....	1	In port .....	1	Tea .....	.....	1	In port .....	19,004 57	
	1	St. Thomas .....	1	Boston .....	1	Ballast .....	.....	1	Molasses, tobacco, cocoa wood .....	14,738 69	
	1	St. Jago de Cuba .....	1	do .....	1	do .....	.....	1	Molasses, old copper, and brass .....	14,738 69	

MANZANILLO, (OUBA)—  
M. R. Eddy.  
Two quarters from July 1 to  
December 31, 1864.†

Entered: 7 brigs, 4 schooners—11, and 4 in port. Cleared: 1 bark, 11 brigs, 2 schooners—14, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,930 19-95.  
Entered: 6 brigs, 1 bark—7, and 2 in port. Cleared: 8 brigs, 1 bark in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,731.  
Entered: 4 brigs, 1 bark, 1 schooner—9. Cleared: 4 brigs, 3 barks, 1 schooner—8, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,146.  
Entered: 4 brigs, 7 schooners—11. Cleared: 3 brigs, 5 schooners—8, and 3 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,067 26-95.  
Entered: 1 bark, 4 brigs, 12 schooners—17, and 3 in port. Cleared: 1 bark, 5 brigs, 8 schooners—14. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,779.  
Entered: 2 barks, 16 brigs, 12 schooners—30. Cleared: 1 bark, 13 brigs, 9 schooners—23, and 7 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 5,511.

*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Spanish Dominions.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CLEARED.			CARGOES.		
	ENTERED.		No.	Where from.		Where for.	INWARD.		OUTWARD.
	No.						No.	Description.	No.
Quarter ended June 30, 1865— Continued.	1	St. John's, P. R.	1	New York	1	Lumber and provisions	1	Sugar and molasses	1
	2	Baltimore	3	Baltimore	3	Provisions, lumber, and coopers	3	do	3
	6	New York	5	New York	6	Coopers, lumber, fire-engines, &c.	5	Sugar	5
			1	In port			1	in port	1
			1	New York			1	Sugar and molasses	1
			1	In port			1	in port	1
	2	Portland	1	Ponce and N. Y.	2	Lumber, coopers, &c.	1	Ballast	1
	1	Machias	1	New York	1	Lumber	1	Molasses and ballast	1
	1	Bangor	1	do	1	Lumber and shingles	1	Sugar	1
	1	St. Thomas	1		1	Ballast	1		1
			30		30				
							256,636 00		271,905 00
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	7	In port	6	New York	7	Before reported	7	Sugar, cotton, and molasses	7
	3	Baltimore	3	Philadelphia	3	Provisions and coopers	3	Sugar and molasses	3
	2	Machias	3	Baltimore	2	Provisions and lumber	2	do	2
	4	Newburyport	4	New York	4	Provisions, lumber, &c.	4	Sugar, molasses, cotton, &c.	4
	2	Ponce	1	Newburyport	2	Coopers, specie, &c.	1	Sugar and molasses	1
			1	Philadelphia			1	do	1
	3	New Haven	3	New Haven	3	Provisions and coopers	3	do	3
	1	New York	1	do	1	do	1	do	1
	1	St. John's and New York.	1	Barracos	1	Provisions, drugs, and sundries	1	Ballast	1
			23		23				
							122,535 00		273,185 00
GUANTANAMO, (CUBA).— F. Baddell.	No report								
	1	Philadelphia	1	Cuba	1	Machinery	1	Machinery	1
	3	Cuba	1	Philadelphia	1	Sugar	1	Sugar	1
			1	Baltimore	1	do	1	do	1
			1	Not stated	1		1	do	1
			4		4				
							16,000 00		30,216 02
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.									



*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Spanish Dominions.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.
Quarter ended June 30, 1865— Continued.	1	Newport	1	Boston	1	Ballast		1	259 hhds., 25 tes. molasses	\$7,004 00
	5	Havana	1	New Orleans	1	do		1	780 hhds., 61 tes. sugar	49,150 00
			3	New York	3	do		1	1,703 hhds., 89 tes., 73 bbls. sugar	99,726 00
			1	In port	1	do		1	In port	
	1	Bangor	1	Baltimore	1	Lumber	\$2,370 00	1	227 hhds., 33 tes., 22 bbls. sugar, 70 hhds., 37 tes. molasses.	17,121 00
	2	Matanzas	1	New York	1	Ballast		1	319 hhds., 51 tes. sugar	29,698 00
	2	Boston	1	Newport	1	do		1	259 hhds., 20 tes., 23 bbls. molasses	8,239 00
			1	Portland	1	Assorted cargo	1,283 00	1	248 hhds., 4 tes., 81 bbls. mo- lasses and sugar.	8,053 00
	1	Fall River	1	In port	1	Lumber	3,122 00	1	In port	4,596 00
			1	Fall River	1	Assorted cargo	1,241 00	1	140 hhds., 14 tes., 16 bbls. mo- lasses, &c.	
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.*	1	Port Royal	1	Boston	1	Ballast		1	287 hhds., 4 tes., 2 bbls. molasses	7,532 00
	1	Portland	1	In port	1	Shooks		1	In port	
	1	Charleston	1	Boston	1	Ballast	7,328 00	1	298 hhds., 8 tes., 3 bbls. molasses	7,798 00
	26		26				115,686 00	26		379,644 00
	8	In port	6	New York	1	Before reported		6	2,200 hhds., 200 tes., 79 bbls. sugar.	144,213 00
			2	Boston	7	do		2	480 hhds., 46 tes., 14 bbls. mo- lasses, 229 hhds., 63 tes. sugar.	30,131 00
	1	Fall River	1	Portland	1	Ballast		1	264 hhds., 10 tes., 34 bbls. sugar	8,157 00
	1	New York	1	Sagua	1	Lumber		1	Lumber	
	2	Havana	1	Boston	1	Ballast		1	332 hhds., 46 tes. molasses and honey.	12,806 00
	1	Key West	1	Portland	1	do		1	571 hhds., 60 tes. sugar	37,363 00
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.†	1	Newport	1	Philadelphia	1	do		1	415 hhds. sugar	33,227 00
			1	Newport	1	Hoops	682 00	1	206 hhds., 39 tes., 10 bbls. mo- lasses.	7,430 00
	14		14				682 00	14		273,336 00
	2	In port	1	New York	2	Before reported		2	Sugar, hemp, and sapan wood	144,977 00
	1	San Francisco	1	San Francisco	1	do		1	Sugar, hemp, and cigars	65,856 00
	1	Vancouver Island	1	New York	1	Ballast		1	Sugar and hemp	91,710 00
				San Francisco	1	Timber				



2d and 3d quarters.	1	Howland Isl'd	1	New York	1	Ballast	1	do	94,430 00
	1	Ningpo	1	Rice	1	do	1	In distress	
	1	Shanghai	1	New York	1	Ballast	1	Sugar, hemp, and coffee	93,060 00
	7		7		7		7		490,036 00
No reports									
<i>J. B. Benson.</i>									
Quarter ended September 30, 1865;	9	Hong Kong	1	Yloylo	1	Ballast	1	Ballast	637,902 00
	6	New York	6	New York	6	do	6	Sugar, hemp, and cigars	178,800 00
	2	Boston	2	Boston	2	do	2	do	86,293 00
	1	Batavia	1	New York	1	do	1	Hide cuttings and hemp	337,240 00
	5	San Francisco	4	Boston	4	do	4	Hides, sugar, hemp, and coffee	159,126 00
	15		15	New York	15	do	15	Hemp and sapan-wood	1,398,661 00
<i>LAS PALMAS—F. W. Manly.</i>									
Quarter ended December 31, 1864 §	7	Fayal	7	To sea	1	40 barrels sperm oil	1	40 barrels sperm oil	1,500 00
	1	New York	1	Coast of Africa	1	do	1	do	
	1	Sea	1	Sea	8	Not stated	8	Not stated	
	9		9		9		9		1,500 00
2d, 3d, and 4th quarters		No reports							
<i>NUÉVITAS—R. Gibbs.</i>									
1st quarter		No report							
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.	2	In port	2	New York	2	Before reported			
	6	New York	5	New York	5	Assorted cargoes	93,000 00	2 156 hds., 40 bbls. sugar, 133 hds., 16 tea molasses, 36 tea honey, 27 hds. melado, 675 logs cedar, 314 tons rustic, 328 logs mahogany, 182 logs cedar, 13 tons rustic, 732 hds. sugar, 1,162 hds., 7 tea molasses, 96 tea honey, 4 cerroons cattle hair, 1 bale cotton.	25,620 33
	1	In port	1	In port	1	Assorted cargo	16,000 00	1 In port.	92,728 54

\* Entered: 2 schooners, 3 brigs, 1 bark—5, and 8 in port. Cleared: 8 brigs, 4 schooners, 2 barks—14. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,432.

† Entered: 4 ships, 1 bark—5, and 2 in port. Cleared: 6 ships, 1 bark—7. Aggregate tonnage entered, 4,534.

‡ Entered and cleared: 2 barks, 13 ships—15. Aggregate tonnage entered, 14,912.

§ Entered and cleared: 6 schooners, 2 barks, 1 brig—9. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,227 20-95.

|| Entered: 2 schooners, 8 brigs, 1 bark—11; in port, 2. Cleared: 3 schooners, 5 brigs—8; in port, 5. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,863 31-95.

*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Spanish Dominions.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CLEARED.			INWARD.			CARGOES.			OUTWARD.		
	ENTERED.		Where from.	No.		Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.
	No.														
Quarter ended March 31, 1864—Continued.	1	Boston	1	1	Boston	1	1	Assorted cargo	\$7,000 00	1	187 hhds. and 49 tes. molasses	\$7,537 08	1	187 hhds. and 49 tes. molasses	\$7,537 08
	1	Manillas	1	1	In port	1	1	Lumber	3,500 00	1	In port		1	In port	
	1	Manillas	1	1	do	1	1	Ballast		1	do		1	do	
	1	Havana	1	1	do	1	1	do		1	do		1	do	
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	1	Bangor	1	1	do	1	1	Lumber	4,000 00	1			1		
	13		13	13					123,500 00	13					125,886 53
	5	In port	4	4	New York					4	40 logs cedar, 40 tons fustic, 1,376 hhds. sugar, 387 hhds. molasses, 104 tes. and 2 bbls. honey, 4 cues old copper.	105,222 93			
	11	New York	7	7	Bangor	1	7	Assorted cargo	78,900 00	7	292 hhds. and 40 tes. molasses, 9 hhds. sugar.	11,064 09			
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	3	Boston	4	4	New York	4	4	Assorted cargo	20,000 00	4	3,085 hhds. and 40 bbls. sugar, 1,275 hhds. molasses, 21 hhds. melado, 35,000 cigars.	140,615 05			
	2	Havana	2	2	In port	2	2	Assorted cargo, 1 ballast	7,000 00	2	In port				
	1	Cardiner	1	1	Boston	1	1	Assorted cargo	8,000 00	1	9 tons fustic, 383 hhds. sugar, 176 hhds. 21 tes., 11 bbls. sugar.	21,850 84			
	22		22	22	New York	1	1	do		1	139 hhds. sugar, 34 hhds. molasses, 36 logs of cedar.	10,026 08			
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	2	Havana	1	1	do	1	1	Ballast		1	378 hhds. and 37 tierces sugar	23,573 82			
	1	Cardiner	1	1	In port	1	1	do	2,900 00	1	In port				
	22		22	22	do			Lumber and ice			do				
	6	In port	5	5	New York	6	6	Before reported	116,800 00	5	1,423 hhds. sugar, 776.5 casks, &c., 17 tierces sugar.	312,352 91			
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	1	Key West	1	1	Philadelphia	1	1	Ballast		1	435 hhds., 43 tes., 32 bbls. molasses, 330 hogheads sugar.	112,942 02			
	2	Boston	2	2	New York	2	2	Cargo in transit	5,400 00	2	294 hhds. sugar, 122 hhds. molasses, 463 hhds., 20 tes., 19 bbls. molasses, 2 tes. honey, 47 hhds., 5 tes. sugar, 30 logs cedar.	15,497 39			
	4	New York	3	3	Boston	3	3	Assorted cargo	34,000 00	3	380 hhds. sugar, 38 hhds. molasses, 81 logs, mahogany, 583 logs cedar, 18 tons fustic, 9 tes. and 5 bbls. honey.	34,631 60			
															70,048 91

ARECIBO, (Porto Rico)— F. Storer. Quarter ended December 31, 1864;†	1	Baltimore	1	In port.....	1	Assorted cargo.....	14,000 00	1	In port.....	95,563 10
	15		15	Baltimore	1	do.....	10,000 00	1	450 hogsheds sugar.	
							63,400 00	15		300,885 52
Quarter ended March 31, 1865,‡	3	St. John's	1	Baltimore	3	Ballast		3	Molasses	24,107 97
	1	Baltimore	1	New York	1	Provisions and lumber	17,429 49	1		
	4		4		4		17,429 49	4		24,107 97
Quarter ended June 30, 1865,§	1	In port.....	1	Baltimore	1	Before reported.....		1	Sugar.....	19,592 54
	1	St. John	1	do.....	1	Ballast		1	do.....	4,412 13
	2		2		2			2		24,004 67
Quarter ended September 30, 1865,¶	2	St. Thomas	2	Baltimore	2	Ballast		2	Sugars	49,331 78
	2	Mayaguez	1	New York	1	Sugars.....		1	Sugar.....	14,047 97
	1	St. Croix	1	New Haven	1	Molasses		1	Molasses	9,921 82
AQUADILLA, (Porto Rico)— C. Rickdof. Quarter ended December 31, 1864,**	3		3	do.....	3	do.....		3	do.....	6,758 86
										23,728 65
2d quarter	1	St. John's, P. R.	1	New York	1	General cargo	5,000 00	1	Oranges	11 00
		No arrivals		No departures						
		No report								
3d quarter	1	Philadelphia	1	Aspinwall	1	Coal		1	Coal	
Quarter ended September 30, 1865,††	1	Philadelphia	1	Aspinwall	1	Coal		1	Coal	

\* Entered: 13 brigs, 3 schooners, 1 bark—17; in port, 5. Cleared: 11 brigs, 2 barks, 3 schooners—16; in port, 6. Aggregate tonnage entered, 4,522 67-95.

† Entered: 8 brigs, 1 schooner—9; in port, 6. Cleared: 13 brigs, 1 schooner—14; in port, 1. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,823 4-95.

‡ Entered: 1 bark, 2 brigs, 1 schooner—4. Cleared: 2 brigs, 1 schooner—3; in port, 1. Aggregate tonnage entered, 836.

§ Entered and cleared: 2 brigs. Tonnage, 228 10-95. ¶ Entered and cleared: 2 brigs. Aggregate tonnage entered, 531 25-85.

\*\* Entered and cleared: 2 ships, 1 schooner—3. Aggregate tonnage entered, 477 82-95. \*\* Entered and cleared: 1 brig. Tonnage, 158. †† Entered and cleared: 1 brig. Tonnage, 144.

## Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Spanish Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.				
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.		
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	Description.	Value.
NAGUABO, HUMACACO, FA- JARDO—W. Haddock. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.*	1	Arroyo	1	Norwich, Conn.	1	Ballast		23,600 gallons molasses.	\$6,454 73
	1	Mayaguez	1	Baltimore	1	do		4,128 galls. molasses, 85,768 lbs. sugar.	23,743 39
	1	St. John's	1	do	1	do		2,296 galls. molasses. 375,794 lbs. sugar.	18,520 68
	3		3		3				48,718 80
2d quarter		No report.							
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.†	1	New York	1	New York	1	Provisions and lumber	\$14,666 00	331,992 lbs. sugar, 58,468 galls. molasses.	13,464 46
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.‡	1	Arroyo, P. R.	1	New York	1	Ballast		57,310 gallons molasses.	13,250 98
	2	Mayaguez	2	do	2	do		52,381 gallons molasses, 472,896 lbs. sugar.	28,310 20
	3		3		3				41,561 18
SAN JUAN, (Porto Rico)— J. J. Hyde.									
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.§	3	Baltimore	2	Baltimore	3	General cargo	66,804 96	Sugar and oranges.	25,216 39
	4	New York	2	New York	2	New York		Molasses and oranges.	3,517 36
			1	Aguadilla	4	General cargo, potatoes, &c.	76,816 16	Part of inward cargo	
	1	Portland, Me.	1	Arecibo	1	Lumber	9,600 00	Ballast.	
	8		8	do	1			do	
					8		153,221 12		28,733 75
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.	4	Baltimore	3	Baltimore	4	General cargo	63,993 84	Molasses and sugar.	37,342 47
	1	Philadelphia	1	Ponce	1	do	11,758 07	do	742 83
	1	Portland	1	Mayaguez	1	Shocks and lumber	6,720 66	Ballast.	
	6		6	Arroyo	1				38,064 90

Quarter ended June 30, 1865.†	4	Baltimore	2	Baltimore	4	General cargo	63,992 84	2	Sugar and molasses	19,891 74
	1	New York	2	In port	1	do	10,131 14	2	In port	10,269 82
	1	Cherryfield	1	New York	1	Lumber	5,631 67	1	Sugar and molasses	5,631 67
	1	St. Thomas	1	New York	1	Ballast	35,793 23	1	Sugar and molasses	35,793 23
	7		7		7			7		
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.**	2	In port	2	Baltimore	2	Before reported		2	377 hhds. and 81 barrels sugar, 14 hhds. molasses.	24,026 90
	3	Baltimore	3	do	3	General cargo	37,227 80	3	707 hhds. 36 tierces, and 206 bbls. sugar, 40 hhds. molasses.	47,876 72
	2	Ponce, P. R.	2	New York	2	Ballast		2	538 hhds., 2 tierces, and 38 bbls. sugar, 62 hhds. molasses.	37,067 45
	2	New York	1	Ponce, P. R.	2	General cargo, ice, potatoes	16,667 19	2	Part inward cargo, provisions.	1,146 18
	9		1	Mayaguez	9		53,894 99	9		110,117 25
SANTIAGO DE CUBA—E. F. Wallace.										
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.††	1	Baltimore	1	Baltimore	1	Lumber	6,000 0	1	364 hhds., 1 tierce, and 107 bbls. sugar.	24,975 24
	1	Charlotte Prince	1	Boston	1	Fish	25,000 00	1	185 hhds. and 100 barrels sugar, 139 bales rags.	15,126 93
	2	Boston	1	Inagua	1	Ice	12,000 00	1	Ballast	
	1	Philadelphia	1	Manzanillo	1	Cooperage	12,000 00	1	do	
	5		1	Guantanamo	1	Machinery	20,000 00	1	78 hhds. of sugar	480 82
			5		5		75,000 00	5		40,583 01
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.††	3	Boston	2	Boston	2	General cargo	9,000 00	1	Sugar, melado, and rags	15,680 19
	1	New York	1	Manzanillo	1	do	10,000 00	2	Ballast, sugar	37,540 76
	1	Portland	1	Cienfuegos	1	do	20,000 00	1	Ballast	
	3	Baltimore	1	do	1	do	4,000 00	1	do	
			1	do	1	do	4,000 00	1	do	
			1	Baltimore	1	do	20,000 00	1	Sugar	11,178 35
			1	Guantanamo	1	do	4,000 00	1	do	1,125 36
	1	Cardiff	1	Trinidad	1	do	10,000 00	1	Ballast	
	9		9		9		97,000 00	9		65,594 86

\* Entered and cleared : 2 brigs, 1 schooner—3. Aggregate tonnage entered, 687.

† Entered and cleared : 2 brigs, 1 bark—3. Aggregate tonnage entered, 693 28 95.

†† Entered and cleared : 1 bark, 3 brigs, 2 schooners—6. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,109.

‡ Entered : 4 schooners, 3 brigs—7. Cleared : 3 schooners, 2 brigs—5, and 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 859.

§ Entered : 2 brigs, 5 schooners—7, and 2 in port. Cleared : 3 brigs, 6 schooners—9. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,182.

¶ Entered and cleared : 2 brigs, 1 schooner, 1 bark—5. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,177.

\*\* Entered and cleared : 2 barks, 5 brigs, 2 schooners—9. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,020.

† Entered and cleared : 1 schooner. Tonnage, 148.

‡ Entered and cleared : 5 brigs, 3 schooners—8. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,609.

*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Portuguese Dominions.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.				OUTWARD.		
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	INWARD.		Value.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.
	No.	Where from.		No.	Where for.					
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	3	Boston		1	Cienfuegos	Lumber	\$5,000 00	Ballast	\$12,692 33	1
				1	Boston	General cargo	10,000 00	Sugar	7,840 96	1
				1	Guantanamo	Ice	3,000 00	do	26,183 24	1
	3	Baltimore		2	Baltimore	General cargo and lumber	32,000 00	Rags and sugar		2
				1	In port	Lumber	3,000 00	In port		1
	2	New York		1	New York	General cargo	10,000 00	Sugar	20,953 44	1
				1	In port	Lumber	3,500 00	In port		1
	2	Philadelphia		2	do	General cargo and machinery	18,000 00	do		2
	1	Hayti		1	Philadelphia	Ballast		Sugar	36,479 66	1
	11			11			84,500 00		104,151 63	11
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	4	In port		1	Baltimore	Before reported		Sugar	50,589 49	3
				1	New York			Ballast		1
				1	Manzanillo					
				1	New York, via Guantanamo					
	2	Boston		1	Boston	General cargo	7,000 00	Sugar	17,810 20	1
				1	Manzanillo	do	6,300 00	Ballast		1
	2	Baltimore		2	Baltimore	do	31,000 00	Sugar, cigars, and honey	48,921 82	2
	2	New York		1	New York	do	3,500 00	Sugar	4,372 53	1
				1	In port	do	25,000 00	In port		1
	1	Trinidad		1	Guantanamo	Ballast		Ballast		1
	11			11			72,800 00		130,694 04	11
PORT MAHON—W. Wallis.										
1st and 2d quarters		No report.								
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	1	Valencia		1	Boston			953 modina salt	2,367 09	1
4th quarter		No report								
PORTUGUESE DOMINIONS.										
LISBON—C. A. Munroe.										
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	1	In port		1	Kennebunk	Before reported		1,350 moya salt	2,800 00	1
	2	New York		1	Boston	70,500 staves	12,000 00	584 3 5 moya salt	1,100 00	1

Quarter ended March 31, 1865.†	1	Antwerp.....	1	New York.....	1	360 tons general cargo.....	19,600 00	1	452 moys salt.....	800 00
	4		4	Montevideo.....	1	1,670 tons general cargo.....	90,000 00	1	1,500 moys salt.....	2,600 00
							121,600 00	4		7,360 00
	1	New York.....	1	Messina.....	1	1,000 barrels petroleum oil.....	30,000 00	1	Ballast.....	
3d quarter.....	1		1		1	24,000 staves.....	2,200 00			
	1		1		1	14 cases clocks.....	200 00			
							32,400 00	1		
		No report.....								
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.†	1	Philadelphia.....	1	Malaga.....	1	1,300 barrels petroleum.....	6,000 00	1	Ballast.....	
	1		1		1	100 cases dry goods.....	500 00			
	1		1		1	11 cases machinery.....	1,000 00			
							7,500 00	1		
FAYAL—C. W. Dabney. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.**	23	Whaling.....	23	Whaling.....	17	Sperm, whale oil, and bone.....	7,608 00	3	Inward cargoes, for orders.....	5,250 00
	1	Havre.....	1	Antwerp.....	6	Whaling implements.....		30	Whaling implements.....	
	1	Portland.....	1	St. Michael.....	1	Ballast.....		1	600 tons rice.....	24,000 00
	1	New York.....	1	do.....	1	Lumber.....	4,300 00	1	Part of inward cargo.....	3,250 00
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.††	1	Palermo.....	1	do.....	1	Ballast.....		1	Ballast.....	
	1	Liverpool.....	1	do.....	1	Fruit.....	6,200 00	1	In port, repairing.....	
						General cargo.....		1	do.....	
	28		28		28		68,008 00	28		32,500 00
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.††	2	In port.....	2	New York.....	2	Before reported.....		2	Inward cargo and fruit, in for repairs.....	8,385 80
	1	St. John's, N. B.....	1	Liverpool.....	1	Deals.....	16,800 00	1	Inward cargo, in for repairs.....	16,800 00
	1	Cronstadt.....	1	Boston.....	1	Junk.....		1	Inward cargo, in for supplies.....	14,000 00
	5	New York.....	1	Cette.....	1	Staves, tallow, and wax.....	14,000 00	1	Inward cargo, in for repairs.....	39,185 80

† Entered: 4 barks, 3 brigs, 4 schooners—11. Cleared: 3 barks, 2 brigs, 2 schooners—7, and 4 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,632.

† Entered: 1 schooner, 4 brigs, 2 barks—7, and 4 in port. Cleared: 3 schooners, 5 brigs, 2 barks—10, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,908.

† Entered and cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage, 837 50-55.

† Entered and cleared: 1 brig. Tonnage, 245 54-55.

† Entered: 6 ships, 16 barks, 4 brigs, 2 schooners—38. Cleared: 5 ships, 16 barks, 4 brigs, 1 schooner—26, and 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 8,755.

† Entered: 1 ship, 1 bark, 1 brig—3, and 2 in port. Cleared: 2 ships, 1 bark, 1 brig, 1 schooner—3. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,528.

*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Portuguese Dominions.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.		No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	11	Whaling.	10	Whaling	38,558 gallons sperm and whale oil.	\$34,522 00	3	Inward cargo.	\$80,128 00
			1	In port.	Whaling implements.		1	Part inward cargo.	3,692 00
							6	Whaling implements.	
							1	In port.	
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	2	Boston	1	Boston	Matches.	300 00	1	Ballast.	
			1	St. George	Ballast.		1	do.	
	13		13			31,722 00	13		23,830 00
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	1	In port.	1	Whaling	Before reported.		1	Whaling implements.	10,625 00
	2	Boston	2	St. Michael.	Lumber, flour, &c.	13,800 00	2	Part of inward cargo.	97,325 00
	46	Whaling.	45	Whaling	78,915 gallons sperm and whale oil.	208,449 30	8	Inward cargo.	
					2,405 barrels sperm and whale oil.		37	Whaling implements.	
OFORTO—H. P. Diman. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	1	St. Michael	3	In port.	Whaling implements.		3	In port.	
	1	Boston	1	Boston	Ballast.		1	Ballast.	
	1	Buenos	1	Falmouth	Rice.		1	Rice, put in for supplies.	
	53		53			223,949 30	53		107,960 00
OFORTO—H. P. Diman. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	1	New York	1	Cardiff	2,400 blks. flour.	27,840 00	1	Ballast.	
					538 bags wheat.	3,975 00			
					100 blbs. rosin.	3,460 58			
					13,500 staves.	2,437 50			
2d, 3d, and 4th quarters					White pine.	579 15			
					25 boxes prepared flour	126 00			
	1		1			38,418 24	1		
		No reports							
ST. MICHAEL—T. Hickling. Quarter ended December 31, 1861.	3	Bangor	1	In port.	138,000 feet lumber	4,080 04	1	Ballast.	
			1	St. Thomas	187,000 feet lumber, 789 gallons petroleum.	5,874 58	1	do.	
					Lumber.				
		Fynal	1	London	Whaling gear.		1	840 boxes oranges.	2,580 00
Quarter ended December 31, 1861.			1	Whitching	Whaling gear.		1	Whaling gear.	



	1	Portland	1	Madeira	1	Lisbon	1		1
d. 3d, and 4th quarters	6		6				9,984 22	6	2,530 00
MACAO— <i>W. P. Jones</i> .		No reports							
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.†	1	Hong Kong	1	Sun Shan					
	1	Sun Shan	1	Hong Kong					
	1	Canton	1	Canton					
	3		3						
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.†	1	Hong Kong	1	Hong Kong					
	1	Canton	1	Canton					
	2		2						
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.*	1	Hong Kong	1	Hong Kong					
	2	Canton	2	Canton					
	1	Japan	1	San Francisco					
	4		4						
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.††	2		1	Sold					
	1	Canton	1	Hong Kong					
	3		3						
ST. PAUL DE LOANDO— <i>A. Silva</i> .									
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.†;	1	In port	1	Not stated					
	2	Not stated	2	Boston					
2d and 3d quarters		No reports							
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.††	1	Boston	1	Not stated					

\* Entered: 2 ships, 9 barks, 2 schooners—12. Cleared: 2 ships, 9 barks, 1 schooner—12, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,991.  
† Entered: 11 ships, 31 barks, 4 brigs, 6 schooners—52, and 1 in port. Cleared: 11 ships, 30 barks, 4 brigs, 5 schooners—50, and 3 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 13,231.  
†† Entered and cleared: 1 bark. Tonnage 238.  
‡ Entered and cleared: 3 steamers. Aggregate tonnage entered, 825.  
‡‡ Entered and cleared: 4 steamers. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,155 51.95.  
‡‡‡ Entered: 1 brig, and 1 in port. Cleared: 1 bark, 1 brig—2. Tonnage not given.  
§ Entered and cleared: 2 steamers. Cleared: 2 steamers, 1 sold. Aggregate tonnage entered, 533.  
§§ Entered and cleared: 1 bark. Tonnage 174.

*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Portugal, Belgium, Netherlands.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.			INWARD.			OUTWARD.		
	ENTERED.		Where from.	CLEARED.		Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.
	No.	No.		No.	No.							
<b>FUNCHAL—R. Bayman.</b>												
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	2	1	Boston	1	2	Teneriff.	2	295,000 feet lumber, 75 spars, 20 bbls. flour, 18 bbls bread.	\$0,000 00	2	Ballast	
	1	1	Waldoboro'	1	1	Azores	1	107,000 feet lumber, 17 chests and 60 boxes herring.	8,000 00	1	do	
	3	3			3	Coast of Africa			17,000 00	3		
2d, 3d, and 4th quarters.			No reports									
<b>BELGIUM.</b>												
<b>ANTWERP—A. W. Crawford.</b>												
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	27	5	In port	2	5	East India.	2	Before reported.		5	Ballast	\$77,000 00
		2			2	New York		do		2	(1) ballast; (1) 4,400 tons gene- ral cargo.	
		2			2	Chinchas		do		2	Ballast	
		4			4	Cardiff		do		4	do	
		2			2	Cadiz		do		2	2,610 tons railroad iron.	291,600 00
		1			1	Lisbon, Montevi- deo, & Akyab.		do		1	1,200 tons railroad iron.	120,000 00
		2			2	Shields		do		2	Ballast	
		1			1	Newport, Eng.		do		1	do	
		5			5	Sold		do		5	Sold	
		3			3	In port		do		3	In port	
		2			2	do		4,567 tons guano.	296,855 00	2	Ships in port	
		1			1	Shields		do	23,400 00	1	Ballast	
		1	Chinchas		1	In port		585 tons rice.		1	In port	
	31	31			31				320,255 00	31		498,600 00
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.	6	3	In port	3	3	Shields		Before reported		3	Ballast	
		2			2	Alexandria		do		2	2,850 tons railroad iron.	114,000 00
		1			1	Sold		do		1	Sold	
		1	Philadelphla.		1	Genoa		2,923 bbls. petroleum	46,740 00	1	610 tons railroad iron	84,400 00
		1	Rangoon		1	In port		1,525 tons rice	61,000 00	1	In port	
		1	Chinchas		1	do		1,400 tons guano	91,000 00	1	do	
	9	9			9				198,740 00	9		1,006,400 00

Quarter ended June 30, 1865, §	2	In port.	1	New York.	1	Before reported.	1	600 tons rails and general cargo.	15,000 00
	1	Callao.	1	Sold.	1	do.	1	Sold.	15,000 00
	3		3	In port.	1	1,560 tons guano.	1	In port.	15,000 00
Quarter ended September 30, 1865,	1	In port.	1	New York.	3	Before reported.	3	600 tons iron rails and general cargo.	36,000 00
	5	Bassén.	1	In port.	1	Before reported.	1	In port.	61,000 00
	1	Akyab.	1	Sold.	1	1,000 tons rice.	1	Sold.	62,000 00
	1	Mobile.	1	Mobile.	1	1,500 tons rice.	1	Ballast.	56,000 00
			1	Boston.	1	1,150 tons rice.	1	400 tons general cargo, window-glass.	30,000 00
	1	Callao.	2	In port.	2	2,700 tons rice.	2	In port.	110,000 00
	8		1	do.	1	1,960 tons guano.	1	do.	127,400 00
			8		8		8		465,400 00
NETHERLANDS.									
AMSTERDAM—J. E. Marz.									
Quarter ended December 31, 1864, ¶	3	Bassén.	3	In port.	3	51,660 bags rice.	3	In port.	
Quarter ended March 31, 1865, **	3	In port.	2	Cardiff.	2	Before reported.	2	Ballast.	
	3		1	Newcastle.	1	do.	1	do.	
			3		3		3		
Quarter ended June 30, 1865		No arrivals.		No departures.					
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.		No arrivals.		No departures.					
ROTTERDAM—G. E. Hiss.									
Quarter ended December 31, 1864, ¶	2	In port.	1	Sold.	1	Before reported.	1	Sold; took Dutch flag.	
	2	Bassén.	1	Sunderland.	1	do.	1	Ballast.	
			1	Newcastle.	1	750 tons rice.	1	do.	
	4		4	In port.	1	1,000 tons rice.	1	In port.	

\* Entered and cleared: 3 brigs. Aggregate tonnage entered, 592.

† Entered: 3 ships, 1 bark—4, and 27 in port. Cleared: 23 ships, 2 barks—25, and 6 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,893 49-85.

‡ Entered: 1 bark, 2 ships—3, and 6 in port. Cleared: 4 ships, 2 barks—6, 1 sold, and 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,306.

§ Entered: 1 ship, and 2 in port. Cleared: 1 ship, 1 sold, 1 in port. Tonnage, 1,034 51-93.

|| Entered: 7 ships, 1 and 1 in port. Cleared: 3 ships, 1 sold, 4 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 6,883 47-93.

¶ Entered: 3 ships in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,804 45-55.

\*\* Entered: 1 ship, 1 bark—2, and 2 in port. Cleared: 1 ship, 1 bark—2, 1 sold, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,238 21-95.

Tonnage before reported.

## Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Portugal, Belgium, Netherlands.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.
FUNCHAL.—R. Bayman. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.*	2	Boston	1	Teneriffe	2	205,000 feet lumber, 75 spars, 20 bbls. flour, 18 bbls. bread.	\$9,000 00	2	Ballast	
	1	Waldoboro'	1	Azores	1	107,000 feet lumber, 17 chests and 60 boxes herring.	8,000 00	1	do	
	3		3	Coast of Africa	3		17,000 00	3		
		No reports								
2d, 3d, and 4th quarters.										
BELGIUM.										
ANTWERP.—A. W. Crawford. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.†	27	In port	5	East Indies	5	Before reported		5	Ballast	\$77,000 00
			2	New York	2	do		2	(1) ballast; (1) 4,400 tons gene- ral cargo.	
			2	Chinchas	2	do		2	Ballast	
			4	Cardiff	4	do		4	do	
			2	Cadiz	2	do		2	2,610 tons railroad iron.	351,600 00
			1	Lisbon, Montevl- deo, & Akyab.	1	do		1	1,200 tons railroad iron.	120,000 00
			2	Shields	2	do		2	Ballast	
			1	Newport, Eng.	1	do		1	do	
			3	Sold	3	do		3	Sold	
			3	In port	3	do		3	In port	
	3	Chinchas	2	do	3	4,567 tons guano.	296,855 00	2	Ships in port	
	1	Akyab	1	Shields	1	do	23,400 00	1	Ballast	
			1	In port	1	585 tons rice			In port	
	31		31		31		320,255 00	31		458,600 00
Quarter ended March 31, 1865;	6	In port	3	Shields	3	Before reported		3	Ballast	
			2	Alexandria	2	do		2	2,850 tons railroad iron.	114,000 00
			1	Sold	1	do		1	Sold	
	1	Philadelphia	1	Genoa	1	2,923 bbls. petroleum	46,740 00	1	610 tons railroad iron	24,400 00
	1	Rangoon	1	In port	1	1,525 tons rice	61,000 00	1	In port	
	1	Chinchas	1	do	1	1,400 tons guano	91,000 00	1	do	
	9		9		9		199,740 00	9		138,400 00

Quarter ended June 30, 1865. §	2 1 3	In port. Callao.	1 1 3	New York. Sold. In port.	1 1 3	Before reported. do. 1,566 tons guano.	1 1 3	600 tons rails and general cargo. Sold. In port.	15,000 00
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	1 5 1	In port. Bascoin. Akyab. Mobile.	1 1 1 1	New-York. In port. Sold. Mobile. Boston.	1 1 1 1 1	Before reported. 1,600 tons rice. 1,550 tons rice. 1,400 tons rice. 1,150 tons rice.	1 1 1 1 1	600 tons iron rails and general cargo. In port. Sold. Ballast. 400 tons general cargo, window-glass.	36,000 00 15,000 00
Quarter ended December 31, 1864. ¶	1 8	In port. Callao.	1 8	In port. do.	2 1	2,700 tons rice. 1,960 tons guano.	2 1	In port. do.	30,000 00
Quarter ended March 31, 1865. **	3 3 3	In port. Bascoin. In port.	3 3 3	In port. Cardiff. Newcastle.	3 2 1	51,680 bags rice. Before reported. do.	3 2 1	In port. Ballast. do.	66,000 00
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	No arrivals.	No arrivals.	No arrivals.	No departures.	No departures.	No departures.	No departures.	No departures.	
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	No arrivals.	No arrivals.	No arrivals.	No departures.	No departures.	No departures.	No departures.	No departures.	
ROTTERDAM—G. E. Hiss.	2 2 4	In port. Bascoin.	1 1 4	Sold. Stunderland. Newcastle. In port.	1 1 1 4	Before reported. do. 750 tons rice. 1,000 tons rice.	1 1 1 4	Sold; took Dutch flag. Ballast. do. In port.	

\* Entered and cleared: 3 brig. Aggregate tonnage entered, 592.  
 † Entered: 3 ships, 1 bark—4 and 27 in port. Cleared: 25 ships, 2 barks—25, and 6 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,829 49-95.  
 ‡ Entered: 1 bark, 2 ships—3 and 6 in port. Cleared: 4 ships, 2 barks—6, 1 sold, and 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,302.  
 § Entered: 1 ship, and 2 in port. Cleared: 1 ship, 1 sold, 1 in port. Tonnage, 1,034 51-95.  
 || Entered: 7 ships, and 1 in port. Cleared: 3 ships, 1 sold, 4 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 6,863 47-95.  
 ¶ Entered: 3 ships. 3 ships in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,815 74-85.  
 \*\* 3 in port. Cleared: 3 ships. Tonnage before reported.  
 †† Entered: 1 ship, 1 bark—2, and 2 in port. Cleared: 1 ship, 1 bark—2, 1 sold, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,258 21-05.

*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Netherlands.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.			OUTWARD.		
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		Description.		Value.
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	No.	Description.	
Quarter ended March 31, 1863. <sup>4</sup>	1	In port.....	1	Cardiff.....	1	Before reported.....	1	Ballast.....	
	1	Callao.....	1	In port.....	1	Guano.....	1	In port.....	\$800 00
	2		2		2		2		800 00
Quarter ended June 30, 1863. <sup>4</sup>	2	Callao.....	2	Cardiff.....	2	2,000 tons guano.....	1	Ballast.....	
	1	Baltimore.....	1	do.....	1	917 bbds. tobacco, 500 bbls. chrome ore, 150 cases peaches, and 13,350 staves.....	1	In port.....	
	3		3		3		1	Ballast.....	
Quarter ended September 30, 1863. <sup>5</sup>	1	In port.....	1	Cardiff.....	1	Before reported.....	1	Ballast.....	
	1	Philadelphia.....	1	In port.....	1	2,800 bbls. petroleum.....	1	In port.....	
	1	Callao.....	1	do.....	1	850 tons guano.....	1	do.....	
CURACOA—J. Fazon. Quarter ended December 31, 1864. <sup>5</sup>	1	Akyao.....	1	England.....	1	650 tons rice.....	1	Ballast.....	
	4		4		4		4		
	2	Bangor.....	1	Turk's Island.....	1	Lumber.....	1	Ballast.....	
Quarter ended March 31, 1865. <sup>11</sup>	1	New York.....	1	Portland.....	1	171,000 feet lumber.....	1	Salt.....	
	1	Searport.....	1	New York.....	1	General cargo.....	1	Salt, skins, &c.....	
	1	Cardiff.....	1	In port.....	1	143,000 feet pine and spruce Coal.....	1	In port.....	2,574 00
CURACOA—J. Fazon. Quarter ended March 31, 1865. <sup>11</sup>	5		5	do.....	5		5		7,704 00
	2	In port.....	1	Havana.....	1	Before reported.....	1	Salt.....	\$1,715 90
	1	Liverpool.....	1	Bangor.....	2		1	4,000 bushels salt.....	
CURACOA—J. Fazon. Quarter ended March 31, 1865. <sup>11</sup>	1	Portland.....	1	Rio Hacha.....	1		2	Ballast.....	
	4		4	Cuba.....	4	2,000 feet lumber.....	4		1,715 90

[illegible]

\* Entered; 1 bark, 1 in port. Cleared; 1 ship, and 1 in port. Tonnage, 517 54-95.  
† Entered; 2 barks, 1 ship—3. Cleared; 1 bark, 1 ship—2, and 1 in port.  
‡ Entered; 3 barks, and 1 in port. Cleared; 1 bark—2, and 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,951 22-95.  
§ Entered; 3 schooners, 1 brig, 1 bark—2, and 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,673 50-95.  
|| Entered; 2 barks, 3 schooners, and 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,226 29-95.  
¶ Entered; 1 bark, 1 schooner, 1 yacht—3. Cleared; 1 brig, schooner—2, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 269.  
\*\* Entered; 2 barks, 3 schooners—2, and 1 in port. Cleared; 2 barks, 3 schooners, 1 yacht—6. Aggregate tonnage entered, 886.  
†† Entered; 3 barks, 7 brigs, 5 schooners—1, and 3 in port. Cleared; 4 barks, 6 brigs, 4 schooners—14, and 5 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,309 87-95.  
‡‡ Entered; 1 brig, 1 bark, 2 schooners—4, and 5 in port. Cleared; 1 schooner—1, 1 brig, 4 not stated—6, and 3 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 752 22-95.

## Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Netherlands.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.*	3	In port.....	3	Boston.....	3	Before reported.....			Sugar and molasses.....	\$20, 118 96
	1	Brazil.....	1	Brazil.....	1	Cattle.....	\$3, 000 00	1	Ballast.....	14, 213 34
	3	Boston.....	3	Boston.....	3	Provisions.....	39, 570 00	2	Sugar and molasses.....	
	7		7		7		42, 570 00	7	In port.....	34, 412 20
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.†	1	In port.....	1	Boston.....	1	Before reported.....		1	Sugar and molasses.....	8, 910 10
	2	Boston.....	1	do.....	2	Provisions.....	30, 300 00	1	do.....	10, 365 42
	1	Machias.....	1	In port.....	1	Lumber.....	2, 700 00	1	In port.....	
	4		4	do.....	4		32, 900 00	4	do.....	18, 575 52
BATAVIA—L. H. Tappan, jr. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.‡	1	In port.....	1	Rangoon.....	1	973 tons ice, 150 barrels flour, 300 cases tobacco.	30, 000 00	1	Part of inward cargo and 300 piculs ratuna.	5, 472 00
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.§	1	Adelaide.....	1	Boston via Pa- dang.	1	Ballast.....		1	3,406 piculs sugar.....	20, 624 00
	1	Mauritius.....	1	In port.....	1	943 barrels flour.....	5, 000 00	1	In port.....	
	2		2		2	Sundries.....	5, 000 00	1		20, 624 00
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	1	In port.....	1	Singapore.....	1	Before reported.....	10, 000 00	2		
	1	Rio Janeiro.....	1	Caleutta.....	1	997 tons ice, 100 barrels apples.....	2, 000 00	1	Flour and sundries.....	8, 000 00
	1	Boston.....	1	Manila.....	1	2,574 barrels flour.....	15, 000 00	1	Ballast.....	
						Ice, petroleum, pitch, tar, lamps, furniture, &c.....	10, 000 00	1	Ballast.....	
	1	New York.....	1	Hong Kong.....	1	2,980 barrels flour.....	18, 000 00	1	In port.....	
						1,082 tons coal.....	5, 000 00			
						Oil and sundries.....	5, 500 00			
	4		4		4		55, 500 00	4		9, 000 00



Quarter ended September 30, 1865, §	1	In port. Singapore	1	Hong Kong. New York	1	Before reported. Ballast	1	Part of inward cargo. 2,945 piculs sugar. 1,332 piculs coffee. 954 piculs nutmegs. 200 piculs tin. 30 piculs gum damar. 12.75 piculs India-rubber.	11,000 00 18,050 00 26,950 00 5,675 00 5,200 00 300 00 1,000 00
PADANG—S. Higginson, Jr. 1st and 2 quarters.	2		2		2		2		68,175 00
				No arrivals.					
		No arrivals.		No departures.					
	1	Singapore	1	New York	1	Ballast	1	1,132 piculs cassia	10,000 00
BREMERHAVEN—F. W. Specht, Quarter ended December 31, 1864, ¶	4		4		4		4		
	1	In port.	1	In port	1	Before reported.	1	In port.	
	3	Rangoon	2	Akyab In port.	1 2	15,587 bags rice. 47,071 bags rice. 1,100 bales cutch.	1 2	Ballast In port.	
Quarter ended March 31, 1865, ¶¶	3	In port.	1	In port.	1	Before reported.	1	In port.	
	2	New York	1	Sold.	1	do.	1	Ballast	
	5		5	Shields	1	do.	1	Sold	
				In port.	1	2,600 barrels petroleum. General cargo	1	Ballast In port.	
Quarter ended June 30, 1865, §§	2	In port.	1	In port.	5		5		
	1	New York	1	Newcastle.	2	Before reported.	1	In port.	
	3		3	do.	1	General cargo	1	Ballast	
								do.	

\* Entered: 2 barks, 2 schooners—4, and 3 in port. Cleared: 2 barks, 1 brig, 3 schooners—6, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 729 20-95.  
 † Entered: 1 bark, 2 brigs—3, and 1 in port. Cleared: 1 bark, 1 brig—2, and 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 637 34-95.  
 ‡ In port, 1 ship. Cleared, 1 ship. Tonnage, 749 83-95.  
 § Entered: 3 ships, and 1 in port. Cleared: 3 ships. Entered: 1 ship, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,293 74-95.  
 ¶ Entered: 1 brig, and 1 in port. Cleared: 1 ship, 1 brig—2. Tonnage entered, 442. \*\* Entered and cleared: 1 bark. Tonnage, 783.  
 ¶¶ Entered: 3 ships, and 1 in port. Cleared: 1 ship, and 3 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,396.  
 §§ Entered: 1 bark, 1 ship—2, and 3 in port. Cleared: 1 ship, 1 bark—3; 1 sold and 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,627.  
 §§§ Entered: 1 bark, and 2 in port. Cleared: 1 ship, 1 bark—2, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,680 83-95.

*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Hanse Towns, Denmark.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	Description.	No.	Value.
Quarter ended September 30, 1861.*	1	In port.....	1	Sold.....	1	Before reported.....			1	Sold, took Norwegian flag.....
	1	Rangoon.....	1	Shields.....	1	11,118 bags rice, 532 bales cutch.....			1	Ballast.....
	2	Akyab.....	2	In port.....	2	40,750 bags rice.....			2	In port.....
	1	New York.....	1	New York.....	1	General cargo.....			1	General cargo.....
	1	Basseln.....	1	In port.....	1	9,800 bags rice.....			1	In port.....
	6		6		6				6	
HAMBURG—J. H. Anderson. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.†	3	In port.....	1	Montevideo.....	1	Before reported.....			1	General cargo.....
			1	Cardiff.....	1	do.....			1	Ballast.....
			1	Shields.....	1	do.....			1	do.....
	3	Callao.....	1	Newcastle.....	1	1,400 tons guano.....	\$81,300 00		1	do.....
			2	In port.....	2	2,525 tons guano.....	146,450 00		2	In port.....
	1	New York.....	1	Not stated.....	1	2,800 bbla. refined petroleum.....			1	Ballast.....
	1	Gluckstadt.....	1	do.....	1	Ballast.....			1	General cargo and 50 sheep.....
	1	Baker's Island.....	1	In port.....	1	1,200 tons guano.....	43,300 00		1	In port.....
	9		9		9		270,850 00		9	
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.‡	2	In port.....	1	Shields.....	1	Before reported.....			1	Ballast.....
			1	Sold.....	1	do.....			1	Sold.....
	1	Baker's Island.....	1	In port.....	1	1,250 tons guano.....			1	In port.....
	3		3		3				3	
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.§										
	2	In port.....	1	Quebec.....	1	2,400 tons guano.....	114,600 00		1	General cargo.....
			1	Sunderland.....	1	do.....			1	Ballast.....
	10	Callao.....	2	New York.....	2	16,370 tons guano.....	949,318 00		1	General cargo.....
			8	In port.....	8	do.....	42,300 00		1	do.....
	1	Baker's Island.....	1	New York.....	1	1,300 tons guano.....			9	In port.....
	13		13		13		1,107,118 00	13		
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.										
	9	In port.....	1	New York.....	1	Before reported.....			1	Passengers.....
			3	Cardiff.....	3	do.....			3	Ballast.....



## Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Danish Dominions.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CLEARED.			INWARD.			CARGOES.			OUTWARD.		
	ENTERED.		No.	Where from.		No.	Where for.		No.	Description.		Value.	Description.		Value.
	No.														
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.*	1	Cronstadt	1	Boston	1	1	In transit	1	1	In transit	1	1	In transit	1	1
	1	Philadelphia	1	Cronstadt	1	1	do.	1	1	do.	1	1	do.	1	1
	1	New Orleans	1	do.	1	1	do.	1	1	do.	1	1	do.	1	1
	3		3			3			3						
ST. THOMAS.—J. T. Edger. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.†	1	In port	1	Danmark	1	1	Before reported	1	1	Ballast	1	\$15,000 00	Ballast	1	1
	7	New York	7	Sombrero	1	1	General cargo	1	1	do.	1	2,500 00	do.	1	1
				Cra's Island	1	1	do.	1	1	do.	1	20,000 00	General cargo	1	1
				Rio Janeiro	1	1	do.	1	1	Ballast	1	2,500 00	Ballast	1	1
				do.	1	1	General cargo	1	1	do.	1	5,000 00	do.	1	1
				Bocas del Yaro	1	1	do.	1	1	In port	1	6,500 00	In port	1	1
				New York	1	1	Coal	1	1	Ballast	1	5,000 00	Ballast	1	1
				Orcilla	2	2	do.	2	2	do.	2	10,000 00	do.	2	2
				Cra's Island	1	1	do.	1	1	do.	1	3,000 00	In port	1	1
				St. Croix	1	1	Lumber	1	1	Ballast	1	5,000 00	Ballast	1	1
				Newport	1	1	Coffee	1	1	Coffee	1	2,500 00	General cargo	1	1
				Frankfort	1	1	Ice	1	1	do.	1	2,000 00	do.	1	1
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.‡	1	Rio Janeiro	1	Cienfuegos	1	1	General cargo	1	1	Lumber	1	1,500 00	In port	1	1
	2	Boston	2	Honduras	1	1	do.	1	1	Ballast	1	1,000 00	do.	1	1
	2	Barbadoes	2	New York	1	1	do.	1	1	General cargo	1	84,500 00	In port	1	1
	1	Madeira	1	In port	1	1	do.	1	1	do.	1	1,000 00	do.	1	1
	1	St. Lucia	1	New York	1	1	do.	1	1	do.	1	84,500 00	do.	1	1
	1	Fortunate Island	1	Turk's Island	1	1	General cargo	1	1	do.	1	84,500 00	do.	1	1
	1	Azores	1	In port	1	1	do.	1	1	do.	1	84,500 00	do.	1	1
	1	New London	1	In port	1	1	do.	1	1	do.	1	84,500 00	do.	1	1
	24		24			24			24			84,500 00		24	35,000 00
	4	In port	4	Rockland	1	1	Before reported	1	1	Ballast	1	1	Ballast	1	1
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.‡				Baltimore	1	1	do.	1	1	do.	1	1	do.	1	1
				Turk's Island	1	1	do.	1	1	do.	1	1	do.	1	1
				St. Croix	1	1	do.	1	1	do.	1	1	do.	1	1
	1	Trinidad	1	Philadelphia	1	1	Ballast	1	1	Ballast	1	1	do.	1	1
	1	Martinique	1	Portland	1	1	do.	1	1	do.	1	1	do.	1	1

2	St. Kitt's	1	Holmes's Hole	1	Molasses	5,000 00	1	Molasses	5,000 00	1	Molasses	5,000 00
1	Cardiff	1	New York	1	Salt	1,000 00	1	Salt	1,000 00	1	Salt	1,000 00
3	St. Croix	1	do	1	Coal	10,000 00	1	Coal	10,000 00	1	Coal	10,000 00
1	Boston	2	Turk's Island	2	Ballast	6,500 00	2	do	6,500 00	2	do	6,500 00
1	Newport	1	Christnegos	1	General cargo	9,500 00	1	General cargo	9,500 00	1	General cargo	9,500 00
1	Philadelphia	1	Mitragoane	1	Coal	10,000 00	1	Coal	10,000 00	1	Coal	10,000 00
1	Cape Town	1	Baltimore	1	Ballast	10,000 00	1	Ballast	10,000 00	1	Ballast	10,000 00
1	New Haven	1	Turk's Island	1	General cargo	5,000 00	1	In port	5,000 00	1	In port	5,000 00
2	Portland	1	New Haven	1	Tobacco	5,000 00	1	Tobacco	5,000 00	1	Tobacco	5,000 00
1	St. Barth's	1	Cape Town	1	Lumber	5,000 00	1	do	5,000 00	1	do	5,000 00
1	Montevideo	1	St. Barth's	1	Ballast	10,000 00	1	Ballast	10,000 00	1	Ballast	10,000 00
1	Rockland	1	Chitra	1	do	1,000 00	1	do	1,000 00	1	do	1,000 00
1	Cayle de Verde	1	In port	1	Salt	10,000 00	1	In port	10,000 00	1	In port	10,000 00
1	Hallfax	1	Christnegos	1	Ballast	10,000 00	1	Ballast	10,000 00	1	Ballast	10,000 00
1	Dover	1	St. Croix	1	Deals	10,000 00	1	In port	10,000 00	1	In port	10,000 00
2	Guadeloupe	2	Philadelphia	2	Ballast	81,000 00	2	do	81,000 00	2	do	81,000 00
4	In port	4	Porto Rico	4	do	33,500 00	4	do	33,500 00	4	do	33,500 00
5	Boston	1	Port Royal	1	Before reported	Not stated	1	Before reported	Not stated	1	Before reported	Not stated
2	Frankfort	2	Matamoros	2	Matamoros	35,000 00	2	Matamoros	35,000 00	2	Matamoros	35,000 00
2	Princeton	1	Condemned, sold	1	Condemned, sold	35,000 00	1	Condemned and sold	35,000 00	1	Condemned and sold	35,000 00
1	New York	1	Baltimore	1	Tobacco	92,000 00	1	Tobacco	92,000 00	1	Tobacco	92,000 00
1	New Haven	4	Port Royal	4	Lumber	25,000 00	4	Lumber	25,000 00	4	Lumber	25,000 00
2	St. Domingo	1	Porto Rico	1	General cargo	165,000 00	1	General cargo	165,000 00	1	General cargo	165,000 00
1	St. Vincent	2	Matamoros	2	Ice and provisions	70,000 00	2	Ice and provisions	70,000 00	2	Ice and provisions	70,000 00
1	Audina	1	Honduras	13	Ballast	70,000 00	13	Ballast	70,000 00	13	Ballast	70,000 00
1	Rio Janeiro	1	St. Domingo	1	do	70,000 00	1	do	70,000 00	1	do	70,000 00
1	Bahia	4	Grab Island	4	do	70,000 00	4	do	70,000 00	4	do	70,000 00
22	No report	22	St. Croix	22	do	70,000 00	22	do	70,000 00	22	do	70,000 00
4th quarter		4th quarter	Whaling cruise	4th quarter			4th quarter			4th quarter		

Entered and cleared : 2 barks, 1 schooner—3. Aggregate tonnage entered 1,025.  
Entered : 2 steamers, 2 ships, 2 barks, 8 brigs, 9 schooners—23; in port 1. Cleared : 3 steamers, 2 barks, 8 brigs, 7 schooners—30; in port 4. Aggregate tonnage entered, 7,579.  
Entered : 4 ships, 3 barks, 8 brigs, 9 schooners—24; in port 4. Cleared : 4 ships, 3 barks, 7 brigs, 10 schooners—24; in port 4. Aggregate tonnage entered, 8,493.  
Entered : 2 barks, 3 brigs, 13 schooners—18, and 4 in port. Cleared : 2 barks, 4 ships, 14 schooners—20, and 2 sold. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,532.





*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Sweden and Norway—Russia.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.		CARGOES.			
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.	OUTWARD.
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.		
GOTHENEURG— <i>W. W. Thomas, jr.</i> Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	1	Matanzas.	1	Calais.	1 888,683 pounds brown sugar.	1 140 standard deals.
	1	Hyeres.	1	In port.	1 700 tons salt.	1 In port.
		No report.				
	3d quarter.					
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	1	In port.	1	Boston.	1 Before reported.	1 630 tons bar iron.
						43,323 56
RUSSIA.						
CROONSTADT— <i>A. Wilkins.</i> Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	1	Boston.	1	Boston.	1 90 tons logwood, 580 bales sarsaparilla, 1 reaper and appurtenances.	1 5,205 pds. sheet iron, 5,792 pds. flax tow, 216 pds. red leather, 141 pds. flaxseed, 924 pieces muslin, 300 pieces shawl, 880 pieces shawl, 22,352 pds. junk, 3,400 pds. rags, 397 pieces sailcloth, 350 pieces cloth, 100 pieces mat.
	1	New York.	1	New York.	1 190 tons logwood, 367 packages lamp goods, and glassware.	1 1,483 dozen standard deals.
	1	Penarth Roads.	1	Penarth Roads.	1 2,779 barrels petroleum.	1 91,631 pds. junk, 9 pieces sailcloth, 100 pieces cotton robes.
	1	Boston.	1	Boston.	1 860 barrels petroleum, and 408 cases sewing machines.	
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865.	4		4			
Quarter ended June 30, 1854.	2	Boston.	1	Boston.	1 534 bales sarsaparilla, 170 tons logwood, 12,987 pounds logwood, 15 tons quercitron bark, 170 boxes sugar, 25 cases vegetables.	1 4,725 pds. sheet iron, 3,186 pds. clean hemp, 4,148 pds. cordage, 12,814 pds. junk, 600 pds. oakum, 32 pds. red leather, 150 M arabianes crabs, 11,000 dild (indispensers, 2,000) pieces sail.
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865.		No report.				



Quarter ended September 30, 1865.†	1	New York.....	1	In port.....	1	In port.....	1	In port.....
	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....
	1	In port.....	1	Boston.....	1	Before reported.....	1	12,624 pds. clean hemp, 1,474 pds. cordage, 3,150 pds. rags, 500 pcs. sail-cloth, 1,000 pieces matts.
	2	Philadelphia.....	2	In port.....	2	4,584 barrels petroleum, 14 boxes brass burners and collars.	2	2,519 pds. clean hemp, 2,386 pds. cordage, 2,189 pds. rags, 649 pds. bristles, 1,330 pieces sailcloth, 710 pieces ravena duck, 1,000 matts, 899,000 ar-shines crabs, 11,100 ditto dis-per.
	1	New York.....	1	do.....	1	1,947 barrels petroleum, 29 boxes weighing machines.	4	In port.....
AMOOR RIVER—H. G. O. Chase.	1	Boston.....	1	do.....	1	3,244 bbls and 288 half bbls. petroleum, 2 boxes machinery.	5	.....
	5	.....	5	.....	5	.....	5	.....
	No reports.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1	Boston.....	1	Pretropaulsk.....	1	400 tons assorted merchandise.....	1	Assorted merchandise.....
	1	San Francisco & Ochotsk sea.	1	do.....	1	85 tons assorted merchandise.....	1	do.....
PRUSSIA. STETTIN—C. J. Sundell.	2	.....	2	.....	2	61,648 49	2	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No arrivals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No departures
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No report.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.**	1	Boston.....	1	Pretropaulsk.....	1	400 tons assorted merchandise.....	1	Assorted merchandise.....
	1	San Francisco & Ochotsk sea.	1	do.....	1	85 tons assorted merchandise.....	1	do.....
	2	.....	2	.....	2	61,648 49	2	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No arrivals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No departures
PRUSSIA. STETTIN—C. J. Sundell.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No report.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

\* Entered and cleared: 1 bark. Tonnage, 404 81-95.  
† Entered and cleared: 4 barks. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,868.  
‡ Entered: 1 bark, and 1 in port. Tonnage, 631. Cleared: 1 bark. Tonnage before reported, 1,353.  
§ Entered: 4 barks, and 1 in port. Cleared: 1 bark, and 4 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,692 g-05.  
|| Entered: 3 barks. Cleared: 2 barks and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage reported, 1,353.  
¶ Entered and cleared: 1 bark, 1 brig—2. Aggregate tonnage entered, 461 18-96.

*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Russia—Italy*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.			INWARD.			OUTWARD.		
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.	
	No.	Where from.										
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	1	Boston	1	1	Danric	1	500 tons dyewood	\$30,450 00	1	Ballast		
4th quarter		No arrivals								No departures		
AUSTRIA.												
TRIESTE— <i>R. Hildeith.</i>												
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	1	In port	1	1	Smyrna	1	Assorted cargo	23,000 00	1	417 bbls currants, 14 casks argols, 400 bbls mustard seed, 14,000 boards	\$10,920 00	
	1	Alexandria	1	1	Algiers	1	Ballast		1		4,180 00	
	2			2		2		23,000 00	2		15,100 00	
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.		No arrivals			No departures							
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	1	Alexandria	1	1	In port	1	Ballast		1	In port		
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	1	In port	1	1	Hull	1	Before reported		1	265,400 oak staves	18,259 52	
ITALY.												
GENOA— <i>D. H. Wheeler.</i>												
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	1	In port	1	1	Messina	1	Before reported		1	Ballast		
	2	Callao	2	2	In port	2	2,350 tons guano	141,000 00	2	In port		
	1	Liverpool	1	1	do	1	800 tons coal	6,400 00	1			
	1	Androsin	1	1	Lagorn	1	700 tons coal	5,600 00	1	Ballast		
	1	Troon	1	1	In port	1	850 tons coal	6,800 00	1	In port		
	6		6	6		6		159,800 00	6			
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.	4	In port	1	1	Messina		Before reported		1	Marbles	8,000 00	
	1		1	1	Liverpool	4			1	General cargo	12,000 00	
	1		1	1	Gibraltar				1	Ballast		
	1		1	1	Rold				1	Ballast		
	2	Callao	1	1	Trajan	2	4,600 tons guano	156,000 00	1	Sold		
					In port							

2	Newport	2	do	2	2,746 tons coal.	2	21,968 00	2	In port.
1	Boston	1	Messina	1	3,045 bags pepper, 110 tons logwood, 94 bags cocoa.	1	22,500 00	1	Ballast
1	New York	1	In port	1	1,251 hhd. tobacco, 150 tons logwood.	1	301,800 00	1	In port.
1	Cardiff	1	do	1	1,015 tons coal.	1	8,120 00	1	do
1	Antwerp	1	do	1	50 tons zinc.	1	3,000 00	1	do
1	Shields	1	do	1	550 tons iron.	1	33,000 00	1	do
1	Trapani	1	do	1	516 tons coal.	1	4,128 00	1	do
14		14		14	Ballast.	14	550,516 00	14	
<hr/>									
7	In port.	2	Philadelphia	7	Before reported.	2		2	Marble, &c.
1	Trapani	1	Leghorn	1		1		1	Ballast
1	Leghorn	1	Gibraltar	1		1		1	
1	Messina	1	Cagliari	1		1		1	
1	Cardiff	1	England	1	2,050 tons coal.	2	21,500 00	2	Ballast
1	Liverpool	1	Elba	1	1,720 tons coal.	1	17,200 00	1	do
1	Newport	1	Leghorn	1	1,500 tons coal.	1	15,000 00	1	do
1	Shields	1	In port.	1	1,500 tons coal.	1	15,000 00	1	In port.
1	Callao	1	do	1	1,200 tons guano.	1	75,400 00	1	do
1	Sunderland	1	do	1	1,500 tons coal.	1	15,000 00	1	do
14		14		14		14	159,100 00	14	
<hr/>									
3	In port.	1	Leghorn	3	Before reported.	1		1	Ballast
1	Boston	1	Boston	1		1		1	Marble, &c.
1	New York	1	Sold	1		1		1	Sold
1		1	Messina	1	336 hhd. tobacco	1	67,200 00	1	Ballast
1		1		1	500 boxes logwood	1	200 00	1	
1		1		1	5,000 staves	1	400 00	1	
4		4		4		4	67,800 00	4	
<hr/>									
2	In port.	2	New York	2	Before reported.	2		2	1,248 cantars brimstone, 50 casks olive oil, 602 bales rags, almonds, hemp and canary seed, 5,604 boxes lemons.
<hr/>									
							21,968 00	2	In port.
							22,500 00	1	Ballast
							301,800 00	1	In port.
							8,120 00	1	do
							3,000 00	1	do
							33,000 00	1	do
							4,128 00	1	do
							550,516 00	14	
									20,000 00
									27,800 00
									12,000 00
									12,000 00
									35,625 00

Quarter ended June 30, 1865.†

Quarter ended September 30, 1865.\*\*

MESSINA—F. W. Behn.

Quarter ended December 31, 1864.††

\* Entered and cleared: 1 bark. Tonnage, 410 52.93. 1 Entered: 1 bark. 1 in port. Tonnage, 674. 6 Entered: 2 ships, 2 barks—5, and 1 in port; 2 barks and 4 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,294. 7 Entered: 2 ships, 5 barks—70, and 4 in port. Cleared: 2 ships, 3 barks—3, 1 sold, and 8 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 6,775. 8 Entered: 2 ships, 1 bark—7, and 1 in port. Cleared: 9 ships, 2 barks—11, and 3 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 6,040. 9 Entered: 1 brig, and 3 in port. Cleared: 2 ships, 1 brig—3, and 1 sold. Tonnage, 313. 10 Entered: 4 barks, 1 brig, 1 schooner—6, and 2 in port. Cleared: 4 barks, 1 brig, 1 schooner—6, and 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,162. 11 Entered: 4 barks, 1 brig, 1 schooner—6, and 2 in port. Cleared: 4 barks, 1 brig, 1 schooner—6, and 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,162.

*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Italy.*

VESSELS.				CARGOES.					
ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.
2	Bangor.....	1	Boston.....	1	46,000 box shooks, 679 pine boards..	\$5,750 00	1	384 cantars brimstone, 500 boxes lemons.	\$7,175 00
		1	Philadelphia.....	1	51,430 box shooks, 580 pine boards, 5,000 feet spruce boards.	5,790 00	1	384 cantars brimstone, 700 boxes lemons, 4,100 boxes oranges.	6,900 00
1	Genoa.....	1	New York.....	1	Ballast.....		1	450 cantars brimstone, 52 casks oil, 122 bales rags, 733 boxes lemons, 4,100 boxes oranges.	10,020 00
1	Licata.....	1	do.....	1	do.....		1	1,728 cantars brimstone, 17 casks oil, 125 bales rags, 116 bags hemp and canary seed, 400 bags almonds and filberts, 500 boxes lemons, 3,960 boxes oranges.	22,000 00
1	Malta.....	1	In port.....	1	4,513 feet spruce boards, 3 tons log-wood.	2,160 00	1	In port.....	
1	Malaga.....	1	do.....	1	Ballast.....		1	do.....	
8		8		8		13,700 00	8		81,720 00
2	In port.....	2	Boston.....	2	Before reported.....		2	500 cantars brimstone, 1,050 boxes lemons, 9,101 boxes oranges.	16,380 00
1	Naples.....	1	New York.....	1	400 kegs nails, 478 logs mahogany ..	8,450 00	1	200 cantars brimstone, 1,000 boxes lemons, 3,760 boxes oranges.	6,490 00
1	Palermo.....	1	do.....	1	Ballast.....		1	200 bags filberts, oil, essences, 300 boxes lemons, 4,240 boxes oranges.	11,520 00
1	Lisbon.....	1	do.....	1	do.....		1	650 boxes oranges, 4,001 boxes lemons.	7,385 00
1	Gibraltar ..	1	Boston ..	1	400 barrels flour ..	4,550 00	1	448 cantars brimstone, filberts, 1,000 boxes lemons, 2,960 boxes oranges.	8,020 00
1	Tarragona ..	1	do.....	1	Ballast ..		1	448 cantars brimstone, 1,000 boxes lemons, 3,966 boxes oranges.	9,125 00
1	Barcelona ..	1	New York.....	1	do.....		1	512 cantars brimstone, filberts, hempseed, almonds, 500 boxes lemons, 4,400 boxes oranges.	11,830 00
	Cadix ..	2	Boston ..	2	do.....		2	2,183 boxes lemons, 8,010 boxes oranges.	19,180 00

2	Liecia	1	do	1	do	1	2,640 cantars brimstone, 500 boxes lemons, 4,540 boxes oranges.	13,705 00
		1	Philadelphia	1	do	1	2,000 cantars brimstone, sumac, canary and hemp seed, 500 boxes lemons, 4,500 boxes oranges.	16,655 00
2	Genoa	2	Boston	2	do	2	640 cantars brimstone, 700 bags sumac, 200 bags fiberts, 150 bags canary seed, 150 bags almonds, 131 boxes maceroul, 1,900 boxes lemons, 2,922 boxes oranges.	27,520 00
1	Cardiff	1	New York	1	do	1	512 cantars brimstone, fiberts, almonds, sumacs, nuts, 1,900 boxes lemons, 3,720 boxes oranges.	15,040 00
1	Leghorn	1	Boston	1	do	1	512 cantars brimstone, 300 bags sumac, muscaroul, fiberts, angola, 500 boxes lemons, 4,130 boxes oranges.	13,995 00
16		16		16		16		175,845 00
1	Boston	1	Boston	1	do	1	512 cantars brimstone, 50 bags fiberts, 100 boxes almonds, 25 boxes muscaroul, 5 cases rice, 1,500 boxes lemons, 3,880 boxes oranges.	12,135 00
1	Genoa	1	New York	1	do	1	2,000 cantars brimstone, 20 cases punice stone, 25 cases rice, rice paste, 150 bags fiberts, 80 cases sumacs, 2,423 boxes lemons, 2,140 boxes oranges.	32,390 00
1	Palermo	1	In port	1	do	1	In port.	9,555 00
3	Naples	1	Baltimore	1	do	1	640 cantars brimstone, 50 bags fiberts, 925 boxes lemons.	12,670 00
		1	New York	1	do	1	739 cantars brimstone, 18 cantars corkwood, 150 bags fiberts, 54 bags walnuts, 44 bags canary seed, 38 barrels canary seed, 88 bags almonds, 366 boxes lemons, 2,956 boxes oranges.	11,890 00
		1	Philadelphia	1	do	1	1,000 cantars brimstone, 100 bags fiberts, 2,000 boxes lemons, 2,063 boxes oranges.	

Quarter ended June 30, 1865.†

† Entered: 1 ship, 7 barks, 6 brigs—14, and 2 in port. Cleared: 1 ship, 9 barks, 6 brigs—16. Aggregate tonnage entered, 4,962.  
 † Entered: 5 barks, 3 brigs—8. Cleared: 4 barks, 3 brigs—7, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,657.

## Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Italy.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.			INWARD.		OUTWARD.		
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Ballast	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.
Quarter ended June 30, 1865—Continued.	1	Girgenti	1	New York	1	Ballast			1	38 cantars corkwood, 600 boxes almonds, 850 bags filberts, 35 jars essences, 704 boxes lemons, 165 boxes oranges.	\$14,395 00
	1	England	1	Boston	1	do			1	2,340 cantars brimstone, 325 bags filberts, 12 cases licorice paste, 1 case essences, 65 bags rags, 9 casks argols, 528 bags annuac.	13,060 00
	8		8		8				8		106,095 00
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	1	In port	1	New York	1	Before reported.			1	1,360 cantars brimstone, 30 cantars corkwood, 170 cases licorice paste, 800 bags filberts, 237 bxs. and 100 bags almonds, 62 bags canary seed, 56 cases essences, 5 pipes lemon juice, 362 boxes oranges.	26,470 00
	1	Marsalla	1	do	1	Ballast			1	384 cantars brimstone, 12 cantars corkwood, 200 bags and 300 boxes almonds, 80 barrels canary seed, 435 bags filberts, 12 barrels macaroni, 3 barrels and 2 boxes cheese, 30 cases essences, 3,566 boxes lemons.	18,320 00
	1	Patras	1	Boston	1	do			1	500 bgs. annuac, 300 bxs. almonds, 30 cantars corkwood, 13 cases essences, 1,055 boxes lemons.	7,700 00
	1	Genoa	1	In port	1	do			1	In port.	
	4		4		4					Indirect exports. 550 boxes essences, 22 cases manna, 1,500 bags filberts, 100 bags canary seed, 10 bags hempseed, 62 boxes macaroni, 1 cask olive oil, 9 casks tobacco, 6 casks wine.	62,070 00
	4		4		4						114,560 00

LIGHORN— <i>A. J. Stevens.</i> Quarter ended December 31, 1864.†	1	Swanes.	1	Boston.	1	700 tons coal.	1	Marble and rags.	17,663 08
	1	Genoa.	1	In port.	1	Ballast.	1	In port.	1
	1	Spezia.	1	do.	1	do.	1	do.	1
	3		3		3		3		17,663 08
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.‡	2	In port.	1	Boston.	2	Before reported.	2	Marble and rags.	43,333 37
	1	Boston.	1	New York.	1	760 bags pepper, 139 bags cocon, 224	1	Ballast.	1
	1	Boston.	1	Messina.	1	tons log-wood.	1	In port.	1
	4	Swanes.	4	In port.	4	1,750 tons coal.	4		43,333 37
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.§	1	In port.	1	Cardiff.	1	Before reported.	1	Ballast.	1
	1	New York.	1	New York.	1	1,400 hhds. tobacco	1	Marble, rags, &c.	1
	2	Genoa.	2	do.	2	Ballast.	2	do.	2
	4		4		4		4		4
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	1	Genoa.	1	Boston.	1	Ballast.	1	Marble, rags, and alabaster.	1
	1	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	1	In port.	1	1,500 tons coal.	1	In port.	1
	2		2		2		2		2
CAGLIARI— <i>E. Pernis.</i> 1st and 2d quarters.	No reports.								
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.¶	2	Genoa.	1	Bath.	2	Ballast.	1	1148 tons salt.	1,826 33
			1	Carthage.	2		1	900 tons lead ore.	8,370 00
	2		2		2		2		10,196 33
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.**	2	Marseilles.	2	Licata.	2	Ballast.	2	Ballast.	

\* Entered: 2 brigs, 1 bark—3, and 1 in port. Cleared: 2 brigs, 1 bark—3, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,055.

† Entered: 2 barks, 1 ship—3. Cleared: 1 bark, and 2 in port—4. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,128.

‡ Entered: 1 ship, 1 brig—2, and 2 in port—4. Cleared: 1 ship, 1 bark, 1 brig—3, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,396.

§ Entered: 3 ships, and 1 in port—4. Cleared: 4 ships. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,117.

|| Entered: 2 ships. Cleared: 1 ship, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,545.

¶ Entered and cleared: 2 ships. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,156.

\*\* Entered and cleared: 1 bark, 1 schooner—2. Aggregate tonnage entered, 772.

*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Italy—Turkey.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.			
	No.	Where from.	No.	CLEARED.		INWARD.	OUTWARD.
				No.	Where for.		
NAPLES— <i>J. T. Howard.</i> Quarter ended December 31, 1864.* 2d and 3d quarters.	1	Bangor.....	1		Naples.....	160,000 feet lumber.....	1 In port.....
		No reports.....					
	1	New York.....	1		Naples.....	Tobacco.....	1 Not stated.....
	1	Marseilles.....	1		New York.....	Ballast.....	1 Sicilian produce.....
F. S. Salsador. Quarter ended September 30, 1865.† PALERMO— <i>L. Monti.</i> Quarter ended December 31, 1864.‡	1	Cadix.....	3		In port.....	do.....	3 In port.....
	1	Barcelona.....					
	1	Valencia.....					
	4		4				4 652 33
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.§	3	In port.....	1		Boston.....	Ballast.....	3 Sicilian produce.....
	1	Malaga.....	1		New York.....		
	2	Bangor.....	1		Philadelphia.....		
	1		1		New York.....		
	2		1		do.....		
	2	Lieona.....	2		Shooks and boards.....	\$8,500 00	2 do.....
	1	Cadix.....	1		Ballast.....		2 do.....
Quarter ended June 30, 1865	1	Cardiff.....	1		do.....		1 do.....
	10		10				1 do.....
						8,500 00	10 do.....
							146,257 51
Quarter ended June 30, 1865	1	Malta.....	1		Boston.....		
	1	Cette.....	1		New York.....		
	1	Malaga.....	1		do.....		
	1	Naxos.....	1		Monaco.....		
	1	Smyrna.....	1		Mevana.....		
	5		5				
							43,594 48
							43,594 48



[illegible]

† Entered: 1 brig. Cleared: 1 brig in port. Tonnage, 217.  
 ‡ Entered: 1 schooner, and 3 in port—4. Cleared: 1 schooner, and 3 in port—4. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,308.  
 § Entered: 6 barkes, 1 brig—7, and 3 in port. Cleared: 9 barkes, 1 brig—10. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,454.  
 ¶ Entered and cleared: 5 barkes. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,706. ¶ Entered and cleared: 1 ship, 1 bark—2. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,160.  
 \*\* Entered and cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage, 1,087.  
 \*\*\* Entered: 2 ships, 1 bark, 1 brig—3. Cleared: 1 bark, 1 brig—2. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,409 87-95. §§ Classification and tonnage not given.  
 †† Entered and cleared: 2 ships. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,904.

## Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Turkey—Liberia.

COUNTRY CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.
SMYRNA—J. Griffith. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	2	In port.	2	Boston	2	Before reported			Raisins, figs, linseed, wine, wool, gum, emery, sponges, carpets.	\$51,300 00
	1	Trieste	1	do.	1	Part of homeward cargo			Wool, figs, gums, yellow berries.	8,000 00
	2	Boston	1	do.	1	Rum, gunny cloth, petroleum, glass.	\$25,900 00	1	Wool, cotton, emery, figs, gums, sponges, licorice.	61,300 00
			1	Sicily	1	Rum, alcohol, brandy, ginger, gunny bags.	35,200 00	1	Ballast	
	5		5		5		50,400 00	5		120,600 00
2d quarter.		No arrivals		No departures						
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	1	Boston	1	Sicily	1	Rum, petroleum, furniture, cotton glass, missionary goods.	75,000 00	1	Wool, emery stone	11,000 00
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	1	Malaga.	1	Boston	1	Ballast		1	Figs	36,000 00
	2	Boston	1	do.	1	Oil, rum, brandy, and alcohol	32,000 00	1	Figs	22,000 00
			1	In port	1	Oil, rum, brandy, alcohol, and fur- niture.	24,000 00	1	In port	
	3		3		3		56,000 00	3		58,000 00
CONSTANTINOPLE—A. Thompson. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	1	Odessa	1	Falmouth	1	4,800 quarters Indian corn		1	Same as inward cargo.	
	1	Alexandria	1	Gallata	1	Ballast		1	Ballast	
	1	Ibrail	1	In port	1	2,100 quarters wheat		1	In port	
	3		3		3			3		
	1	In port.	1	Malta	1	Before reported		1	2,100 quarters wheat	
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865.										

Quarter ended June 30, 1865.†	1 Alexandria 1 Kustendje	1 Kustendje 1 Falmouth	1 Ballast 1 27,320 kilos barley	1 Ballast 1 Same as inward cargo	11,965 00 11,965 00	11,965 00
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.††	2	2	2	2	11,965 00	11,965 00
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.††	1 Alexandrin	1 Kustendje	1 Ballast	1 Ballast		
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.††	1 Cyprus	1 Boston	1 12,633½ oke unwashed wool, 211 tons terra umber.	1 Inward cargo. 38,840½ oke washed Syrian wool, 29,038½ oke unwashed Syrian wool.	4,672 16 32,867 30	4,672 16 32,867 30
2d and 3d quarters.	1	1	1	1	4,672 16	37,539 36
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.††	1 Boston	1 Boston, via Cyprus and Alexandria.	1 7,000 pieces lumber 100 boxes furniture and staves. 150 packages Manila rope	1 940 bales wool, 41,110 oke terra umber.	7,000 00 6,000 00 13,000 00	38,639 40 38,639 40
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.††	2 New York, via Sierra Leone.	2 Grand Bassa	2 Provisions, merchandise, and tobacco.	1 Part of inward cargo 1 Inward cargo.	28,000 00 28,000 00	18,000 00 9,000 00
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.†††	1 New York	1 Grand Bassa	1 Provisions and tobacco.	1 Part inward cargo.	17,000 00	27,000 00 15,000 00
3d and 4th quarters	No reports	No reports	No reports	No reports		

\* Entered: 3 barks, and 2 in port. Cleared: 5 barks. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,078.  
† Entered: 3 barks. Cleared: 2 barks, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 885.  
†† Entered: 1 ship, 2 barks, and 1 in port. Cleared: 1 ship, 1 bark—2, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered: 1,430.  
††† Entered and cleared: 2 barks. Aggregate tonnage entered, 844.  
†††† Entered and cleared: 1 bark. Tonnage, 479 75-35.  
††††† Entered and cleared: 1 bark, 1 brig—2. Aggregate tonnage entered, 470 35-95.

† Entered and cleared: 1 bark. Tonnage, 410.  
†† Cleared: 1 bark.  
††† Entered and cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage entered, 903 6-95.  
†††† Entered and cleared: 1 bark. Tonnage, 434 84-95.  
††††† Entered and cleared: 1 bark. Tonnage, 285 30-95.

LIBERIA.

MONROVIA—A. Hansen.

Quarter ended December 31, 1864.††

*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Muscat—Siam.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.							
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	INWARD.		OUTWARD.					
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.				
MUSCAT.											
ZANZIBAR—W. E. Hines. Quarter ended December 31, 1884.*	1	Salem .....	1	Salom .....	1	75 doz. chairs, 75 bales cotton goods.	8,273 dry hides, 16 tons ebony, 240 lbs. shell, 124 tons sugar, 1,806 fra. gum copal, 1,794 fra. peppers, 240 fra. clove stems, 684.30 carges goat skins, 3 077 lbs. Scivellios ivory, 179 fra. coir jams, 360 lbs. aloes.	\$14,750 00	1		\$30,321 63
	2	Providence .....	2	Muscat .....	2	100 dozen chairs, 775 tins biscuit, and sundries.	Ballast .....	5,603 00	2		
	3		3		3	Specie .....		26,050 00			
								46,403 00	3		30,321 63
Quarter ended March 31, 1885.†	1	Muscat .....	1	Providence .....	1	6,019 frazils dates	Inward cargo. 1 piece prime ivory, 64 pec. bil- lard ivory, 121 bbla. and 72 bags washed copal, 96 bags rough copal, 999 bales cloves, 7,800 hides, 445 bags peppers, 1,464 pec. ebony, 933 bbla. coir jams, 1,082 bags sim-sim, 4 boxes turtle shell, 5 bags mocha coffee, 1,195 packages spice stems.	21,707 00	1		21,707 00 33,406 47
	1		1		1			21,707 00	1		55,113 47
Quarter ended June 30, 1885.‡	1	Salem .....	1	Aden .....	1	164 bales cottons, 187 bbla. fleur, 153 kegs tobacco, 13 bbla. lamps, 69 dozen chairs, 15,000 cigars, specie, (\$25,000.) 400 box shooks, sun- dries	30 6-7 tons ebony, 5,837 hides, 7,160 goat skins, 4,151 lbs. aloes, 1,080 lbs. gum myrrh, 2,000 nutera, specie, (20,000.)	53,900 00	1		28,512 08
4th quarter.....		No report.....						53,900 00	1		58,519 08

SIAM. Bangkok—G. W. Virgin. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.†	3	In port.....	1 1 1 1	Hong Kong..... Saidgo..... Ningpo..... Hong Kong.....	3 1 1 1	Before reported..... Mat bags.....	2 1	15,620 piculs rice..... 309 piculs sapan wood..... Towing vessels..... Ballast.....	32,850 00 450 00
	4	Hong Kong.....	4		4		4		33,300 00
	1	Shanghai Put back.....	1 1	In port..... In distress.....	1 1	2 Iron steamers.....	1 1	In port..... In distress.....	
	2		2		2		2		
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.††	1	Shanghai.....	1	San Francisco.....	1	2 small steamers.....	1	59 tons teak logs, T..... 90 trunks..... 100 barrels pitch..... Buffalo hides, 331 81 pounds.....	1,457 60 981 25 500 00 2,654 48
	1	No report.....	1		1		1		4,893 33
JAPAN. KANAGAWA—G. S. Fisher. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.**	3	Shanghai.....	1 1 1	Sold..... San Francisco..... In port.....	1 1 1	British troops and stores..... Passengers, &c..... Not stated.....	1 1 1	Sold; took Japanese flag..... 50,284 pounds tea..... In port.....	12,874 50
	1	San Francisco.....	1	San Francisco.....	1	General cargo.....	1	121,829 pounds tea.....	33,862 86
	1	Nagasaki.....	1	In port.....	1	Not stated.....	1	In port.....	
	5		5		5		5		46,737 36
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.††	2	In port.....	1 1 1 1 1	Not stated..... Nagasaki..... New York..... Hakodadi..... Nagasaki..... Tientsin..... San Francisco..... do.....	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Before reported..... 200 tons general cargo..... 190 tons sea weed..... 75 tons general cargo..... 500 tons tin, iron, and lead..... 100 tons general merchandise.....	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	In port..... Ballast..... 800 tons tea, rags, fire crackers..... 130 tons sea weed..... Ballast..... do..... 250 tons tea..... In port.....	100,000 00 1 1 1 1 1 1 30,000 00
	8	San Francisco.....	8		8		8		130,000 00

\* Entered and cleared: 3 bark. Tonnage not reported.  
 † Entered and cleared: 1 bark. Tonnage, 492 40-95.  
 †† Entered: 1 schooner. Cleared: 1, put back. Tonnage, 305 25-95.  
 \*\* Entered: 1 steamer, 1 bark, 1 brig, 1 schooner, 1 ship—5. Cleared: 1 bark, 1 brig—2, 1 sold and 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,500 92-53.  
 †† Entered: 3 barks, 1 schooner, 1 steamer, 1 brig—6, and 2 in port. Cleared: 3 barks, 1 schooner, 1 ship—6; in port, 2. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,676 66-95.



Quarter ended March 31, 1865. §	1	In port.	1	Shanghai	1	Before reported.	1	Tea, wax, &c.	9,701 00
	4	Shanghai	1	Kanagawa	1	Merchandise	1,087 00	Merchandise and treasure	38,039 00
			2	Shanghai	1	General cargo	9,453 00	do	6,470 00
	1	Kanagawa	1	In port	1	do	8,119 00	In port	
	6		6	do	1	Ballast		do	
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.							18,661 00		54,210 00
	3	In port	1	Kanagawa	1	Before reported		Ballast	
	4	Shanghai	2	Shanghai	2	do		Lumber, seaweed, and sundries	4,225 00
			1	Sold	2	General cargo, iron, &c., medicine	606 00	do	6,659 00
Quarter ended September 30, 1865. ¶			1	In port	1	General cargo		Sold; took Japanese flag	
	1	Hong Kong	1	do	1	do		In port	
	8		1	Hakodadi	1	Re-exports		Re-exports	
			8				606 00		10,884 00
Quarter ended September 30, 1865. ¶	1	In port	1	Shanghai	1	Before reported		General cargo	1,472 00
	9	Shanghai	2	do	1	Ballast		Lumber, coal, seaweed	
			1	Amoy	1	General cargo		Inward cargo	
			1	Hakodadi	1	100 cases liquors		Ballast	
HAKODADI—E. E. Rice. Six months, from July 1 to December 31, 1864. **			1	Hong Kong	1	do		Sundries	200 00
			1	Sold	1	do		Sold	
			3	In port	1	General cargo		In port	
	1	Boston	1	do	1	Ballast		In port	
2d, 3d, and 4th quarters.	1	Kanagawa	1	do	1	1,909 packages tea		do	
	12		12		1	Machinery and stores, &c.			
						Ballast			1,672 00
No reports								Merchandise, charcoal, seaweed.	
								Fish and merchandise	
								Seaweed	

\* Entered: 7 barks, 1 ship—8; in port, 4. Cleared: 1 brig, 5 barks—6; in port, 4. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,236 24-95.

† Entered: 4 ships, 1 bark, 1 brig, 2 schooners—8; in port, 4. Cleared: 3 ships, 2 barks, 2 schooners—7; sold, 1; in port, 4. Aggregate tonnage entered, 4,068 25-95.

‡ Entered: 2 steamers, 1 brig, 1 schooner, 1 lugger—5; in port, 2. Cleared: 2 ships, 2 steamers, 1 schooner, 1 lugger—6; in port, 1. Aggregate tonnage entered, 744.

§ Entered: 1 steamer, 1 ship, 1 bark, 2 brigs—5; in port, 1. Cleared: 1 steamer, 2 brigs—3; in port, 3. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,311 53-95.

|| Entered: 1 bark, 3 brigs, 1 schooner—5; in port, 3. Cleared: 1 ship, 2 barks, 2 brigs—5; 1 sold; in port, 1. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,308 15-95.

¶ Entered: 1 steamer, 6 barks, 1 brig, 3 schooners—11; in port, 1. Cleared: 1 ship, 2 barks, 1 brig, 2 schooners—6; 1 sold; in port, 5. Aggregate tonnage entered, 4,033 83-95.

\*\* Entered and cleared: 3 schooners, 2 barks—5. Aggregate tonnage entered, 256.

*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Burmah—China.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.			
	No.	Where from.	No.	CLEARED.		No.	Value.
				Where for.	Description.		
BURMAH. RANGOON—G. Bullock. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.*	1	Batavia .....	1	Boston .....	Ballast .....	1	In port .....
	1	Bassora .....	1	Bassala .....	do .....	1	Ballast .....
	1	San Francisco .....	1	Boston .....	do .....	1	42 425 baskets paddy .....
	1	Bombay .....	1	Europe .....	do .....	1	800 tons timber .....
	4	.....	4	.....	.....	4	\$20,000 00 .....
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.†	1	In port .....	1	Liverpool .....	Before reported .....	1	52,000 00 .....
	1	Hong Kong .....	1	Falmouth .....	Ballast .....	1	Cutch, petroleum, timber .....
	3	Singapore .....	1	Singapore .....	do .....	1	Rice, (wrecked coaling in) .....
	1	.....	1	Hong Kong .....	do .....	1	Rice .....
	1	.....	1	Falmouth .....	do .....	1	do .....
3d quarter.	1	Rio de Janeiro .....	1	do .....	do .....	1	Rice and cutch .....
	1	Akyab .....	1	Cork .....	do .....	1	Rice .....
	1	Bristol .....	1	Falmouth .....	do .....	1	do .....
	2	Montevideo .....	1	Queenstown .....	Coals .....	1	do .....
	2	Antwerp .....	1	Falmouth .....	Ballast .....	1	do .....
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.‡	1	Melbourne .....	1	Cork .....	do .....	1	do .....
	1	Boston .....	1	Singapore .....	do .....	1	do .....
	1	Liverpool .....	1	Boston .....	do .....	1	do .....
	14	.....	14	Falmouth .....	Coals .....	14	do .....
	.....	No report .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.‡	2	Akyab .....	2	Mauritius .....	Ballast .....	1	Rice .....
	1	Montevideo .....	1	Marneilles .....	do .....	1	In port .....
	3	.....	3	.....	.....	3	Castor oil .....



CHINA.  
SHANGHAI—G. F. Sewer.  
Quarter ended December 31,  
1864.†

26	Ningpo.....	1	Amoy.....	26	Not reported.....	26	Not reported.....
24	In port.....	24	Ningpo.....	26	Not reported.....	26	Not reported.....
1	Sold.....	1	In port.....	37	do.....	37	do.....
36	Hankow.....	36	Hankow.....	3	do.....	3	do.....
3	Hong Kong.....	3	Hong Kong.....	13	do.....	13	do.....
13	Foochowfoo.....	13	Foochowfoo.....	13	do.....	13	do.....
7	Amoy.....	7	Amoy.....	13	do.....	13	do.....
1	Hongkong.....	1	Hongkong.....	13	do.....	13	do.....
1	Takeo.....	1	Takeo.....	2	do.....	2	do.....
1	In port.....	1	In port.....	2	do.....	2	do.....
2	Sunderland.....	2	Manila.....	2	do.....	2	do.....
2	.....	2	In port.....	3	do.....	3	do.....
3	Tientsin.....	3	Foochowfoo.....	3	do.....	3	do.....
1	.....	1	Ningpo.....	3	do.....	3	do.....
1	New York.....	1	Nagasaki.....	3	do.....	3	do.....
1	Put back.....	1	Singapore.....	3	do.....	3	do.....
1	San Francisco.....	1	Hong Kong.....	3	do.....	3	do.....
2	Nagasaki.....	2	Manila.....	3	do.....	3	do.....
1	.....	1	Nagasaki.....	3	do.....	3	do.....
1	Bought.....	1	Foochowfoo.....	3	do.....	3	do.....
2	Hakodadi.....	2	Hakodadi.....	3	do.....	3	do.....
2	.....	2	Saddle Islands.....	3	do.....	3	do.....
1	.....	1	In port.....	3	do.....	3	do.....
94	.....	94	.....	94	.....	94	.....
25	Hankow.....	25	Hankow.....	25	Not reported.....	25	Not reported.....
6	Hong Kong.....	6	Hong Kong.....	6	do.....	6	do.....
5	Foochow.....	5	In port.....	5	do.....	5	do.....
4	Nagasaki.....	4	Bangkok.....	5	do.....	5	do.....
4	.....	4	Swatow.....	5	do.....	5	do.....
4	.....	4	Nagasaki.....	5	do.....	5	do.....
4	.....	4	In port.....	5	do.....	5	do.....
4	.....	4	Nagasaki.....	5	do.....	5	do.....
4	.....	4	Tientsin.....	5	do.....	5	do.....
4	.....	4	In port.....	5	do.....	5	do.....

\* Entered: 4, class not given. Cleared: 3, class not given; in port, 1. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,309.

† Entered: 13, class not given; in port, 1. Cleared: 14, class not given. Aggregate tonnage entered, 11,464.

‡ Entered: 3, class not given. Cleared: 2, class not given; in port, 1. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,662.

§ Entered: 58 steamers, 12 ships, 6 barks, 3 brigs, 7 schooners, 9 ships, 4 barks, 3 brigs, 6 schooners, 7 lorchas—57; 1 sold; in port, 6. Aggregate tonnage entered, 77,837.

|| Entered: 42 steamers, 5 ships, 13 barks, 3 brigs, 4 schooners, 7 boats—74. Cleared: 40 steamers, 3 ships, 10 barks, 2 brigs, 3 schooners, 5 boats—63; in port, 11. Aggregate tonnage entered, 51,177.





*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—China.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.*	5	Shanghai.	4	Shanghai.	2	Ballast.			15,556 poles, 189,877 lbs. tea, and sundries.	\$64,430 00
					2	Bean cake, 3,000 bales nankeens.				
	1	Chefoo.	1	Hong Kong.	1	Ballast.	\$87,000 00	5		
	1	Tientsin.	1	Chefoo.	1	Sundries.	6,500 00	1	Sundries	7,800 00
	1	Taiwanfoo.	1	Tientsin.	1	Peas and oil.	36,609 00	1	Paper and poles.	23,744 00
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.†	2		8	Takee.	4	Ballast.		1	Sundries	4,000 00
					9		130,309 00	8		99,974 00
	1	In port.	1	Newchwang	1	Sundries.	12,000 00	1	500 packages paper	4,240 00
	2	Chefoo.	1	In port.	2	7,416 piculs bean cake, 3,900 piculs peas.	27,938 00	2	In port	
		Newchwang.	2	do.					do.	
AMOY—H. Irwin. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.‡	4		4		4		30,938 00	4		4,240 00
	4	In port.	2	Shanghai.	4	Before reported.		{ 1	Assorted Chinese stores	35,750 00
			1	Singapore	1			{ 2	do.	78,000 00
	2	Shanghai.	1	Nagasaki.	1				Ballast.	
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.§	6		6	Hong Kong.	1	Put in for repairs	28,355 00	1	do.	44,252 00
				Not stated.	1	Cotton, shoes, and silks		1	Tobacco, sugar, and candies.	
	6		6		6		28,355 00	6		138,002 00
	1	Shanghai.	1	Formosa.	1	Ballast.		1	40 chests opium.	20,000 00
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.¶	4	Takao.	4	Takao.	4	(3) 2,380 piculs ground-nuts; (1) ballast.	15,000 00	3	{ 45,112 piculs opium 5 piculs tobacco.	50,000 00
								1	Ballast.	200 00
	4	Shanghai.	2	Hong Kong.	2	Ballast and troops.		2	do.	
			1	Taiwan.	1	90 bales cotton.	4,000 00	1	do.	
	3	Hong Kong.	1	Foochow.	1	General cargo.	2,000 00	1	do.	
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.¶			1	Chefoo.	1	7,710 piculs rice.	22,000 00	1	10 piculs opium.	11,000 00
			1	Foochow.	1	Rice.		1	Rice.	
			1	Hong Kong.	1	8,610 piculs rice.	35,000 00	1	Ballast.	
	11		11		11		84,000 00	11		61,800 00

[illegible]

\* Entered and cleared: 2 schooners, 4 barks, 1 steamer, 1 ship—8. Aggregate tonnage entered, 4,778.  
† Entered: 2 barks, 1 brig—3 and 1 in port. Cleared: 1 bark, and 3 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,067.

† Entered and cleared: 6, class not given. Aggregate tonnage entered, 968.  
‡ Entered and cleared: 1, class not given. Tonnage not given.

Entered and cleared: 5 schooners, 2 barks, 4 steamers—11. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,120.  
Entered and cleared: 35 steamers, 4 jiggers, 16 hulks, 1 raft—56. Aggregate tonnage entered, 34,127.

\*\* Entered: 46, class not given. Cleared: 43, class not given, and 3 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 45,004.

Aggregate tonnage  
 Entered: 3 ships, 1 bark, 6 steamers--10. Cleared: 2 ships, 5 steamers--7, and 1 burned.

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*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—China.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.				
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.		
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No. Description. Value.	
Quarter ended September 30, 1865—Continued.	1	Macao	1	Burned	1			1 Burned	
	10		1	Macao	1			1 Running on the river	
			10		10			10	\$225,359 16
	2	In port	1	In port	2	Before reported		1 In port	
SWATOW—J. C. A. Wingate. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	4	Newchwang	1	Chefoo	1	6,615 piculs peas, 150 packages sun- dries.		1 17,000 packages paper	
			1	Shanghai	1	2,000 bean cakes, 3,210 piculs peas, 250 bales cotton, 5 pigs, sundries.		5, 175 bags sugar, 372 packages tobacco, 6 packages opium, 236 packages sundries.	
			1	Amoy	1	14,607 bean cakes, 1,710 piculs peas, 117 packages sundries.		Ballast	
			1	Sold	1	24,000 bean cakes		1 Sold, took Siamese flag	
			1	In port	1	In distress		1 In port	
			1	Shanghai	1	9,500 piculs rice		1 In distress	
	1	Sea	1	In port	1			1 In port	
	1	Hong Kong	1		1			1 In port	
	8		8		8			8	
	Quarter ended March 31, 1865.	3	In port	1	In port	1	Before reported		1 In port
			1	Chefoo	1	do		1 538 poles, 32 boxes opium, 74 packages sundries.	
			1	Shanghai	1	do		4,550 piculs brown sugar, 266 piculs white sugar, 764 pigs. tobacco.	
4		Chefoo	1	Chefoo	1	14,000 bean cakes, 1,089 piculs peas, 65 bales cotton, 506 packages sun- dries.		1 1,183 bags sugar, 115 packages crockery, 3 chests opium.	
			3	In port	3	46,710 bean cakes, 765 baskets oil, 62 bales cotton, 43 packages sun- dries.		3 In port	
			3	Shanghai	3	400 bags rice, 22 boxes treasure, 700 baskets manure, 1,328 bales cot- ton, 519 packages hemp, 3,500 pi- culs and 482 packages sundries.		2,745 packages grass-cloth, 213 packages sundries, 9,583 bags brown sugar, 1,175 bags white sugar.	
10			10		10			10	

Quarter ended June 30, 1865.				Quarter ended September 30, 1865.				Quarter ended December 31, 1864.			
4	In port.	Tientsin	2	Before reported.	2	Before reported.	2	10,704 bags sugar, 1,510 packages sundries.	2	10,704 bags sugar, 1,510 packages sundries.	2
	1	Chefoo	1	do	1	do	1	3,025 bags sugar, 6,807 packages paper, 205 packages sundries.	1	3,025 bags sugar, 6,807 packages paper, 205 packages sundries.	1
	1	Hong Kong	1	do	1	do	1	Ballast	1	Ballast	1
	1	Chefoo	1	16,000 bean cakes, 300 bales cotton, 60 bales vermicelli.	1	16,000 bean cakes, 300 bales cotton, 60 bales vermicelli.	1	923 bags sugar, 4,152 packages paper, 351 packages sundries.	1	923 bags sugar, 4,152 packages paper, 351 packages sundries.	1
	2	Newchwang	2	30,700 bean cakes, 2,103 bags beans, 1,980 piculs beans, 29 packages sundries.	2	30,700 bean cakes, 2,103 bags beans, 1,980 piculs beans, 29 packages sundries.	2	In port	2	In port	2
	7		7		7		7		7		7
	2	In port.	1	Before reported.	1	Before reported.	1	5,840 piculs sugar, 253 packages tobacco, 112 packages sundries.	1	5,840 piculs sugar, 253 packages tobacco, 112 packages sundries.	1
	1	Chefoo	1	do	1	do	1	Ballast	1	Ballast	1
	3	Newchwang	1	do	1	do	1	do	1	do	1
	8		8		8		8		8		8
	2	Shanghai	1	do	1	do	1	In port.	1	In port.	1
	1	Chefoo	1	16,000 bean cakes, 41 bales cotton, 273 piculs peas, 421 packages sundries.	1	16,000 bean cakes, 41 bales cotton, 273 piculs peas, 421 packages sundries.	1	6,489 bags sugar, 611 bales tobacco, 200 bales hemp, 143 packages sundries.	1	6,489 bags sugar, 611 bales tobacco, 200 bales hemp, 143 packages sundries.	1
	3	Newchwang	1	5,305 piculs peas, 46 bales cotton, 65 packages medicine, 23 packages sundries.	1	5,305 piculs peas, 46 bales cotton, 65 packages medicine, 23 packages sundries.	1	Ballast	1	Ballast	1
	8		8		8		8		8		8
	2	Shanghai	1	20,400 bean cakes, 2,050 piculs peas, 52 packages sundries.	1	20,400 bean cakes, 2,050 piculs peas, 52 packages sundries.	1	do	1	do	1
	1	Chefoo	1	7,288 bean cakes, 1,522 bags wheat, 160 bags peas, 273 bales hemp, 51 packages sundries.	1	7,288 bean cakes, 1,522 bags wheat, 160 bags peas, 273 bales hemp, 51 packages sundries.	1	do	1	do	1
	3	Newchwang	1	1,102 bales cotton, 1,164 bags wheat, 160 bags peas, 273 bales hemp, 51 packages sundries.	1	1,102 bales cotton, 1,164 bags wheat, 160 bags peas, 273 bales hemp, 51 packages sundries.	1	do	1	do	1
	8		8		8		8		8		8
	3	In port.	1	Before reported	1	Before reported	1	3,453 galls. sperm and 105,926 galls. whale oil, 180,086 lbs. bone and Hawaiian produce.	1	3,453 galls. sperm and 105,926 galls. whale oil, 180,086 lbs. bone and Hawaiian produce.	1
	1	Boston	1	do	1	do	1		1		1
	1	San Francisco	1	do	1	do	1		1		1
	1	New Bedford	1	do	1	do	1		1		1

\* Entered: 5 barks, 1 barkentine—6, and 9 in port. Cleared: 4 barks—4 1 sold, and 3 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,648.

† Entered: 6 barks, 1 barkentine—7, and 3 in port. Cleared: 6 barks, and 4 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,888.

‡ Entered: 3 barks, in port 4. Cleared: 4 barks, 1 barkentine—5, in port 2. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,307.

§ Entered: 1 ship, 4 barks, 1 barkentine—6, in port 2. Cleared: 1 ship, 5 barks, barkentine—3, in port 1. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,308.

|| Entered: 31 ships, 22 barks, 3 schooners, 1 brig—73, and 3 in port. Cleared: 29 ships, 24 barks, 2 schooners—65, 1 sold, 10 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 30,973.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.  
HONOLULU—A. Caldwell.  
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.

*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Hawaiian Islands.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.		No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.
Quarter ended December 31, 1864—Continued.	19	San Francisco...	7	San Francisco...	General merchandise	\$193,159 47	7	Hawaiian produce	\$142,020 26
			2	Baker's Island...	Ballast		2	Ballast	
			5	Hong Kong...	Cargoes for China		5	Inward cargoes	
			1	Navigator's Isld.	Cargo for Navigator's Island		1	Inward cargo	
			1	New Bedford...	Ballast		1	10,841 galls. sperm and 278,568 galls. whale oil, 59,983 lbs. whalebone.	160,271 21
	23	Arctic sea.....	3	In port.....	Gen'l merchandise and whaling gear.	77,031 04	3	In port.....	
			1	New Zealand.....	4,410 galls. sperm and 37,800 galls. whale oil, 6,000 lbs. whalebone.	22,120 80	1	Inward cargo	22,120 80
			1	Coast of Chili.....	6,300 galls. whale oil, 3,000 lbs. whale- bone.	4,647 00	1	Whaling gear	
			9	Cruise south.....	4,982 galls. sperm and 129,344 galls. whale oil, 49,000 lbs. whalebone.	89,601 92	9	do.....	
			6	Cruise and home.	8,516 galls. sperm and 124,435 galls. whale oil, 46,500 lbs. whalebone.	92,438 53	6	159,724 galls. sperm and 135,542 galls. whale oil, whaling gear.	115,423 10
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.	20	Coast of California	20	Coast of California	10,241 galls. sperm and 321,774 galls. whale oil, 1,337,000 lbs. whalebone.	231,516 74	20	Whaling gear	
	1	In port.....	1	In port.....	15,750 galls. whale oil, 8,000 lbs. whalebone.	11,982 50	1	In port.....	
	1	Phoenix Island...	1	Sold; took Ha- waiian flag.			1	Sold.....	
	1	New Bedford...	1	In port.....	General merchandise	64,145 45	1	In port.....	
	1	Alberni.....	1	do.....	Cargo for Australia		1	do.....	
	1	New London...	1	Cruise south....	General merchandise	31,096 00	1	Whaling gear	
	1	Amoy.....	1	do.....	Ballast		1	Ballast	
	5	Port Angeles...	2	Holland's Island	Lumber	4,386 29	1	Hawaiian produce	1,351 38
			2	Port Angeles...			1	Ballast	
	6	Ochotsk sea....	3	In port.....	General merchandise, lumber.....	12,937 00	3	In port.....	
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.			3	Cruise and home.	{ Whaling gear, &c., 4,725 galls. sperm and 214,578 galls. whale oil, 72,500 lbs. bone. }	139,823 42	3	Whale oil, bone, and whaling gear	
			3	Coast of California			3	Whaling gear.....	
			1	Cruise south....			1	do.....	
			1	In port.....			1	In port.....	
	76		76			974,896 16	76		688,926 99
			2	Cruise south....	Before reported.....		2	Whaling craft.....	
	10	In port.....	1	In port.....	do.....		1	In port.....	
			1	Cruise and home.	do.....		1	4,725 gallons sperm oil and whaling craft.	3,213 00



10	San Francisco	2	San Francisco	2	do.	1	Inward cargo	1	85,577 55
		1	Astoria	1	do.	1	Hawaiian produce	4	3,700 00
		1	Adelaido	1	do.	1	Lumber	5	159,190 86
		1	Port Angeles	1	do.	1		2	
4	New Bedford	5	San Francisco	5	General cargo and lumber	104,808 78		5	
		2	Baker's Island	2	Ballast			2	
		2	Arctic ocean	2	Whaling gear	59,396 27		2	
		2	In port	2	General merchandise	10,045 89		2	
1	Coast of California	1	Cruise south	1	Whaling stores	2,865 35		1	
		1	Arctic ocean	1	2,835 galls. sperm and 945 galls. whale oil			1	
		2	In port	2	15,435 galls. sperm and 2,677 galls. whale oil	11,539 83		1	
		2	Port Angeles	2	600 lbs. bone	438 00		1	
2	Teakelet	2	Port Angeles	2	Lumber	2,341 44		2	
		1	San Francisco	1	do.	1,784 00		2	
		2	Arctic ocean	2	15,277 galls. whale oil	1,900 60		2	
		4	Ochotsk sea	4	14,175 galls. whale oil	5,958 03		2	
2	Cruises	3	In port	3	23,680 galls. whale oil	5,328 25		3	
		1	Arctic ocean	1	Whaling craft	8,965 20		3	
		1	In port	1	5,417 galls. sperm oil	3,883 56		1	
		1	do.	1	Whaling craft			1	
37	In port	37		37		218,875 60		37	271,885 79
		1	New Bedford	1	Before reported			1	
		1	San Francisco	1	do.			1	
		8	Arctic ocean	8	do.			1	
6	New Bedford	5	do.	5	do.			8	
		3	Arctic ocean	3	12,600 galls. sperm and 1,890 galls. whale oil	9,305 10		3	
		2	Ballast	2	do.			2	
		1	Ochotsk sea	1	1,417 galls. sperm oil	983 90		1	
12	Coast of California	1	Arctic ocean	1	3,780 galls. sperm oil	2,570 40		2	
		11	do.	11	3,434 galls. sperm and 77,049 galls. whale oil	32,383 89		4	
		1	Ochotsk sea	1	4,725 galls. whale oil	1,842 75		7	
		2	Arctic ocean	2	14,175 galls. whale oil	5,528 25		1	
2	Coast of Chili	1	Arctic ocean	1	Ballast			1	
		1	San Francisco	1	Cargo for San Francisco			1	
		1	Tahiti	1	Lumber	4,757 69		2	
		3	Port Angeles	3	do.			2	
1	Sea	1	San Francisco	1	do.			1	
		1	Arctic ocean	1	do.			1	
		1	Ochotsk sea	1	do.			1	
		1	Arctic ocean	1	do.			1	
11	In port	37		37		218,875 60		37	271,885 79
		1	New Bedford	1	Before reported			1	
		1	San Francisco	1	do.			1	
		8	Arctic ocean	8	do.			1	
6	New Bedford	5	do.	5	do.			8	
		3	Arctic ocean	3	12,600 galls. sperm and 1,890 galls. whale oil	9,305 10		3	
		2	Ballast	2	do.			2	
		1	Ochotsk sea	1	1,417 galls. sperm oil	983 90		1	
1	Edgarton	1	Arctic ocean	1	3,780 galls. sperm oil	2,570 40		2	
		11	do.	11	3,434 galls. sperm and 77,049 galls. whale oil	32,383 89		4	
		1	Ochotsk sea	1	4,725 galls. whale oil	1,842 75		7	
		2	Arctic ocean	2	14,175 galls. whale oil	5,528 25		1	
2	Coast of Chili	1	Arctic ocean	1	Ballast			1	
		1	San Francisco	1	Cargo for San Francisco			1	
		1	Tahiti	1	Lumber	4,757 69		2	
		3	Port Angeles	3	do.			2	
1	Sea	1	San Francisco	1	do.			1	
		1	Arctic ocean	1	do.			1	
		1	Ochotsk sea	1	do.			1	
		1	Arctic ocean	1	do.			1	
1	Coast of California	37		37		218,875 60		37	271,885 79
		1	New Bedford	1	Before reported			1	
		1	San Francisco	1	do.			1	
		8	Arctic ocean	8	do.			1	
6	New Bedford	5	do.	5	do.			8	
		3	Arctic ocean	3	12,600 galls. sperm and 1,890 galls. whale oil	9,305 10		3	
		2	Ballast	2	do.			2	
		1	Ochotsk sea	1	1,417 galls. sperm oil	983 90		1	
12	Coast of California	1	Arctic ocean	1	3,780 galls. sperm oil	2,570 40		2	
		11	do.	11	3,434 galls. sperm and 77,049 galls. whale oil	32,383 89		4	
		1	Ochotsk sea	1	4,725 galls. whale oil	1,842 75		7	
		2	Arctic ocean	2	14,175 galls. whale oil	5,528 25		1	
2	Coast of Chili	1	Arctic ocean	1	Ballast			1	
		1	San Francisco	1	Cargo for San Francisco			1	
		1	Tahiti	1	Lumber	4,757 69		2	
		3	Port Angeles	3	do.			2	
1	Sea	1	San Francisco	1	do.			1	
		1	Arctic ocean	1	do.			1	
		1	Ochotsk sea	1	do.			1	
		1	Arctic ocean	1	do.			1	
37	In port	37		37		218,875 60		37	271,885 79
		1	New Bedford	1	Before reported			1	
		1	San Francisco	1	do.			1	
		8	Arctic ocean	8	do.			1	
6	New Bedford	5	do.	5	do.			8	
		3	Arctic ocean	3	12,600 galls. sperm and 1,890 galls. whale oil	9,305 10		3	
		2	Ballast	2	do.			2	
		1	Ochotsk sea	1	1,417 galls. sperm oil	983 90		1	
1	Edgarton	1	Arctic ocean	1	3,780 galls. sperm oil	2,570 40		2	
		11	do.	11	3,434 galls. sperm and 77,049 galls. whale oil	32,383 89		4	
		1	Ochotsk sea	1	4,725 galls. whale oil	1,842 75		7	
		2	Arctic ocean	2	14,175 galls. whale oil	5,528 25		1	
2	Coast of Chili	1	Arctic ocean	1	Ballast			1	
		1	San Francisco	1	Cargo for San Francisco			1	
		1	Tahiti	1	Lumber	4,757 69		2	
		3	Port Angeles	3	do.			2	
1	Sea	1	San Francisco	1	do.			1	
		1	Arctic ocean	1	do.			1	
		1	Ochotsk sea	1	do.			1	
		1	Arctic ocean	1	do.			1	
37	In port	37		37		218,875 60		37	271,885 79
		1	New Bedford	1	Before reported			1	
		1	San Francisco	1	do.			1	
		8	Arctic ocean	8	do.			1	
6	New Bedford	5	do.	5	do.			8	
		3	Arctic ocean	3	12,600 galls. sperm and 1,890 galls. whale oil	9,305 10		3	
		2	Ballast	2	do.			2	
		1	Ochotsk sea	1	1,417 galls. sperm oil	983 90		1	
12	Coast of California	1	Arctic ocean	1	3,780 galls. sperm oil	2,570 40		2	
		11	do.	11	3,434 galls. sperm and 77,049 galls. whale oil	32,383 89		4	
		1	Ochotsk sea	1	4,725 galls. whale oil	1,842 75		7	
		2	Arctic ocean	2	14,175 galls. whale oil	5,528 25		1	
2	Coast of Chili	1	Arctic ocean	1	Ballast			1	
		1	San Francisco	1	Cargo for San Francisco			1	
		1	Tahiti	1	Lumber	4,757 69		2	
		3	Port Angeles	3	do.			2	
1	Sea	1	San Francisco	1	do.			1	
		1	Arctic ocean	1	do.			1	
		1	Ochotsk sea	1	do.			1	
		1	Arctic ocean	1	do.			1	
37	In port	37		37		218,875 60		37	271,885 79
		1	New Bedford	1	Before reported			1	
		1	San Francisco	1	do.			1	
		8	Arctic ocean	8	do.			1	
6	New Bedford	5	do.	5	do.			8	
		3	Arctic ocean	3	12,600 galls. sperm and 1,890 galls. whale oil	9,305 10		3	
		2	Ballast	2	do.			2	
		1	Ochotsk sea	1	1,417 galls. sperm oil	983 90		1	
1	Edgarton	1	Arctic ocean	1	3,780 galls. sperm oil	2,570 40		2	
		11	do.	11	3,434 galls. sperm and 77,049 galls. whale oil	32,383 89		4	
		1	Ochotsk sea	1	4,725 galls. whale oil	1,842 75		7	
		2	Arctic ocean	2	14,175 galls. whale oil	5,528 25		1	
2	Coast of Chili	1	Arctic ocean	1	Ballast			1	
		1	San Francisco	1	Cargo for San Francisco			1	
		1	Tahiti	1	Lumber	4,757 69		2	
		3	Port Angeles	3	do.			2	
1	Sea	1	San Francisco	1	do.			1	
		1	Arctic ocean	1	do.			1	
		1	Ochotsk sea	1	do.			1	
		1	Arctic ocean	1	do.			1	
37	In port	37		37		218,875 60		37	271,885 79
		1	New Bedford	1	Before reported			1	
		1	San Francisco	1	do.			1	
		8	Arctic ocean	8	do.			1	
6	New Bedford	5	do.	5	do.			8	
		3	Arctic ocean	3	12,600 galls. sperm and 1,890 galls. whale oil	9,305 10		3	
		2	Ballast	2	do.			2	
		1	Ochotsk sea	1	1,417 galls. sperm oil	983 90		1	
12	Coast of California	1	Arctic ocean	1	3,780 galls. sperm oil	2,570 40		2	
		11	do.	11	3,434 galls. sperm and 77,049 galls. whale oil	32,383 89		4	
		1	Ochotsk sea	1	4,725 galls. whale oil	1,842 75		7	
		2	Arctic ocean	2	14,175 galls. whale oil	5,528 25		1	
2	Coast of Chili	1	Arctic ocean	1	Ballast			1	
		1	San Francisco	1	Cargo for San Francisco			1	
		1	Tahiti	1	Lumber	4,757 69		2	
		3	Port Angeles	3	do.			2	
1	Sea	1	San Francisco	1	do.			1	
		1	Arctic ocean	1	do.			1	
		1	Ochotsk sea	1	do.			1	
		1	Arctic ocean	1	do.			1	
37	In port	37		37		218,875 60		37	271,885 79
		1	New Bedford	1	Before reported			1	
		1	San Francisco	1	do.			1	
		8	Arctic ocean	8	do.			1	
6	New Bedford	5	do.	5	do.			8	
		3	Arctic ocean	3	12,600 galls. sperm and 1,890 galls. whale oil	9,305 10		3	
		2	Ballast	2	do.			2	
		1	Ochotsk sea	1	1,417 galls. sperm oil	983 90		1	
1	Edgarton	1	Arctic ocean	1	3,780 galls. sperm oil	2,570 40		2	
		11	do.	11	3,434 galls. sperm and 77,049 galls. whale oil	32,383 89		4	
		1	Ochotsk sea	1	4,725 galls. whale oil	1,842 75		7	
		2	Arctic ocean	2	14,175 galls. whale oil	5,528 25		1	
2	Coast of Chili	1	Arctic ocean	1	Ballast			1	
		1	San Francisco	1	Cargo for San Francisco			1	
		1	Tahiti	1	Lumber	4,757 69		2	
		3	Port Angeles	3	do.			2	
1	Sea	1	San Francisco	1	do.			1	
		1	Arctic ocean	1	do.			1	
		1	Ochotsk sea	1	do.			1	
		1	Arctic ocean	1	do.			1	
37	In port	37		37		218,875 60		37	271,885 79
		1	New Bedford	1	Before reported			1	
		1	San Francisco	1	do.			1	
		8	Arctic ocean	8	do.			1	
6	New Bedford	5	do.	5	do.			8	
		3	Arctic ocean	3	12,600 galls. sperm and 1,890 galls. whale oil	9,305 10		3	
		2	Ballast	2	do.			2	
		1	Ochotsk sea	1	1,417 galls. sperm oil	983 90		1	
12	Coast of California	1	Arctic ocean	1	3,780 galls. sperm oil	2,570 40		2	
		11	do.	11	3,434 galls. sperm and 77,049 galls. whale oil	32,383 89		4	
		1	Ochotsk sea	1	4,725 galls. whale oil	1,842 75		7	
		2	Arctic ocean	2	14,175 galls. whale oil	5,528 25		1	
2	Coast of Chili	1	Arctic ocean	1	Ballast			1	
		1	San Francisco	1	Cargo for San Francisco			1	
		1	Tahiti	1	Lumber	4,757 69		2	
		3	Port Angeles	3	do.			2	
1	Sea	1	San Francisco	1	do.			1	
		1	Arctic ocean	1	do.			1	
		1	Ochotsk sea	1	do.			1	
		1	Arctic ocean	1	do.			1	
37	In port	37		37		218,875 60		37	271,885 79
		1	New Bedford	1	Before reported		</		

## Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Hawaiian Islands.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		Where for.	INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.		No.	Description.		No.	Description.	Value.
Quarter ended December 31, 1864—Continued.	19	San Francisco	7	San Francisco	7	General merchandise	7	Hawaiian produce	\$142,020 26
	2	Baker's Island	2	Baker's Island	2	Ballast	2	Ballast	
	5	Hong Kong	5	Hong Kong	5	Cargo for China	5	Inward cargo	
	1	Navigator's Isld.	1	Navigator's Isld.	1	Cargo for Navigator's Island	1	Inward cargo	
	1	New Bedford	1	New Bedford	1	Ballast	1	10,841 galls. sperm and 278,568 galls. whale oil, 59,983 lbs. whalebone.	160,271 21
	3	In port	3	In port	3	Gen'l merchandise and whaling gear.	3	In port	
	1	New Zealand	1	New Zealand	1	4,410 galls. sperm and 37,800 galls. whale oil, 6,000 lbs. whalebone.	1	Inward cargo	22,120 80
	1	Coast of Chili	1	Coast of Chili	1	6,300 galls. whale oil, 3,000 lbs. whale- bone.	1	Whaling gear	4,647 00
	9	Cruise south	9	Cruise south	9	4,982 galls. sperm and 129,344 galls. whale oil, 49,000 lbs. whalebone.	9	do.	89,601 92
	6	Cruise and home.	6	Cruise and home.	6	8,516 galls. sperm and 134,435 galls. whale oil, 46,500 lbs. whalebone.	6	129,734 galls. sperm and 135,542 galls. whale oil, whaling gear.	115,423 10
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.*	20	Coast of California	20	Coast of California	20	10,241 galls. sperm and 321,774 galls. whale oil, 1,337,000 lbs. whalebone.	20	Whaling gear	
	1	In port	1	In port	1	15,750 galls. whale oil, 8,000 lbs. whalebone.	1	In port	11,982 50
	1	Phoenix Island	1	Sold; took Ha- waiian flag.	1		1	Sold	
	1	New Bedford	1	In port	1	General merchandise	1	In port	64,145 45
	1	Albani	1	do.	1	Cargo for Australia	1	Whaling gear	
	1	New London	1	do.	1	General merchandise	1	Ballast	31,096 00
	1	Amoy	1	Howland's Island	1	Ballast	1	Hawaiian produce	1,351 28
	5	Port Angeles	2	Port Angeles	2	Lumber	1	Ballast	
	3	In port	3	In port	3	General merchandise, lumber.	3	In port	12,937 00
	6	Ochotak sea	3	Cruise and home.	3	Whaling gear, &c., 4,725 galls. sperm and 214,578 galls. whale oil, 72,500 lbs. bone.	3	Whale oil, bone, and whaling gear	29,484 00
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.*	76		76		76		76		698,936 90
	10	In port	2	Cruise south	2	Before reported	2	Whaling craft	
	1		1	In port	1	do.	1	In port	
	1		1	Cruise and home.	1	do.	1	4,725 gallons sperm oil and whaling craft.	3,213 00

10	San Francisco	2	San Francisco	2	do.	1	Inward cargo	1	55,577 35
		1	Astoria	1	do.	4	Hawaiian produce	1	3,700 00
		1	Adelaido	1	do.	1	Lumber		
		1	Port Angeles	1	do.				
		1	Tahiti	1	do.				
		1	San Francisco	5	General cargo and lumber	104,808 78	Hawaiian produce	159,190 86	
		1	Baker's Island	2	Ballast		Ballast		
		1	Arctic ocean	1	Whaling gear	59,396 27	Whaling craft		
		1	In port	2	General merchandise	10,045 89	In port		
4	New Bedford	1	Cruise south	1	Whaling stores	2,680 35	Whaling craft		
		1	Arctic ocean	1	5,635 galls. sperm and 945 galls. whale oil		do.		
		2	In port	1	15,435 galls. sperm and 2,677 galls. whale oil	11,539 83	In port		
				1	600 lbs. bone	438 00	do.		
2	Tekelet	2	Port Angeles	1	Lumber	2,341 44	Hawaiian produce	1,604 64	
				1	do.	1,784 00	do.		
1	Humboldt Bay	1	San Francisco	1	do.	1,800 00	do.		
7	Coast of California	2	Arctic ocean	2	15,277 galls. whale oil	5,938 03	Whaling craft	18,539 74	
		1	Ochotak sea	2	14,175 galls. whale oil	5,528 25	do.		
		1	In port	3	22,680 galls. whale oil	8,865 20	In port		
		4		1	Whaling craft		do.		
2	Cruiser	1	Arctic ocean	2	5,417 galls. sperm oil	3,683 56	Whaling craft		
1	Sea	1	In port	1	Whaling craft		In port		
		1	do.	1			do.		
37		37		37		218,875 60		271,825 79	
11	In port	1	New Bedford	1	Before reported		35,451 galls. sperm and 157,591 galls. whale oil, 725 lbs. whale bone	101,890 73	
		1	San Francisco	1	do.		Hawaiian produce	33,088 45	
		1	Astoria	1	do.		do.	25,782 51	
		8	Arctic ocean	8	do.		Whaling craft		
6	New Bedford	5	do.	3	12,600 galls. sperm and 1,890 galls. whale oil	9,305 10	do.		
				2	Ballast		do.		
		1	Ochotak sea	1	1,417 galls. sperm oil	963 90	do.		
1	Edgarton	1	Arctic ocean	1	3,780 galls. sperm oil	2,570 40	do.		
12	Coast of California	11	do.	11	3,433 galls. sperm and 77,049 galls. whale oil	32,383 89	945 galls. sperm and 31,657 galls. whale oil	12,989 02†	
							Whaling craft		
		1	Ochotak sea	1	4,725 galls. whale oil	1,842 75	Whaling craft	1,842 75	
2	Coast of Chili	2	Arctic ocean	1	14,175 galls. whale oil	5,528 25	Whaling craft		
1	Sea	1	Arctic ocean	1	Ballast		Whaling craft		
1	Tahiti	1	San Francisco	1	Cargo for San Francisco		Inward cargo		
3	Port Angeles	3	Port Angeles	3	Lumber	4,757 69	Ballast		
							Hawaiian produce	1,261 32	

\* Entered: 16 barks, 10 ships, 1 brig—27, and 10 in port. Cleared: 9 barks, 7 ships, 1 brig, 10, class not given—37, and 10 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 11,209.  
† Entered: 10 ships, 23 barks, 2 brigs—37, and 11 in port. Cleared: 14 ships, 31 barks, 2 brigs—47, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 14,025.

Quarter ended June 30, 1865.

*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Hawaiian Islands.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.			
	ENTERED.	CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.	
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.
Quarter ended June 30, 1865—Continued.	2	Astoria.....	1	Astoria.....	1	Hawaiian produce.....	\$31,979 24
	9	San Francisco.....	7	San Francisco.....	7	In port.....	265,208 52 1/2
	48		48		48	Hawaiian produce.....	474,042 24
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	15	San Francisco.....	15	San Francisco.....	15	Hawaiian produce.....	38,018 45
	1	Astoria.....	1	Astoria.....	1	In port.....	173,491 95
	25		25		25	Hawaiian produce.....	203,036 88
LAHAINA—E. Perkins. Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	4	Arctic ocean.....	4	Honolulu and Pacific ocean.....	4	Same as inward cargo.....	46,456 00
	4		4		4	Same as inward cargo.....	46,456 00
	7	Coast L. Califor- nia.....	7	Arctic ocean.....	7	25 barrels whale oil.....	275 00
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.	1	Equator.....	1	do.....	1	Same as inward cargo.....	1,535 00
	1	United States.....	1	do.....	1	Same as inward cargo, and 40 bbls. whale oil.....	1,290 00
	9		9		9	Same as inward cargo, and 40 bbls. whale oil.....	20,817 00

Quarter ended June 30, 1865, §	1	Coast of California	1	Arctic ocean	1	300 barrels whale oil	3,306 00	1	300 bbls. whale oil	3,306 00
1	1	South Pacific	1	do	1	120 barrels sperm oil	2,570 00	1	120 bbls. sperm oil	2,570 00
1	1	Hilo	1	do	1	Ballast		1	Ballast	
1	1	South Atlantic	1	do	1	80 barrels sperm oil	1,683 00	1	80 bbls. sperm oil	1,683 00
4	4		4		4		7,559 00	4		7,559 00
4th quarter		No report								
Hilo—J. Worth.										
Quarter ended December 31, 1864,	9	Arctic ocean	8	Honolulu	9	203 bbls. sperm and 3,500 bbls. whale oil, 39,100 lbs. whalebone.	75,076 00	9	Same as inward cargo.	75,076 00
2	2	San Francisco	1	Lahaina	2	Lumber and general cargo	15,500 00	2	In port	
11	11		11	In port	11		90,576 00	11		75,076 00
Quarter ended March 31, 1865, ¶	2	In port	1	San Francisco	1	General merchandise	7,500 00	1	Hawaiian produce	7,863 20
3	3	San Francisco	2	Crane	2	Stores	1,400 00	2	Stores	3,804 46
9	9	Coast California	9	San Francisco	1	Lumber, shooks, &c.	18,724 00	1	Molasses, sugar, &c	
15	15	Port Angeles	1	Kauai	1	Stores	2,330 71	1	In port	
				In port		Sperm and whale oil				
				do		Lumber and shingles				
Quarter ended June 30, 1865, **	11	In port	1	San Francisco	1	Before reported	30,954 71	11		11,689 66
4	4	At sea	9	Coast California	9	do		1	12,083 pounds sugar, 41,474 lbs. palm, 27,895 gallons molasses.	5,542 62
1	1	United States	1	Port Angeles	1	do		9	315 bbls. sperm, 1,315 bbls. w. oil.	21,251 55
1	1	Chili	1	At sea	1	45 bbls. sperm oil, 300 bbls. w. oil.	4,603 80	1	26,000 shingles, 50,000 ft. lumber	528 00
				United States	1	40,000 feet lumber, 30,000 shingles	770 00	1	Same as inward cargo	4,603 80
				Chili	1	50 barrels flour	300 00	1	80,142 pounds palm, 24,084 galls. molasses, 13,724 lbs. beef.	6,941 12
					17		5,773 80	17	Stores	38,867 09
4th quarter		No report								

\* Entered: 8 ships, 15 barks, 1 brig—24, and 1 in port. Cleared: 7 ships, 10 barks, 1 brig—18, and 7 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 12,896.

† Entered and cleared: 2 ships, 2 barks—4. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,442 91.95.

‡ Entered: 3 barks, 4 ships—9. Cleared: 5 barks—8, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,547. Entered and cleared: 4 ships. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,290.

§ Entered: 5 ships, 5 barks, 1 brig—11. Cleared: 5 ships, 4 barks—9, and 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,936 64.95.

¶ Entered: 7 barks, 4 ships—13, and 2 in port. Cleared: 2 barks, 2 ships—4, and 11 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 4,186.

\*\* Entered: 3 ships, 2 barks, 1 brig—6, and 11 in port. Cleared: 6 ships, 9 barks, 2 ships—17. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,855 81.95.

## Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Dominican Republic—Hayti.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.			
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	INWARD.		OUTWARD.	
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. ST. DOMINGO CITY— <i>W. A. Read.</i> Quarter ended December 31, 1864.*	2	New York.....	1	Turk's Island.....			
	1	Boston.....	1	Cuba.....	1	85 tons hay.....	\$1,700 00
			1	Bonafre.....	1	167 tons ice and vegetables.....	2,450 00
	3		3		1	163 tons provisions.....	13,790 00
					3		17,940 00
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.†	1	Boston.....	1	Inagua.....	1	198 tons provisions.....	10,392 77
	1	New York.....	1	Cuba.....	1	132 tons provisions.....	10,175 00
	2		2				
					2		20,567 77
		No reports.....					
3d and 4th quarters.....							
HAYTI GONAIVES— <i>A. Hildenback.</i> Quarter ended December 31, 1864.‡	4	Boston.....	2	Boston.....			
			1	New York.....	2	Provisions.....	38,223 00
	3	New York.....	1	Port de Paix.....	1	Lumber and provisions.....	5,558 00
	1	Port au Prince...	3	New York.....	1	Provisions.....	22,868 00
			1	Miragoane.....	3	Provisions.....	33,011 00
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.§	8		1		1	Lumber.....	9,356 00
			8		8		102,056 00
	1	In port.....	1	New York.....			
	1	Machias.....	1	Aquin.....	1	Before reported.....	1,402 30
	2	Boston.....	1	Port de Paix.....	1	Lumber.....	13,013 84
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.¶	2	New York.....	1	Boston.....	1	do.....	8,662 50
			1	New York.....	1	do.....	12,884 35
	6		1	In port.....	1	do.....	8,010 37
			6				43,013 35
							181,062 35
							Haytian currency..



*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Hayti.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.				
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	INWARD.		OUTWARD.		
	No.	Where from.		No.	Description.		Value.	
Quarter ended March 30, 1865.*	2	In port.....	1	Inagua.....	Before reported.....	1	80,000 pounds logwood.....	\$5,626 25
	1	Cherryfield.....	1	Miragoane.....	do.....	1	Ballast.....	6,222 77
	10	Boston.....	6	Boston.....	Lumber.....	1	80,000 pounds logwood.....	42,310 18
				do.....	Provisions and lumber.....	6	474,500 pounds logwood, 200 bags coffee, 38 bales cotton, 50 bbls. honey.....	1,443 53
				Inagua.....	Provisions.....	1	20,000 pounds logwood.....	1,443 53
				Miragoane.....	do.....	1	Ballast.....	.....
				Matamoros.....	do.....	1	do.....	.....
				St. Marc.....	do.....	1	do.....	.....
	10	New York.....	7	New York.....	Provisions and assorted merchandise.....	7	577,400 pounds logwood, 10,387 bags coffee, 1,273 bales cotton, 381 bbls. honey.....	3,949,430 86
				Miragoane.....	do.....	1	80,000 pounds logwood.....	4,231 94
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.				St. Marc.....	do.....	1	Ballast.....	.....
				Clientagos.....	do.....	1	do.....	.....
	2	Philadelphia.....	1	St. Marc.....	Provisions and shingles.....	1	60,000 pounds logwood.....	4,540 34
				Miragoane.....	Provisions.....	1	289 bags coffee, 40 bales cotton.....	131,062 12
	25		25			25	Illytien currency.....	4,144,877 90
				Miragoane.....	Before reported.....	1	40 bales cotton, 269 bags coffee.....	131,062 00
	13	New York.....	6	New York.....	Provisions and assorted merchandise.....	6	749,650 lbs. logwood, 670 bales cotton, 5,072 bags coffee, 162 bbls. honey.....	2,203,221 57
				Miragoane.....	do.....	3	90,000 lbs. logwood, 66 bales cot- ton, 400 bags coffee.....	200,171 80
				Cuba.....	Lumber.....	1	Ballast.....	.....
				Inagua.....	Provisions.....	1	do.....	.....
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.				Boston.....	do.....	1	In port.....	.....
	10	Boston.....	5	Boston.....	Provisions and lumber.....	5	831,100 lbs. logwood, 31 bales cotton, 115 bags coffee.....	153,235 13
				Cuba.....	Lumber.....	3	Ballast.....	.....
				Inagua.....	do.....	2	do.....	.....
	1	Hallfax.....	1	Zarza.....	Provisions and lumber.....	1	do.....	.....
	1	Montecristo.....	1	New York.....	do.....	1	14,000 lbs. logwood, 123 bales cotton.....	132,181 04
	2	Philadelphia.....	1	Philadelphia.....	Provisions.....	1	270,000 lbs. logwood.....	20,666 92
				In port.....	do.....	1	In port.....	.....
								.....
								.....



4	Bangor.....	1	Swan's Island.....	1	Lumber.....	16,269 00	1	Ballast.....	2,860,639 40
31	In port.....	31	Inagua.....	2	do.....	4,398 00	1	do.....	Haytian currency.
2	In port.....	2	New York.....	2	Before reported.....	97,231 50	2	63 bales cotton, 200 bags coffee, 524,000 lbs. logwood.	176,137 37
13	New York.....	4	New York.....	4	Assorted provisions.....	54,357 00	4	623 bales cotton, 2,294 bags coffee, 519,700 lbs. logwood.	1,263,543 22
6	Boston.....	3	Cuba.....	2	do.....	166,472 00	2	Ballast.....	933,148 56
1	Bangor.....	1	Miragoane.....	1	do.....	26,622 00	1	Sold, took Haytian flag.....	185,064 58
22	In port.....	22	Boston.....	4	Provisions and lumber.....	64,131 37	4	211 bales cotton, 300 bags coffee, 1,628,550 lbs. logwood.	5,159 34
4	Boston.....	4	Miragoane.....	1	Lumber.....	9,400 00	1	In port.....	7,729 12
4	Bangor.....	4	Miragoane.....	1	do.....	2,993 13	1	110,000 lbs. logwood.....	2,576,781 99
4	Boston.....	4	Boston.....	4	Provisions.....	27,714 50	4	505,650 lbs. logwood, 2,450 lbs. brazilletto wood, 97,360 lbs. logwood crotches, 3,380 lbs. coffee.	51,183 77
4	Boston.....	4	Boston.....	4	Provisions.....	31,569 33	4	263,000 lbs. logwood, 173,039 lbs. coffee, 6,000 lbs. brazilletto.	375,315 68
1	New York.....	1	New York.....	1	Provisions.....	11,906 85	1	61,837 lbs. coffee, 40,000 lbs. logwood, 1,000 lbs. fustic, 5,040 lbs. cotton, 6,599 feet lumber.	189,156 36
5	In port.....	5	In port.....	5	Cleared.....	43,476 18	5	Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,457 6-95.	564,473 04

Quarter ended September 30, 1865.

JACQUEL—C. Moravia.  
Quarter ended December 31, 1865.

Quarter ended March 30, 1865.

\* Entered: 3 steamers, 6 barks, 4 brigs, 10 schooners—23 and 2 in port. Cleared: 3 steamers, 6 barks, 6 brigs, 10 schooners—25. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,457 6-95.  
† Entered: 1 steamer, 9 barks, 13 brigs, 7 schooners—30 and 1 in port. Cleared: 1 steamer, 8 barks, 12 brigs, 6 schooners—27 and 4 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,648 17-95.  
‡ Entered: 2 steamers, 3 barks, 11 brigs, 4 schooners—20 and 2 in port. Cleared: 1 steamer, 4 barks, 11 brigs, 4 schooners—20, 1 sold, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,589 57-95.  
§ Entered and cleared: 4 schooners. Aggregate tonnage entered, 580 64-95. || Entered and cleared: 5 schooners. Aggregate tonnage entered, 625 61-95.





## Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Mexico.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.				
	ENTERED.	CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.		
No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865.								
4	San Francisco	2	Mexican ports	60 tons mining machinery	\$9,000 00	1	60 tons silver ore, bullion	\$4,700 00
		1	Guaymas.	75 tons general merchandise	11,000 00	1	do	5,000 00
		1	Gulf ports	70	6,000 00	1	Ballast	
1	Mazatlan.	1	San Francisco	125	17,000 00	1	80 tons silver ore, bullion	8,000 00
		1		140 tons lumber	13,500 00	1	Ballast	
5		5			56,500 00	5		17,700 00
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.								
1	Guaymas	1	Guaymas	Supplies		1	Bees	
2	San Francisco	2	Mazatlan	205 tons merchandise	29,800 00	2	260 tons silver ore, bullion	15,000 00
3		3			29,800 00	3		15,000 00
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.								
1	Guaymas	1	San Francisco	120 tons and 80 M feet lumber, and 186 tons groceries.	32,800 00	1		
4	San Francisco	3	do			3	110 tons silver ore, bullion	16,500 00
		1	In port	25 tons general cargo.	2,000 00	1		
1	Mazatlan and Guaymas	1	San Francisco			1		
1	Victoria and San Francisco.	1	San Francisco & Victoria.	133,500 feet lumber	4,500 00	1	In port	
7		7				7		16,500 00
MAZATLAN—B. R. Carman.								
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.								
1	Manzanillo	1	In port.	Soap, &c		1	In port	
6	La Paz.	1	Peru	50,000 feet lumber	1,000 00	1	50,000 feet lumber.	1,000 00
		1	La Paz and Mazatlan.	70,— drugs and medicines.	8,000 00	1	Stone	
		1	San Francisco	150,— specie, &c	15,000 00	1	Specie	45,000 00
		1	La Paz.	Not stated.		1	Ballast	
		2	In port.	General merchandise		2	In port; specie	80,000 00
3	San Francisco	2	Guaymas, &c.	170 tons general cargo	40,000 00	1	In port.	
		1	U. S. man-of-war.			1	Not stated.	
1	San Francisco via La Paz.	1	Not stated.	40 tons machinery	7,000 00	1	Ballast	
1	San Blas	1	Freres Marins via Man Blas.	Not stated.		1	Not stated	

Quarter ended	1	Not stated.	1	Not stated.	1	do.	1	do.	1	do.	125,000 00
Mar. 31, 1865.	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	125,000 00
Quarter ended	8	San Francisco.	3	Guaymas.	3	2,070 tons general merchandise	170,000 00	3	General merchandise		
Mar. 31, 1865.	8	San Francisco.	3	Acapulco.	1	do.	40,000 00	1	Ballast		
	2	San Francisco.	2	San Francisco.	1	do.	25,000 00	1	do		
	1	La Paz.	1	La Paz.	1	Ballast	20,000 00	1	General merchandise		
	1	San Blas.	1	San Blas.	1	180 tons merchandise	80,000 00	1	Specie		125,000 00
	2	La Paz.	2	San Francisco.	1	do	50,000 00	1			
	10		10		10	Specie	385,000 00	10			125,000 00
3d quarter.	No report.										
Quarter ended	5	San Francisco.	4	Guaymas.	2	610 tons general merchandise	70,000 00	4	Ballast		
September 30, 1865.	2	Guaymas.	2	In port.	3	Ballast		1	In port.		
	7		7	San Francisco.	2		70,000 00	2	Ballast		
MINATITLAN—R. C. M. Hoyt.											
Quarter ended	1	Boston.	1	New Orleans.	1	120 tons assorted merchandise	8,000 00	1	50 tons fusile	304 70	
December 31, 1864.	1	Vera Cruz.	1	New York.	1	Ballast		1	302 tons mahogany	4,056 00	
	2		2		2		8,000 00	2		4,370 70	
Quarter ended	1	St. Croix.	1	New York.	1	Ballast		1	323 tons mahogany	4,500 65	
Mar. 31, 1865.	2	New York.	2	do.	2	150 tons assorted merchandise	13,600 00	1	do.	588 97	
	3		3		3		13,600 00	3	In port.	5,089 62	

\* Entered and cleared: 3 steamers, 2 schooners—5. Aggregate tonnage entered, 6,180 9.95.

† Entered and cleared: 2 steamers, 1 schooner—3. Aggregate tonnage entered, 4,067 91.95.

‡ Entered: 3 steamers, 2 bark, 1 brig, 1 schooner—7. Cleared: 2 steamers, 2 bark, 1 brig, 1 schooner—6, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 5,721 19.95.

§ Entered and cleared: 5 steamers, 2 bark, 4 steamers, 1 brig, 1 mail-of-war—13. Cleared: 3 schooners, 2 bark, 1 steamer, 1 not stated—10, and 3 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 9,405 54.95.

¶ Entered and cleared: 1 steamer, 1 brig, 1 schooner—10. Aggregate tonnage entered, 13,725 37.95.

\*\* Entered: 3 steamers, 1 bark, 1 ship—7. Cleared: 3 steamers, 1 bark—6, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 10,931 77.95.

†† Entered and cleared: 1 schooner, 1 bark—2. Aggregate tonnage entered, 423 40.85.

‡‡ Entered: 2 brig, 1 schooner—3. Cleared: 1 brig, 1 schooner—2, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 531 64.95.

*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Mexico—Honduras—Nicaragua.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.
Quarter ended June 30, 1865. 4th quarter.	1	In port.	1	New York.	1	Before reported.		1	283 tons mahogany.	\$5,144 70
		No report.								
		No report.								
		No report.								
TAMPICO— <i>F. Chase</i> . Quarter ended December 31, 1864. Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865.	5	New York.	5	New York.	5	Abandoned cargo; value not ascer- tained.		5	Goat skins, fustic, &c.	113 688 00
	1	New Orleans.	1	New Orleans.	1	Assorted cargo.	\$4,870 00	1	Fruit.	223 00
	6		6		6		4,870 00	6		113,921 00
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	4	New York.	4	New York.	4	Not stated.		4	Goat skins, hides, fustic, &c.	35,460 00
	2	New Orleans.	2	New Orleans.	1	Flour, &c.	6,849 00	1	Fruit.	97 00
	6		6		1	General cargo.	8,100 00	1	Ballast.	
							14,949 00	6		35,557 00
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	2	New York.	2	New York.	2	Assorted cargo, value not given.		2	Goat skins, hides, sarsaparilla, &c.	18,116 00
	1	New Orleans.	1	New Orleans.	1	Not stated.		1	Fruit.	86 00
	3		3		3			3		18,202 00
VERA CRUZ— <i>M. D. L. Lane</i> . Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	1	New York.	1	Minatitan.	1	Lumber.		1	Ballast.	
	1	Portland.	1	In port.	1	157,000 feet lumber.	4,710 00	1	In port.	
	2		2		2		4,710 00	2		
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865.	1	Key West.	1	Key West.	1	Ballast.		1	In port for repairs.	
	1	New York.	1	Minatitan.	1	Assorted cargo.		1	Ballast.	
	2		2		2			2		



*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Nicaragua—New Granada.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.						
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.				
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.	
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865.*	2	New York.....	2	New York.....	2	Passengers, &c.....			2	Passengers, &c.....	
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.†	3	New York.....	2	New York.....	1	Passengers.....			1	Passengers.....	
			1	In port.....	1	General merchandise.....			1	Hides, deer skins, India rubber.	\$11,811 93
	3				1	Ballast.....			1	In port.....	
			3		3				3		11,811 93
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.‡	1	In port.....	1	New York.....	1	Before reported.....			1	Passengers, &c.....	
	4	New York.....	3	do.....	4	Passengers, &c.....			3	Passengers, &c.....	
			1	In port.....	1				1	In port.....	
	5		5		5				5		
CORINTO—H. W. Bostrick.											
1st and 2d quarters.....	No reports										
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.§	4	Jan José.....	4	Panama.....	4	General cargo.....			4	Unknown.....	
	4	Panama.....	3	San José.....							
			1	La Union.....	4	General cargo.....			4	Unknown.....	
	1	New York.....	1	Sold.....	1	Sold.....			1	Sold.....	
	1	Santhia.....	1	San José.....	1	General cargo.....			1	Unknown.....	
	10		10		10				10		
3d quarter.....	No report										
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	5	Panama.....	5	San José.....	5	Cotton, merchandise, &c.....			5	Same as inward cargo.....	
	6	San José.....	6	Panama.....	6	Flour, coffee, hides, &c.....			6	do.....do.....	
	11		11		11				11		
NEW GRANADA.											
SAVANILLA—Jr. A. Chapman.											
1st, 2d, and 3d quarters.....	No reports										



Quarter ended September 30, 1863.†	2	New York.....	2	New York.....	2	General merchandise.....	2	531 hides..... 70 tons ivory nuts..... 375 tons tallow..... 99 bales bark..... 102 bags coffee..... 244 sheets zinc..... 24 tons dividiv.....	1,140 00 1,591 50 2,430 00 1,980 00 2,101 67 80 60 1,250 00 10,274 38					
	2		2		2		2							
} PANAMA—A. R. McKee.														
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.*	3	In port.....	3	Not stated.....	3	Before reported.....	2	In port.....	4,244 packages merchandise..... 18,859 pags. general merchandise.....					
	7	Central America.	6	Central America.	7	506 caroons cochineal..... 6,168 caroons indigo..... 914 bags coffee..... 1,367 bales cotton..... 172 boxes merchandise..... 4,179 dry hides..... 162 bales deer skins..... 86 boxes silver ore..... 47 boxes samples..... Specie..... 83 packages India rubber..... 20 cases balsam..... 444 packages sugar..... 21 boxes cigars..... 44 bags rice..... 2 boxes pearls..... 31 bags cocoa..... 7 bags spice..... 1 package hats..... 771 bags potatoes, 31 ditto onions..... 37 bales fur skins..... 116 flasks quicksilver..... 2,092 bales wool..... 1,288 bags copper ore..... 900 bags silver ore..... 58 cases merchandise..... 219 packages effects..... 1,232 packages whalebone..... Treasury..... 41 boxes tea..... 76 boxes silk-worms' eggs.....	88,950 00 925,000 00 14,176 00 138,900 00 9,630 00 12,537 00 8,435 00 8,430 00 5,200 00 77,678 50 2,540 00 740 00 4,470 00 410 00 478 00 3,000 00 620 00 1,400 00 490 00 3,918 46 35,181 85 30,062 94 267,463 44 17,000 00 52,363 93 11,615 76 133,955 00 201,502 75 9,913,652 49 326 33 14,743 00	2	1	6	1	8	In port..... 35,794 pags. general merchandise.....	424,000 00 533,300 00 3,579,400 00
	9	San Francisco.....	8	San Francisco.....	9		1	In port.....						

\* Entered and cleared: 2, class not given. Aggregate tonnage entered, 4,960 57-95.  
† Entered: 3, class not given. Cleared: 2, class not given, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,977 30-95.  
‡ Entered: 4, class not given, and 1 in port. Cleared: 4, class not given, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 5,680 86-100.  
§ Entered: 9 steamers, 1 ship—10. Cleared: 9 steamers, and 1 ship. Aggregate tonnage entered, 8,113.  
|| Entered and cleared: 11 steamers. Agg. tonnage entered, 0,280.  
\*\* Entered: 16 steamers, 1 ship, 1 brig, 2 schooners—20, and 3 in port. Cleared: 13 steamers, 2 schooners—17, and 6 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered: 34,535 57-95.

## Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—New Granada—Venezuela.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.			OUTWARD.		
	ENTERED.		Where for.	INWARD.		Value.	No.	Description.	Value.
	No.	Where from.		No.	Description.				
Quarter ended December 31, 1864—Continued.									
1	Guayaquil	1	In port	1	5 boxes drugs	\$462 93	1	In port	
1	Pacific	1	Guayaquil	1	35 cases walrus teeth	1,942 30	1	Ballast	
1	New York	1	Pacific	1	1 case hardware	1,540 00	1	In port	
1	Buenaventura	1	In port	1	197 bags ore	2,500 00	1	do	
					1 case gold sulphates	1,000 00			
					190 bags merchandise	26,987 98			
					Ballast				
					11,821 gallons oil, 4,900 lbs. bone	8,000 00			
					1,571 tons coal	2,631 85			
					Ballast				
				23		12,038,895 60	23	Not stated	\$6,637,000 00
Quarter ended Mar. 31, 1865.*									
6	In port	6		6	Before reported			In port	
								Ballast	
8	New York	3	Chincha Islands	3	Coal	98,690 40	3	Merchandise	904,340 00
		2	California	2	General merchandise, specie, &c.	3,972,440 25	3	Ballast	2,362,000 00
			Central America	1	Ballast	57,200 00	1	do	12,000 00
				1	Rice, cotton, coffee	108,020 00	1	do	232,900 00
			Mexico	1	Ballast		1	Ballast	
1		1	Buenaventura	1	Quina and cacao	9,100 00	1	200 tons merchandise	2,000 00
6	Central America	4	Central America	6	Indigo, coffee, cotton, &c.	1,719,193 00	2	General merchandise	886,380 00
			In port					In port	
5	California	5	California	5	Merchandise, treasure, &c.	5,428,900 25	5	3,250 packages merchandise	3,433,000 00
1	Guayaquil	1	Guayaquil	1	Bark and rubber	9,200 00	1	110 do	1,280 00
1	Pearl Island	1	Pearl Island	1	Pearl shells	720 00	1	In port	
				29		10,733,523 94	29		7,756,100 00
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.†									
5	In port	3	Not stated	5	Before reported		3	1,653 packages general mer- chandise	885,860 00
								In port	
2	Guayaquil	2	Guayaquil	2	Rubber, bark, cacao	39,540 00	2	100 packages general merchan- dise	1,900 00
9	California	9	California	9	Rubber, treasure, cotton, merchandise	6,878,766 58	7	General merchandise	5,603,800 00
4	Central America	6	Central America	8	Cotton, indigo, coffee, hides	3,629,304 49	6	Passengers	2,577,612 00
1	Baltimore	1	In port	1	Coal	20,140 00	2	General merchandise	
			Chincha Islands	1			1	In port	

Quarter ended September 30, 1865.									
1	Wilmingon	1	Central America.	1	Cotton, coffee, indigo.	319,250 00	1	General merchandise.	560,000 00
2	New York	1	Chincha Islands.	1	Coal.	54,150 00	1	Ballast.	
		1	California	1	Ballast.		1	do	
28		28				10,950,941 07	28		9,719,172 00
5	In port.	3	Callao.	3	Before reported.		2	Ballast.	
		1	Pacific Island	1	do		2	7,020 tons merchandise.	1,306,800 00
		1	Pearl Island	1	do		1	5,976 tons merchandise.	597,600 00
2	New York	1	California	1	Treasure, merchandise, passengers	1,574,136 00	1	Ballast.	
		1	New York	1	Coal.	89,600 00	1	5,976 tons merchandise.	597,600 00
1	Pacific Island	1	Cocos Island	1	Shells.	1,000 00	1	Ballast.	
1	Guayaquil.	1	Buenaventura	1	Coffee, indigo, cotton, cochineal	1,103,048 00	1	100 tons merchandise.	1,000 00
6	Central America.	4	Central America.	4	Lumber, coffee, cotton.	281,980 00	4	2,326 tons merchandise.	1,810,600 00
		2	In port.	2	Merchandise and passengers.	6,509,004 00	2	In port.	4,330,000 00
5	California	5	California	5			5	43,300 tons merchandise.	8,044,000 00
20		20				9,538,638 00	20		
VENEZUELA.									
LA GUAYRA—C. H. Lockr.									
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.									
5	Philadelphia.	5	Philadelphia.	5	1,993 bags wheat, 866 bbls. tallow, 5,040 bbls. flour, 800 kegs butter, 2,500 kegs lard, 101 bbls. coal oil.	221,440 00	4	American gold, \$60,210 79, 19 bales cotton, coffee, rope, sundries, wheat bags, and sleeves.	64,274 82
7	New York.	6	New York	6	3,508 barrels flour, 519 bags wheat, 400 kegs butter, 4,899 kegs lard, 2,126 bags corn.	166,733 45	1	Ballast and passengers.	
		1	In port.	1	1,230 bbls. flour, 100 boxes tallow, 25 boxes furniture, 300 kegs butter, 150 kegs lard, 50 bbls. petroleum.	30,126 15	5	do do do	10,116 90
12		12					1	Coffee, hides, deer-skins, empty bags.	
		12				418,209 60	12	In port.	74,391 72
1	In port.	1	New York	1	Before reported.		1	247 sacks cocoon, 270 bales cotton, 14 bales deer-skins.	24,987 08
6	New York.	6	New York	6	3,650 bbls. flour, 10 boxes furniture, 100 doz. brooms, 2 pkgs. samples, 11 screens, 14 boxes stationery, 58 boxes machinery, 1 carriage, 10 bxs. salmon, 339 coils manilla rope, 200 boxes hiving, 175 boxes hams, 22 bbls. beef, 676 kegs lard, 740 boxes candles, 98 mats, 90 cases Florida water, 49 boxes codfish.	165,570 16	5	Ballast.	18,108 65
							1	995 hides, 1,461 deer-skins, 701 bags coffee, 1 box plants.	

Entered: 3 ships, 16 steamers, 3 schooners, 1 brig—23, and 6 in port. Cleared: 1 bark, 4 ships, 16 steamers, 2 schooners, 1 brig—24, and 5 in port. Agg. tonn. entered, 33,013 29-95. Entered: 1 steamer, 19 steamers, 2 ships—1, and 5 in port. Cleared: 2 schooners, 19 steamers, 1 ship, 1 brig—23, and 5 in port. Agg. tonnage entered, 38,710. Entered: 11 steamers, 3 schooners, 1 ship—15, and 5 in port. Cleared: 10 steamers, 2 schooners, 1 ship, 5, class not given, 18, and 3 in port. Agg. tonnage entered, 35,478. Entered: 5 barks, 4 ships, 3 brigantines—12. Cleared: 5 barks, 4 ships, 2 brigantines—11, and 1 in port. Agg. tonnage entered, 3,454. Entered: 5 barks, 5 ships, 1 brigantine—11, and 1 in port. Cleared: 5 barks, 6 ships, 1 brigantine—12. Agg. tonnage entered, 3,548.

*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Venezuela.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.			
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.
Quarter ended March 31, 1865—Continued.	5	Philadelphia.....	5	Philadelphia.....	5	bbls, potatoes, 50 barrels onions, 3 cotton gins, 3 boxes leaches, 16 bxs. hardware, 35 boxes lamps, 670 kgs butter, 10 bales tobacco, 1,630 bbls. grain, 1,363 kegs tallow, 8 packages patent medicines, 168 barrels oil, 2 boxes shoes, 98 mats casia, 25 bxs. sarsaparilla, 50 rolls white matting, 60 cases petroleum, 400 boxes fire- crackers, 20 boxes cheese, 120 bbls. pork, 310 bars iron, 688 bbla, sundry merchandise, 800 cases, 98 boxes, 42 tierces, 195 bales, coils, &c. 8,450 bbla, flour, 150 bbla, petroleum, 555 sacks grain, 616 boxes candles, 475 coils manilla rope, 460 bundles staves, 4,2' feet lumber, 400 doz. brooms, 10 acreses, 20 bbl, brandy, 165 bbla, provisions, 104 boxes chain pique wine, 4 boxes oysters, 4 bxs. pickles, 30 tins paint, 325 bbls, oil, 600 kegs lard, 10 tierces tobacco, 460 kegs crackers, 121 cases liquors, 146 boxes soap, 210 b xea fish, 50 cases preserves, 80 caaks malla, 840 boxes dry goods, 939 boxes miscel- laneous dry goods, 813 bbla., 1,532 caaks, 500 half bbla., 1,553 kegs, coin, types, &c.	\$366,943 30	3	Ballast..... 607 bales cotton, 27 bales deer- skins, \$10,837 15 American gold, 920 empty wheat bags, tobacco-seed wrappers, return goods, tobacco samples, 1 box.	\$46,919 52
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	12	New York.....	3	New York.....	12	3,930 barrels flour, kerosene oil, beef, tobacco, cheese, corn, rye flour, butter, lard, sperm and soft candles, lumber, tallow, codfish, mackerel, salmon, wine, oysters, soap, peas, pork, beans, figs, su- gar, pepper, hams, brooms, cord- age, hominy, Florida water, pat- ent medicines, Manila rope, fire- crackers, furniture, dry goods,	432,513 46	12	1,455 bbs coffee, 1 box models of steel plates, 1 box printed papers, 2,375 pounds caustic barley, 998 deer-skins, 75 sacks cocoa, 508 bales cotton, 1,920 empty bags, (return goods), \$47,841 10 in Ameri- can and English gold.	90,015 25
						109,805 65	2			108,484 05

2	Philadelphia.....	2	Philadelphia.....	2	3,200 barrels flour, refined coal-oil, beer, corn, lumber, hoops, staves, cheese, lard, butter, tallow, cod-fish, beef, pork, wheat, brooms, sperm and tallow candles, patent medicines, ale, varnish, oil, paint, corks, tobacco, cheese, herring, hams, pepper, beans, potatoes, cotton-gins, iron ware, furniture, apples, preserves, stationery, nails, dry goods.	115,945 35	2	419 bags coffee, 24 lbs. chocolate, 101 sacks cocoa, 2,574 deer-skins, 12 boxes blitters, 978 lbs. old copper, 2,512 beer barrels, 1 box family pictures, 1,000 bags, 4 boxes and 5 casks lamps, (return goods.) \$57,775 in American gold.	78,555 79
1	St. Thomas.....	1	St. Thomas.....	1	Commission.....				
6		6		6	Commission.....	225,751 00	6		187,039 84
5	New York.....	5	New York.....	4	5,000 pounds indigo, 25,900 lbs. cocoa, 51,000 pounds coffee, 3,980 deer-skins, 1 box pictures, (return goods,) 18 old iron anchors, 291 whole, 412 half and 97 quarter boxes raisins, 2 empty trunks, 3,040 empty wheat bags, 29 boxes medicines, (return goods.) \$19,500 specie, in American gold.	157,454 07	4	5,000 pounds indigo, 25,900 lbs. cocoa, 51,000 pounds coffee, 3,980 deer-skins, 1 box pictures, (return goods,) 18 old iron anchors, 291 whole, 412 half and 97 quarter boxes raisins, 2 empty trunks, 3,040 empty wheat bags, 29 boxes medicines, (return goods.) \$19,500 specie, in American gold.	43,471 48
5	Philadelphia.....	4	Philadelphia.....	3	48,420 pounds coffee, 8,680 lbs. cocoa, 3,800 deer-skins, 6 boxes cotton-gins, (return goods.) \$20,000 specie, in American gold.	232,397 93	3	48,420 pounds coffee, 8,680 lbs. cocoa, 3,800 deer-skins, 6 boxes cotton-gins, (return goods.) \$20,000 specie, in American gold.	41,101 27
5	Philadelphia.....	4	Philadelphia.....	1	Ballast.....		1	Ballast.....	

Quarter ended September 30,  
1865.†

\* Entered and cleared: 1 ship-of-war, 2 barks, 1 brig, 2 brigantines—6. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,141.  
† Entered and cleared: 4 barks, 2 brigs, 4 brigantines—10. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,746.

*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Venezuela—Brazil.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.						
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	INWARD.		OUTWARD.				
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	No.	Description.	Value.	
Quarter ended September 30, 1865—Continued.	10		1	Baltimore	1	2,100 barrels flour, butter, lard, fish, leeches, lumber, furniture, nails, iron columns, machinery, tallow, tobacco, paper, cigars, acids, cassia, fire-crackers, dry goods, provisions.	\$51,665 62	1	Ballast	\$84,572 75
PUERTO CABELLO—C. H. Loehr.	7	New York	6	New York	6	1,700 tierces hams, 400 barrels pork, 3 baskets castor oil, 5,300 barrels flour, 45 boxes machinery, 10 boxes glassware, 10 reams paper, 2 boxes scales, 40 bags salt, 1 car- riage, 2,000 feet lumber, 20 dozen brooms, 110 tierces lard, 10 bbls. beans, 650 boxes candles, 100 cases tobacco, 900 boxes soap, 57 kegs nails, 100 barrels provisions, 45 cases salmon, 10 dozen pails, 57 coils Manila rope, 50 boxes Florida water, 460 barrels pota- toes, 65 kegs butter, 1,500 sacks meal, 165 tons coal, 1,646 pieces bar iron, 38 boxes cheese, 2,500 sacks maize, 500 bags wheat, 40 boxes hardware, 800 boards, 20 pails paint, 100 bushels onions, 100 cases crackers, 100 cases pe- trolcum, 200 boxes tallow, 43 boxes chairs, 86 cases matches, 10,000 bricks, 2 barometers.	86,482 25	5	11,963 lbs. cotton Ballast	6,360 21
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.*			1	In port	1	1,000 boxes soap, 200 boxes can- dles, 52 boxes castor oil, 30 casks nails, 200 boxes codfish, 50 cases salmon, 25 cases herring, 20 wheelbarrows, 20 bushels apples, 30 bushels potatoes, 50 kegs but- ter, 10 tierces hams, 15 boxes	19,905 20	1	In port	

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	6	Philadelphia.....	6	Philadelphia.....	6	hardware, 400 barrels flour, 250 boxes fire-crackers, 7,335 barrels flour, 43 boxes machinery, 25 boxes stationery, 30 cases beer, 1 box scales, 235 boxes domestics, 6,330 feet lumber, 65 dozen brooms, 160 tierces lard, 75 bags beans, 1,344 boxes candles, 3,200 boxes soap, 150 cases Florida water, 100 bushels potatoes, 300 kegs butter, 40 packages drugs and medicines, 2,062 sacks meal, 52 tons coal, 435 boxes cheese, 100 sacks maize, 50 boxes earthenware, 175 boxes hardware, 7,801 boards, 300 cases petroleum, 565 boxes tallow, 1 box books, 12 boxes jewelry, 130 boxes chairs, 3 cotton-gins, 270 casks herrings and codfish, 150 barrels kerosene oil.	127,915 30	1	1,400 lbs. cotton Ballast	749 53
	13		13							
2d, 3d, and 4th quarters.....		No reports.....					234,302 75	13		7,109 74
	6	Baltimore.....	4	Baltimore.....	4	15,395 bbls. flour	153,000 00	3	11,000 bags coffee	194,700 00
		California.....	1	California.....	1	Cargo not landed.		1	Inward cargo	
		In port.....	1	In port.....	1	Not stated.		1	In port.....	
	2	Bangor.....	1	River Plate.....	1	23,778 ft. lumber		1	Ballast	
			1	St. Thomas.....	1	138,271 ft. lumber	7,930 00	1	do	
	1	Sunderland.....	1	India.....	1	1,486 tons coal	14,860 00	1	do	
	1	Boothby.....	1	do.....	1	1,238 tons coal	19,880 00	1	do	
	1	Newport.....	1	do.....	1	1,060 tons coal	19,000 00	1	do	
	4	Cardiff.....	1	Callao.....	1	1,824 tons coal	18,240 00	1	do	
			2	India.....	1	921 tons coal	9,210 00	1	do	
				In port.....	1	1,165 tons coal	11,650 00	1	In port.....	
	1	In distress.....	1	California.....	1	Not stated.		1	do	
	5	Boston.....	1	do.....	1	Cargo not landed.		1	Inward cargo	
			2	India.....	1	do		1	do	
			2	In port.....	2	Ice, lumber, kerosene oil	22,000 00	2	Ballast	
	1	Bath.....	1	India.....	1	Ice, apples, lumber, &c.	34,000 00	2	In port.....	
						1,206 tons coal	12,060 00	1	Ballast	

\* Entered: 4 barks, 6 brigs, 2 brigantines, 1 schooner—13. Cleared: 4 barks, 6 brigs, 2 brigantines—12, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,185,49.95.

† Entered: 14 ships, 7 barks, 3 schooners, 2 brigs, 1 schooner—27. Cleared: 10 ships, 5 barks, 2 steamers, 2 brigs, 1 schooner—20; in port 7. Aggregate tonnage entered, 19,151.

BRAZIL.

RIO JANEIRO—J. Monroe.

Quarter ended December 31, 1864.

*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Brazil.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.			OUTWARD.		
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	INWARD.		No.	Description.		Value.
	No.	Where from.		No.	Description.		No.	Description.	
Quarter ended December 31, 1864—Continued.	1	Baker's Island	Liverpool	1	Cargo not landed.		1	Inward cargo	
	3	New York	Panama	1	do		1	do	
			Guayaquil	1	do		1	do	
	1	Malaga	In port	1	Not stated		1	In port	
			do	1	Cargo not landed.		1	do	
	27			27					\$194,700 00
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.	3	New York	Sold	1	Coals		1	Sold; took Brazilian flag.	
			In port	1	13,477 ft. lumber and 132 spars		1	In port	
	4	Baltimore	Baltimore	3	Ballast		1	do	
				1	9,210 bbls. flour		1	9,600 bags coffee	
	2	Boston	Panama	1	Lumber, &c.		1	Lumber, &c.	201,420 00
			Batavia	2	Ice, apples, lumber, 100 boxes tobacco		1	Inward cargo	
	3	Cardiff	Rangoon	1	1,397 tons coal		1	Condemned and sold	
			Callao	1	1,665 tons coal		1	Ballast	
			In port	1	1,873 tons coal		1	do	
	1	Sunderland	Callao	1	466 tons coal		1	In port	
	1	Callao	Callao	1	Guanos		1	Ballast	
	1	Newcastle	In port	1	771 tons coal		1	Guanos	
	1	London	do	1	Timber and sundries		1	In port	
	16			16			16	do	201,420 00
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	4	Cardiff	In port	4	7,782 tons coals		4	In port	
	6	Baltimore	Baltimore	6	21,165 bbls. flour		4	16,979 bags coffee	335,500 00
							2	Ballast	
	3	New York	California	1	Ballast		1	do	
			Valparaiso	1	do		1	do	
			Hong Kong	1	do		1	do	
	1	Callao	New York	1	do		1	do	
	14			14			14	do	335,500 00
H. E. Milford. Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	3	New York	Acapulco	1	Ballast		1	2,016 bags coffee	49,900 00
			In port	1	978 sheep		1	In port	



5	Baltimore .....	1	River Platte .....	1	Ballast .....	19,050 00	1	Ballast .....	104,312 00
	Baltimore .....	2	Baltimore .....	1	5,895 bbls. flour and 100 kegs grease.		1	do .....	
	Bath .....	1	California .....	1	Ballast .....		1	4,810 bags coffee	
1	Boston .....	2	In port .....	2	Coals .....	50,000 00	2	In port .....	
1	Boston .....	1	do .....	1	4,323 bbls. flour and sundries		1	do .....	
1	Cape Verde .....	1	do .....	1	Machinery .....		1	do .....	
		1	do .....	1	700 tons ice and lumber		1	do .....	
11		11	do .....	1	900 bushels salt .....	69,050 00	11	do .....	147,112 00
<b>PERNAMBUCO—T. Adamson, Jr.</b>									
2	In port .....	1	Sag Harbor .....	1	Before reported .....		1	Put in for medical aid .....	
2	Boston .....	1	Bonair .....	1	do .....	8,300 00	1	Ballast .....	5,000 00
		1	Condemned .....	1	Lumber .....		1	Part cargo reshipped to Buenos Ayres.	
4		1	Shanghai .....	1	Ballast .....	8,300 00	1	Called for water .....	5,000 00
<b>Quarter ended March 31, 1865.</b>									
2	Whaling cruise .....	1	New Bedford .....	1	500 barrels sperm oil .....		1	Inward cargo .....	
1	New York .....	1	Nantucket .....	1	do .....	20,120 00	1	do .....	28,550 28
1	Newport, Eng'l'd .....	1	New York .....	1	1,525 barrels flour, &c. .....		1	5,000 bags sugar .....	
4		4	In port .....	4	Coals .....	20,120 00	4	In port; captain murdered .....	28,550 28
<b>Quarter ended June 30, 1865.</b>									
1	In port .....	1	Simon's bay .....	1	Before reported .....		1	Inward cargo .....	22,636 00
1	New York .....	1	New York .....	1	2,030 barrels flour and sundries .....	26,240 00	1	250 tons sugar, 167 hides .....	
2		2		2		26,240 00	2		22,636 00
<b>Quarter ended September 30, 1865.</b>									
1	New York .....	1	Rio Janeiro .....	1	Ballast .....		1	Ballast .....	

\* Entered: 10 ships, 4 barks, 1 steamer, 1 brig—16. Cleared: 5 ships, 3 barks, 1 brig—9; 1 sold, 2 condemned, and 4 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 12,209.

† Entered: 5 ships, 5 barks, 4 steamers—14. Cleared: 1 ship, 5 barks, 4 steamers—10; in port 4. Aggregate tonnage entered, 14,707.

‡ Entered: 2 ships, 5 barks, 3 steamers, 1 brig—11. Cleared: 1 ship, 1 bark, 2 steamers, 1 brig—5; in port 6. Aggregate tonnage entered, 5,660.

§ Entered: 1 bark, 1 schooner—2, and 2 in port. Cleared: 1 bark, 1 brig, 1 schooner—3, and 1 condemned. Aggregate tonnage entered, 422 31-95.

|| Entered: 2 ships, 1 bark—3. Cleared: 2 ships, 1 bark—3, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,253 18-95.

¶ Entered: 1 bark; in port, 1. Cleared: 1 ship, 1 bark—2. Aggregate tonnage entered, 383 4-95.

\*\* Entered and cleared: 1 steamer. Tonnage, 730 84-100.

*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Brazil—Bolivia—Peru.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.			
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.	OUTWARD.	Value.
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.			
RIO GRANDE DEL SOL— <i>A. Young.</i> Quarter ended December 31, 1864.*	3	Baltimore	3	Baltimore	3	Flour, lard, lumber, &c.	\$4,020 00
	1	New York	1	New York	1	Flour, lumber.	36,514 00
	4		4		4		98,200 21
							4,020 00
Quarter ended March 30, 1865.†	2	In port	1	Trinidad	} 2	Before reported.	348,000 00
	2		1	New York			
			2		2		348,000 00
3d quarter		No reports.					
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.‡	1	New York	1	New York	1	Flour and lumber.	95,970 00
	1	Baltimore	1	Baltimore	1	do.	13,888 00
	2		2		2		41,858 00
							65,942 98
MARANHAM— <i>W. H. Evans.</i> 1st and 2d quarters.		No reports.					
Quarter ended June 30, 1865. §	1	Cayenne	1	Parahiba	1	Ballast	
	1	Rio de Janeiro.	1	New York	1	do.	
	2		2		2		
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	1	Rio de Janeiro.	1	New York	1	Ballast	
	1	New York	1	Rio de Plata	1	do.	
	2		2		2		

PARA—J. E. Bond.									
1st, 2d, and 3d quarters.....	No reports.								
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.†	1 New York.....	1	Flour.....	1				1 India rubber, &c.....	\$44,372 16
ST. CATHERINE'S ISLAND— E. Lindsey.									
1st and 3d quarters.....	No reports.								
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.**	9 New Bedford.....	1	600 barrels flour, 6,000 feet lumber.	1				1 Furniture.....	1,266 00
	8 Cruise.....	8	1,455 barrels sperm oil, 820 barrels whale oil.					5 2,730 barrels sperm oil, 300 barrels whale oil.	
	3 Sag Harbor.....	3	610 barrels sperm oil, 110 barrels whale oil.					3 Ballast.....	
	12.....	12						3 610 barrels sperm oil, 110 barrels whale oil.	
4th quarter.....	No report.							12.....	1,266 00
BOLIVIA.									
COBILA—E. Barran.									
1st and 2d quarters.....	No reports.								
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.††	1 Valparaiso.....	1	Ballast.....					1 2,000 tons guano.....	30,000 00
4th quarter.....	No arrivals.							No departures.....	
PERU.									
TUMBEZ—D. Card.									
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.‡	2 Cruise.....	2	350 barrels sperm oil, 100 barrels whale oil.					1 Same as inward cargo.....	
	1 Tumbes.....	1	do.....					1 Ballast.....	
	3.....	3						1 do.....	
								2,975 00	

\* Entered: 3 brigs, 1 schooner—4. Cleared: 1 brig, 1 schooner—2, and 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 741.  
† Entered: 2 in port. Cleared: 2 brigs. Tonnage before reported.  
‡ Entered: 1 schooner, 1 steamer—2. Cleared: 1 schooner, and 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,125 23-95.  
§ Entered and cleared: 2 steamers. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,669 83-95.  
|| Entered and cleared: 1 schooner. Tonnage, 147 53-95.  
\*\* Entered and cleared: 1 schooner, 1 ship, 10 barks—12. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,403.  
†† Entered and cleared: 1 bark, 2 schooners—3. Aggregate tonnage entered, 303.

† Entered and cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage entered, 1,546.

## Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Peru.

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.				CARGOES.					
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		INWARD.		OUTWARD.		Value.	
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	Description.	No.	Description.		
Quarter ended March 31, 1865.*	1	Paita	1	San Francisco	1	Ballast		1	1,371 barrels potatoes	\$3,153 00
	1	Talcahuana	1	Cruise	1	30 barrels sperm oil		1	Inward cargo	945 00
	1	Panama	1	do	1	Ballast		1	Ballast	
	3		3		3		945 00	3		4,098 00
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.	1	Westport	1	Cruise	1	100 barrels sperm oil, 25 barrels whale oil.	3,150 00	1	100 barrels sperm oil	3,150 00
	1	Paita	1	Paita	1	Ballast		1	Wood	1,000 00
	2		2		2		3,150 00	2		4,150 00
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.*	1	Paita	1	Homeward	1	700 barrels sperm oil	42,000 00	1	Same as inward cargo	
	1	Talcahuana	1	Cruising	1	800 barrels sperm oil	46,000 00	1	Same as inward cargo	
	2		2		2		90,000 00	2		
Paita—H. S. Wemore.										
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.†	3	Cruise	1	Cruise	1	900 barrels sperm oil		1	Inward cargo	
			1	do	1	Whale oil		1	Inward cargo	
			1	Condemned and sold.	1	300 barrels sperm oil		1	Condemned and sold	
	1	Tumbes	1	Cruise	1	350 barrels sperm oil		1	Inward cargo	
2d and 3d quarters.	4		4		4			4		
		No reports								
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.‡	1	Cork	1	Callao	1	1,747 tons coal		1	Ballast	
		Talcahuana	1	Cruise	1	500 barrels sperm oil		1	500 barrels sperm oil	

**CALLAO—W. S. Coffin.**

Quarter ended December 31,  
1864. ¶

[illegible]

Quarter ended March 31,  
1965.\*\*

\* Entered and cleared: 2 barks, 1 ship—3. Aggregate tonnage entered, 756.

Entered and cleared: 1 bark, 1 brig--2. Aggregate tonnage entered, 466.

Entered: 4 barks. Cleared: 3 barks; 1 condemned. Aggregate tonnage entered, 970. || Entered and cleared: 1 ship, 3 barks—4. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,535.

Entered and cleared: 24 ships, 5 bars—29. Aggregate tonnage entered, 26,956.

Entered: 14 ships, 7 barks, 1 steamer, 1 brig—23. Cleared: 14 ships, 7 barks, 1 steamer—22; 1 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 22,534.

*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Peru—Chili.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.							
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	INWARD.		OUTWARD.					
	No.	Where from.		No.	Description.	Value.	No.	Description.	Value.		
Quarter ended March 31, 1865—Continued.	1	Cork .....	1	England .....	1	do .....	1	do .....	1	do .....	
	1	Panama .....	1	Spain .....	1	do .....	1	do .....	1	do .....	
	23		23								\$241,918 00
Quarter ended June 30, 1865.*	1	Cardiff .....	1	England .....	1	1,500 tons coal	1	1,500 tons coal	1	1,400 tons guano	42,000 00
	1	St. Vincent .....	1	Germany .....	1	Ballast .....	1	Ballast .....	1	800 tons guano	24,000 00
	3	Panama .....	1	do .....	1	do .....	1	do .....	1	1,600 tons guano	48,000 00
			1	Spain .....	1	do .....	1	do .....	1	1,400 tons guano	42,000 00
			1	England .....	1	do .....	1	do .....	1	1,700 tons guano	51,000 00
	1	Arica .....	1	Guayaquil .....	1	Assorted cargo	1	Assorted cargo	1	Assorted cargo	60,000 00
	13	San Francisco .....	4	England .....	4	Ballast .....	4	Ballast .....	4	Assorted cargo	204,000 00
			7	Germany .....	7	do .....	7	do .....	7	1,100 tons guano	33,000 00
			1	Spain .....	1	do .....	1	do .....	1	2,300 tons guano	66,000 00
			1	New York .....	1	do .....	1	do .....	1	1,600 tons guano	48,000 00
			2	Germany .....	2	do .....	2	do .....	2	2,200 tons guano	66,000 00
			1	England .....	1	do .....	1	do .....	1	1,400 tons guano	42,000 00
			1	San José .....	1	do .....	1	do .....	1	do .....	37,000 00
			3	Rio Janeiro .....	1	Holland .....	1	do .....	1	Sugar .....	30,000 00
			2	Puget Sound .....	2	Germany .....	2	do .....	2	2,200 tons guano	66,000 00
J. H. McColley. Quarter ended September 30, 1865.†	2	Chili .....	1	Havana .....	1	300,000 ft. lumber	1	300,000 ft. lumber	1	800 tons guano	24,000 00
	2	Chili .....	1	Chili .....	1	England .....	1	England .....	1	1,300 tons guano	39,000 00
	2	Montevideo .....	1	Spain .....	1	Assorted cargo	1	Assorted cargo	1	500 tons guano	15,000 00
	2	Montevideo .....	1	England .....	1	Ballast .....	1	Ballast .....	1	1,800 tons guano	54,000 00
	1	Melbourne .....	1	Antwerp .....	1	do .....	1	do .....	1	1,700 tons guano	51,000 00
			1	Spain .....	1	do .....	1	do .....	1	1,200 tons guano	36,000 00
	33		33								1,078,000 00
J. H. McColley. Quarter ended September 30, 1865.†	2	Panama .....	1	England .....	1	Ballast .....	1	Ballast .....	1	1,600 tons guano	48,000 00
	5	Rio Janeiro .....	1	United States .....	1	do .....	1	do .....	1	do .....	48,000 00
			3	Germany .....	3	do .....	3	do .....	3	4,100 tons guano	121,000 00
			1	United States .....	1	do .....	1	do .....	1	1,200 tons guano	36,000 00
			1	England .....	1	do .....	1	do .....	1	1,600 tons guano	48,000 00
			1	do .....	1	do .....	1	do .....	1	3,400 tons guano	102,000 00
	3	Montevideo .....	3	do .....	3	do .....	3	do .....	3	1,200 tons guano	36,000 00
	4	San Francisco .....	2	do .....	2	do .....	2	do .....	2	1,100 tons guano	121,000 00
			2	United States .....	2	do .....	2	do .....	2	1,900 tons guano	48,000 00
			2	Germany .....	2	do .....	2	do .....	2	do .....	48,000 00







URUGUAY.

MONTEVIDEO—C. W. Parsons, Jr.

Quarter ended December 31, 1864.

12	New York.	12	Not stated.	12	General cargo.	109,573 00	9	Wool, hides, hair, skins	825,235 00
1	Portland	1	do	1	do	19,000 00	4	Wool, hides, gunnaco robes	237,983 00
19		19				134,925 00	19		1,134,479 00
1	In port.	1	Akyab	1	Before reported		1	Ballast	
1	Bahama	1	Buenos Ayres	1	2,358 bbls flour and assorted misc.	18,534 00	1	do	
1	Rio de Janeiro	1	do	1	225,000 ft. lumber	8,225 00	1	Inward cargo; called for orders	8,225 00
6	Buenos Ayres	2	Ambert	2	Ballast		1	Ballast	
		2	Akyab	2	do		2	do	
		2	Valparaiso	2	do		2	do	
		2	Callao	2	do		2	do	
1	Stockton	2	Akyab	1	316,000 ft. lumber	10,376 00	1	do	
3	Boston	2	Buenos Ayres	1	185,000 ft. lumber, &c.	15,000 00	1	Inward cargo; called for orders	15,000 00
		1	In port.	1	Unknown	40,000 00	1	Unknown	
1	Newport.	1	do	1	5,000 ft. lumber, &c.	13,800 00	1	In port.	
1	Newcastle	1	do	1	1,350 tons coal	17,800 00	1	do	
1	Gardiff	1	do	1	1,080 tons coal	16,800 00	1	do	
2	Bangor	2	do	2	755 tons coal	7,550 00	1	do	
1	New York	1	do	1	617,000 ft. lumber	19,760 00	2	do	
19		19			Unknown		1	do	
						143,545 00	19		23,225 00
7	In port.	1	Cocumbo	1	Before reported		1	Unknown	
		1	St. Thomas	1	do		5	Ballast	
		5	Akyab	5	do		1	do	
4	Buenos Ayres	2	do	2	Ballast		2	do	
		1	St. Thomas	1	do		1	do	
		1	Callao	1	do		1	do	
1	New York	1	Buenos Ayres	1	600,000 ft. lumber, &c.	95,000 00	1	Inward cargo	25,000 00
2	Hamming	2	do	2	80 casks wine and assorted cargo	67,000 00	2	Part inward cargo	57,000 00
2	Gardiff	2	In port.	2	3,322 tons coal	33,820 00	2	In port	
1	Liverpool	1	do	1	540 tons coal	11,288 00	1	do	
1	Buckport	1	do	1	340,000 ft. lumber	10,800 00	1	do	
1	Portland	1	do	1	500,000 ft. lumber	15,000 00	1	do	
19		19				162,908 00	19		82,000 00

Quarter ended March 31, 1865.

Entered: 1 brig, 4 ships, 4 barks—9, and 5 in port. Cleared: 3 barks, 1 ship—4, and 4 in port. Cleared: 1 ship, 2 barks—3, and 5 in port. Cleared: 17 barks, 2 ships—19. Aggregate tonnage entered, 2,160.  
 † Entered: 8 barks, 3 ships, 3 brigs—14, and 5 in port. Cleared: 8 barks, 2 brigs—10, and 1 in port. Cleared: 5 ships, 6 barks, 1 brig—12, and 7 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 11,469 54-95.  
 § Entered: 1 steamship, 7 ships, 8 barks, 2 brigs—18, and 1 in port. Cleared: 5 ships, 6 barks—13, and 5 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 9,553 76-95.  
 Entered: 7 ships, 5 barks—12, and 7 in port. Cleared: 1 steamer, 6 ships, 6 barks—13, and 5 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 9,553 76-95.

*Navigation and commerce of the United States with foreign countries—Uruguay—Navigator's or Friendly Islands—Society Islands.*

COUNTRY, CONSULATE, NAME OF CONSUL, AND DATE OF RETURNS.	VESSELS.			CARGOES.		
	ENTERED.	CLEARED.	INWARD.	OUTWARD.	Description.	Value.
	No.	Where from.	No.	Where for.	No.	
Quarter ended June 30, 1865*  Quarter ended September 30, 1865.†	5	In port.....	3	Callao.....	3	Ballast.....
			1	St. Thomas.....	1	do.....
			1	Valparaiso.....	1	do.....
	1	Buenos Ayres.....	1	Amherst.....	1	do.....
	1	In distress.....	1	Boston.....	1	do.....
	2	Newport.....	1	Callao.....	1	do.....
		San Francisco.....	1	Coronel.....	1	do.....
			1	In port.....	1	do.....
	1	Concepcion.....	1	Queenstown.....	1	In port.....
	1	Valparaiso.....	1	New York.....	1	Unknown.....
	1	Cadiz.....	1	In port.....	1	Ballast.....
	1	Portland.....	1	Callao.....	1	In port.....
	1	Port Angeles.....	1	Buenos Ayres.....	1	Ballast.....
	15		15			Unknown.....
						74,250 00
NAVIGATOR'S OR FRIENDLY ISLANDS. APIA—J. M. Cox. From January 1, 1864, to De- cember 31, 1864.‡	2	In port.....	1	Callao.....	1	Ballast.....
	2	Buenos Ayres.....	1	Rio de Janeiro.....	1	General cargo.....
			1	Mauritius.....	1	Ballast.....
	1	Boston.....	1	Valparaiso.....	1	do.....
	1	San Francisco.....	1	West Indies.....	1	162 mules.....
	1	New York.....	1	In port.....	1	In port.....
	7		7	do.....	7	do.....
						18,000 00
						45,960 00
						68,592 00
	2	Howland's Id'..	1	Queenstown.....	1	1,900 tons guano.....
	2	Cruising.....	1	Wood's Hole.....	1	Same as inward cargo.....
	1	Kauaonga.....	2	Cruising.....	2	do.....
	1	Honolulu.....	1	do.....	1	do.....
	6		6	Tahiti.....	1	50,000 ft. lumber.....
						152,305 00
						66,000 00
						24,500 00
						33,445 00
						10,650 00
						3,600 00
						137,305 00

2d quarter.....	No report.....	1	1	1	1	1,400 tons guano.....	32,000 00	1	1,400 tons guano.....	32,000 00
Quarter ended June 30, 1865. §	1 Baker's Island.....	1	1	1	1	1,700 tons guano.....	51,000 00	1	1,700 tons guano.....	51,000 00
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	1 Baker's Island.....	1	1	1	1					
SOCIETY ISLANDS.										
TAHITI—J. Vander.										
Quarter ended December 31, 1864.	No arrivals.....					No departures.....			No departures.....	
Quarter ended March 31, 1865. ¶	1 Whaling cruise.....	1	1	1	1	440 barrels sperm oil.....	15,000 00	1	Crew mutilated.....	
	1 Navigator's Island.....	1	1	1	1	Lumber.....	3,000 00	1	Orange, lime, cocoa.....	10,988 00
	2 San Francisco.....	6	6	6	6	Ship chandlery and lumber.....	10,000 00	6	Wrecked; for the crew saved.....	
	2 Port Laddow.....	1	1	1	1	Assorted lumber.....	3,000 00	1		
	1 Valparaiso.....	1	1	1	1	Ballast.....	33,156 00			
	1 Mexico.....	8	8	8	8	Wine, spirits, lumber.....	63,156 00	8		10,988 00
3d quarter.....	No report.....									
Quarter ended September 30, 1865.	1 San Francisco.....	1	1	1	1	Lumber, dry goods, specie.....	20,000 00	1	Passengers and specie.....	5,500 00
PAPEETE, TAHITI—J. Vander.										
Quarter ended December 31, 1864. ¶	1 In port.....	1	1	1	1	Before reported.....		1	Ballast and stores.....	
2d, 3d, and 4th quarters.....	No reports.....									
TAHITI—J. Vander.										
Quarter ended December 31, 1864. ¶	1 In port.....	1	1	1	1	Before reported.....		1	Ballast.....	
2d and 3d quarters.....	No arrivals.....								No departures.....	
4th quarter.....	No report.....									

\* Entered: 5 ships, 1 steamship, 1 barkentine, 2 barks, 1 brig—10, and 5 in port. Cleared: 8 ships, 1 steamship, 1 barkentine, 2 barks, 1 brig—13, and 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 7,727 67 95.

† Entered: 2 ships, 3 barks—5, and 2 in port. Cleared: 2 ships, 3 barks—5, and 2 in port. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,050 55 95.

‡ Entered and cleared: 4 ships, 1 bark, 1 schooner—6. Aggregate tonnage entered, 3,094. § Entered and cleared: 1 ship. Tonnage entered, 1,094.

¶ Entered and cleared: 1 ship, 2 brigantines, 4 schooners—7, and 1 in port. Cleared: 1 ship, 2 brigantines, 4 schooners—7, and 1 wrecked. Aggregate tonnage entered, 1,438.

\*\* Entered and cleared: 1 schooner. Tonnage, 108. †† Entered: none. Cleared: 1 brigantine. Tonnage, none.

:: Entered: 1, class not given, in port. Cleared: 1, class not given. Tonnage, before reported.

## RECAPITULATION.

*Showing the navigation of the United States with each consulate in each foreign country, during each quarter of the year ended September 30, 1865, as far as data have been furnished by consular returns received at the statistical office of the Department of State.*

(For aggregate values of cargoes, inward and outward, descriptions and quantities of merchandise, aggregate tonnage entered, and other minor details, the tabular statements must be consulted.)

COUNTRY AND CONSULATE.	NAME OF CONSUL.	NUMBER OF VESSELS.									
		FIRST QUARTER.		SECOND QUARTER.		THIRD QUARTER.		FOURTH QUARTER.		AGGREGATE.	
		Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.
BRITISH DOMINIONS.											
London.....	F. H. Morse.....	27	23	25	23	17	26	29	22	98	93
Liverpool.....	T. H. Dudley.....	34	51	18	19	24	36	65	46	141	152
Bristol.....	Z. Eastman.....	4	4	2	3		1	7	3	13	11
Gloucester.....	Z. Eastman.....			2	1					2	1
Cardiff.....	C. E. Burch.....	30	27	13	13	14	15	25	19	82	74
Newport.....	J. N. Knapp.....	13	10	8	10	2	4	5	3	28	27
Swansea.....	H. Morice.....	3	3	5	5	3	3			11	11
Milford Haven.....	— Jackson.....					1				1	
Falmouth.....	A. Fox.....	6	6	1	1			7	6	14	13
Portsmouth.....	J. Garnett.....			2						2	
Sunderland.....	H. Brown.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	9	9
Cowes.....	T. Halling.....	2	2								
Southampton.....	J. Britton.....	2	1	2	2	1	1			5	4
Plymouth.....	T. W. Fox.....										
Weymouth.....	W. Roberts.....										
Hull.....	H. J. Atkinson.....	2	1	3	2	4	4	4	2	13	9
Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	J. H. McChesney.....	6	6	11	11	16	16			33	33
Cork.....	E. G. Eastman.....	15	14	22	22					37	36
Belfast.....	J. Young.....	1		1			1	1		2	1
Londonderry.....	A. Henderson.....										
Dundee.....	J. Smith.....	1		2	1	2	2	1	1	6	4
Leith.....	N. McLachlin.....	5		4	4	3	3			7	7
Gibraltar.....	H. J. Sprague.....		5	13	13	8	8	11	11	41	41
Calcutta.....	N. P. Jacobs.....	4	4	3	1	28	8	16	16	41	39
Hong Kong.....	H. N. Congar.....	21	27	24	19	20	21	15	15	80	82
Singapore.....	J. Stone.....	14	7	8	12	9	7	3	3	34	39
Batavia.....	J. Halliday, Jr.....	1	1							2	2
Bombay.....	G. A. Kitchridge.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	4	5	8	8
Aden.....	J. Dickie.....			32	24					33	25
Madras.....	F. Legmann.....	6	5	6	2			14	7	36	14

# RECAPITULATION.

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Ceylon.	G. W. Prescott.	11	11	9	4	4	5	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
New Castle, N. S. W.	G. Mitchell.	5	7	5	4	4	5	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Melbourne.	W. Blanchard.	9	7	7	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Port Adelaide.	W. Graham.	1	1	3	6	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Port Elizabeth.	do.	1	1	3	6	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Simon's Town.	do.	1	1	3	6	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Natal.	do.	1	1	3	6	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mosel Bay.	do.	1	1	3	6	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cape Town.	F. Culppeper.	13	11	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Barbados.	J. N. Camp.	27	24	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Kingston, Jamaica.	J. E. Newport.	4	4	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Turk's Island.	A. Duff.	12	12	18	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Demerara.	C. A. Lena.	9	6	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Belize.	E. Delle.	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
St. Christopher.	G. Gerard.	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
St. Helena.	W. R. G. Mellen.	11	9	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Port Louis, (Mauritius).	J. L. Darrell.	3	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Hamilton, (Bermuda).	A. Morrison.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
East Harbor.	A. W. Harriott.	7	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Salt Cay.	N. L. Humphrey.	9	9	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Trinidad.	M. Galady.	9	9	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Antigua.	C. M. Allen.	9	9	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Bermuda.	J. Q. Howard.	44	50	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
St. John's, N. B.	G. Honlon.	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
St. Andrew's, N. B.	A. Sprague.	41	41	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Sarnia.	J. L. Near.	148	148	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Kingston, C. W.	S. B. Hance.	13	13	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Halifax.	M. M. Jackson.	13	13	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Montreal.	J. F. Potter.	13	13	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Windsor, C. W.	D. H. Hobart.	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
St. John's, N. F.	C. O. Leach.	15	15	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Nassau, N. P.	T. Kirkpatrick.	115	112	68	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
Victoria, V. I.	A. Francis.	7	7	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
FRENCH DOMINIONS.																			
Hyvre.	J. O. Putnam.	7	11	4	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Marseilles.	G. W. Van Horne.	3	7	5	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Bordeaux.	C. Davidson.	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cette.	L. S. Nahmen.	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
La Rochelle.	T. Hyatt.	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Martinique.	W. F. Given.	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Port de France.	N. Pollet.	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
St. Pierre, Martinique.	W. F. Given.	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Guadaloupe.	H. Thonville.	7	6	6	6	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
St. Martin's.	C. Ray.	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
St. Pierre, Miquelon.	J. P. Frecker.	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
SPANISH DOMINIONS.																			
Cadix.	A. J. Beaumier.	7	10	9	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Malaga.	J. R. Geary.	7	10	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

\* Sold.  
From January 1 to September 30, 1865.

## Recapitulation—Continued.

COUNTRY AND CONSULATE.	NAME OF CONSUL.	NUMBER OF VESSELS.										AGGREGATE.	
		FIRST QUARTER.		SECOND QUARTER.		THIRD QUARTER.		FOURTH QUARTER.					
		Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.
SPANISH DOMINIONS—Continued.													
Valencia	G. Kent	1	1	1		2	3	3	1	1	5	5	
Barcelona and Tarragona	J. A. Little	3	2	4	3	3			1	1	10	9	
Santander	R. C. Hannah	1	2							1	2	3	
Guayma, P. R.	C. H. Verges	2	1			10	10	3	4		25	26	
Hibao	D. Evans	1		11	11	1	1				2	1	
Alicante	W. L. Giro					2	2				2	2	
Teneriffe	W. H. Dabney	1	1								1	1	
Baracoa	P. E. Alayo			3	3	13	13	5	5		21	21	
Havana	T. Savago	67	67			98	93	78	86		243	246	
Matanzas	J. H. Horner	15	12	42	33	51	57	16	22		134	134	
Cardenas	H. C. Hall	21	27	74	68	89	87	25	35		209	217	
Manzanillo	N. Cross	31	28	77	67	76	81	16	23		200	199	
Ponce, P. R.	E. R. Ecay	7	8			9	8				16	16	
Guantanamo, Cuba	J. C. Gallaher	6	5	15	14	17	18	11	14		49	51	
Mayaguez	J. P. Badell	3	3								3	3	
San Juan de los Remedios	J. C. Cox	11	8	11	14	30	23	16	23		68	68	
Manila	J. Russell	5	7	19	19	26	18	15	15		41	51	
Las Palmas	F. W. Manly	9	9								20	22	
Nuevitas	R. Gibbs			11	8	17	16	9	14		27	28	
Arecibo, Porto Rico	C. F. Storer	4	3	2	2	2	2	3	3		11	10	
Aguailla, Porto Rico	C. C. Rieckhoff	1	1					1	1		2	2	
Naguabo, Hermascho, Fajardo	W. Haddock	3	3			1	1	3	3		7	7	
San Juan, Porto Rico	J. J. Hyde	8	8	6	6	7	5	7	9		28	28	
Santiago de Cuba	E. F. Wallace	5	5	9	9	11	7	7	10		32	31	
Pert Mahon	W. Wallis					1	1				1	1	
PORTUGAL.													
Lisbon	C. A. Munroe	4	4	1	1			1	1		6	6	
Fayal	C. W. Dabney	28	26	3	5	13	12	53	50		96	93	
Oporto	H. W. Dismay	1	1								1	1	
St. Michael	T. Hocking	6	6								6	6	
Mosco	W. P. Jones	3	3	2	4		4	3	2		12	11	
St. Paul de Loanda	A. A. Silva	1	2								1	1	
Funchal	H. Hayman	3	3					1	1		3	3	

# RECAPITULATION.

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BELGIUM.									
Antwerp	A. W. Crawford.	4	25	3	6	1	1	7	35
NETHERLANDS.									
Amsterdam	J. E. Marx.	3	2	1	3	2	3	3	3
Rotterdam	G. E. Wils.	2	3	2	1	3	2	9	7
Curacao	J. Faxon	5	3	2	4	3	2	15	15
Paramaribo	H. Sawyer	16	14	4	6	4	6	27	28
Batavia.	L. W. Tappan, Jr.		1	2	1	1	2	4	5
HANSE TOWNS.									
Bremerhaven	F. W. Specht.	3	3	2	2	1	2	5	9
Hamburg	J. H. Anderson.	6	6	1	1	11	4	15	26
DENMARK.									
Alcona.	W. Marsh.	1	1						1
Gluckstadt.	J. S. Schenk	3	3			2	2	3	8
Elsmore	G. P. Hansen	23	20	24	24	18	20	65	64
St. Thomas	J. T. Edgar	6	6	1	1	4	4	5	16
Fredericksted	W. F. Moore	3	4	4	3	4	5	3	15
Christiansted	E. H. Perkins								
SWEDEN AND NORWAY.									
St. Bartholomew	R. B. Dinsy.	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	4
Gothenburg	W. W. Thomas, Jr.	1	1	1				3	1
RUSSIA.									
Cronstadt.	A. Wilkins.	4	4			2	2	10	7
Amoor River.	H. G. O. Chase.						2	2	2
PRUSSIA.									
Stettin	C. J. Sundell.					1	1	1	1
AUSTRIA.									
Trieste	R. Hildreth.		2			1		1	3
ITALY.									
Genoa	D. H. Wheeler.	5	2	10	5	7	11	23	21
Messina	F. W. Behn.	6	6	14	16	8	7	31	32
Leghorn	A. J. Stevens.	2	1	2	3	3	4	9	9
Capri	E. Pernis.					2	2	4	4
Naples	J. T. Howard	1	1			3	2	1	2
Palermo	L. Monti.			7	9	5	5	2	2
Spezia	W. T. Rice.	1	1					14	17

For two quarters.

### Recapitulation—Continued.

COUNTRY AND CONSULATE.		NAME OF CONSUL.	NUMBER OF VESSELS.									
			FIRST QUARTER.		SECOND QUARTER.		THIRD QUARTER.		FOURTH QUARTER.		AGGREGATE.	
			Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.
TURKEY.		C. Hale.....	2	2	3	2	5	5	2	2	12	11
		J. Griffith.....	3	5	.....	.....	1	1	3	2	7	8
		A. Thompson.....	3	2	.....	1	2	2	1	1	6	6
		J. A. Johnson.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2
LIBERIA.												
Monrovia.....		A. Hansen.....	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
MUSCAT.												
Zanzibar.....		W. E. Hines.....	3	3	1.	1	1	1	.....	.....	4	4
SIAM.												
Bangkok.....		G. W. Virgin.....	1	4	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	3	6
CHINA.												
Shanghai.....		G. F. Seward.....	94	87	74	63	.....	.....	72	71	168	150
Ningpo.....		E. A. Lord.....	68	67	80	80	.....	.....	3	1	220	218
Foochowfoo.....		A. H. Clark.....	15	11	3	7	8	8	.....	.....	29	28
Amoy.....		W. Irwin.....	6	6	1	1	11	11	.....	.....	18	18
Hankow.....		G. H. C. Satter.....	56	56	.....	.....	46	43	.....	.....	102	99
Canton.....		O. H. Perry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	10	7	16	13
Swatow.....		J. C. A. Wingate.....	6	4	7	6	3	5	6	7	22	22
JAPAN.												
Kanagawa.....		G. S. Fisher.....	5	2	6	6	8	6	8	7	27	21
Nagasaki.....		J. G. Walsh.....	5	6	5	3	5	5	11	6	26	20
Hakodadi.....		E. E. Rice.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
BURMAH.												
Rangoon.....		G. Bullock.....	4	3	13	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	19



# RECAPITULATION.

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HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.		73	65	27	27	37	47	24	18	181	157
Hofobulu	A. Caldwell	4	4	9	8	4	4			17	16
Lahaina	E. Perkins	11	9	13	4	11	17			35	30
Hilo	J. Worth										
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.		3	3	2	2					5	5
St. Domingo city	W. A. Reed										
HAYTI.		8	8	5	5	13	11	20	2	13	13
Gonaves	A. Hinchinback	6	6	11	10	30	27	2		30	27
Cape Haytien	A. Folsom	32	34	5	5	2	2			106	106
Port au Prince	H. Couard	4	4							13	13
Jacmel	C. Moravia										
MEXICO.		18	18	6	6	15	15	15	14	48	47
Acapulco	G. M. Cole	5	5	5	5	7	7	7	7	25	25
Guaymas	F. Alden	9	8	5	5	3	3	7	7	24	23
La Paz	F. B. Elmer	13	10	10	10	1	1	7	7	30	27
Mazatlan	B. R. Carman	2	2	3	2	6	6	3	3	6	5
Minatitlan	R. C. M. Hoyt	2	2	6	6					15	15
Tampico	F. Chase	2	1	2	1					2	2
Vera Cruz	M. D. L. Lane									4	
HONDURAS.		1	1	1	1			1	1	3	3
Omoa	C. R. Follin										
NICARAGUA.		14	14	2	2	3	2	4	4	14	14
San Juan del Sur	M. Montealegre, jr.	4	5			10	9	11	11	13	13
San Juan del Norte	B. S. Cottrell									21	20
Corinto	H. W. Bestwick										
NEW GRANADA.		20	17	23	24	23	23	2	2	2	2
Savanna	W. A. Chapman							15	18	81	82
Panama	A. R. McKee										
VENEZUELA.		12	11	11	12	6	6	10	10	39	39
La Guayra	C. H. Locher	13	12							13	12
Puerto Cabello	do										
BRAZIL.		27	20	16	9	14	10	11	5	68	44
Rio de Janeiro	J. Munroe	2	3	3	3	1	2	1	1	7	9
Fernambuco	T. Adamson, jr.	4	2	2	2			2	2	8	6
Rio Grande do Sol	A. Young					2	1				
Maranhao	W. H. Evans										

## Recapitulation—Continued.

COUNTRY AND CONSULATE.	NAME OF CONSUL.	NUMBER OF VESSELS.								AGGREGATE.
		FIRST QUARTER.		SECOND QUARTER.		THIRD QUARTER.		FOURTH QUARTER.		
		Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	Entered.	Cleared.	
BRAZIL—Continued.										
Pera .....	J. B. Bond .....							1	1	1
St. Catherine's Island .....	B. Lindsey .....					12	12			12
BOLIVIA.										
Cobija .....	E. Barran .....					1	1			1
PERU.										
Trumbur .....	D. Card .....	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	10
Paita .....	H. S. Wetmore .....	4	3					4	4	8
Callao .....	W. S. Coffin .....	29	29	23	23	33	33	25	24	110
CHILI.										
Talcahuana .....	J. H. Trumbull .....	5	3	22	20	6	9			33
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.										
Buenos Ayres .....	H. R. Helper .....			9	11	4	3	14	19	27
URUGUAY.										
Montevideo .....	C. W. Parsons, jr. ....	18	12	12	13	10	13	5	5	45
FRIENDLY ISLANDS.										
Apia .....	F. M. Cox .....	6	6					1	1	7
SOCIETY ISLANDS.										
Tahiti .....	J. Vander .....			7	7			1	1	7
Papeiti .....	do. ....	1	1							1







